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ART

ARCHITECTURE

OTHER

This is a personal 15 day trip map to India by Virginia Duran. It is in conjunction to Google maps directions. Oriented towards architecture, it shows what to visit, why, where and when. Prices and other helpful tips about this city. Importance is marked with (*) being (****) the must see. See end for useful links.

	WHAT	Architect	WHERE	Notes
	Zone 1: Zaskar			
🏜️	Zaskar Desert		Lungnak Valley ལུང་ནག་	Geologically, the Zaskar Range is part of the Tethys Himalaya, an approximately 100-km-wide synclinalorium. Buddhism regained its influence over Zaskar in the 8th century when Tibet was also converted to this religion. Between the 10th and 11th centuries, two Royal Houses were founded in Zaskar, and the monasteries of Karsha and Phugtal were built. Don't miss the Phugtal Monastery in south-east Zaskar.
	Zone 2: Punjab			
🏯	Golden Temple	Guru Ram Das	Golden Temple Rd, Atta Mandi, Katra Ahluwalia, Amritsar, Punjab 143006, India ਹਰਿਮੰਦਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ	Built in 1577 as the holiest Gurdwara of Sikhism. The fifth Sikh Guru, Guru Arjan, designed the Harmandir Sahib (Golden Temple) to be built in the centre of this holy tank. The construction of Harmandir Sahib was intended to build a place of worship for men and women from all walks of life and all religions to come and worship God equally. The four entrances (representing the four directions) to get into the Harmandir Sahib also symbolise the openness of the Sikhs towards all people and religions. Mon-Sun (3-22)
🏯	Virasat-e-Khalsa	Moshe Safdie	Near Qila Anandgarh Sahib, Sri Dasmesh Academy Road ਵਿਰਾਸਤ-ਏ-ਖਾਲਸਾ	Built in 2011 as a museum of Sikhism, a monotheistic religion originated in the Punjab region. Sikhism emphasizes simran (meditation on the words of the Guru Granth Sahib), that can be expressed musically through kirtan or internally through Nam Japo (repeat God's name) as a means to feel God's presence. There are two complexes at each side of a ravine, connected by a ceremonial bridge. Tue-Sun (10-18)
	Zone 3: Chandigarh			
🏫	Student Centre Panjab University	Le Corbusier (?)/ Shri B.P. Mathur	Sector 14 160014 Chandigarh ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਵਿਦ્યાਲਯ	The Student Center, a major landmark of the city of Chandigarh was inaugurated in 1975. During those turbulent times in the history of India even the inauguration of this building for the use of students became a battle ground for those students who were opposing the government of those times. It houses the office of the university students' council. Following the Punjabi spirit of eat and make merry there is a cafeteria with a scenic panoramic view on the top floor of the Center and a large number of eateries that are frequented by students as well as tourists visiting Chandigarh. Mon-Sun (9-21.30)
🏯	The Gandhi Bhawan	Le Corbusier	Sector 14 160014 Chandigarh ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਵਿਦ્યાਲਯ	The Gandhi Bhawan is a major landmark of the city of Chandigarh, India, and a center dedicated to the study of the words and works of Mohandas K. Gandhi. It is an auditorium hall that sits in the middle of a pond of water. A mural by the architect greets visitors at the entry. The words "Truth is God" are written at the entrance. Today, it also houses a substantial collection of books on Gandhi.
🏯	Secretariat Building	Le Corbusier	Sector 1, Market Road	Le Corbusier produced a plan for Chandigarh on the foothills of the Himalayas that conformed to the modern city planning principles of Congrès International d'Architecture Moderne (CIAM), in terms of division of urban function, an anthropomorphic plan form, and a hierarchy of road and pedestrian networks. Inherently, the Secretariat building, completed in 1952, functions as the headquarters of the Punjab and Haryana municipal governments and is the largest of Corbusier's three completed administrative buildings. The massive, horizontal complex is comprised of 8 stories of rough-cast concrete. The building is composed of six eight-story block divided by expansion joints and measures over 800 feet long, bookended by two sculptural ramps providing vertical circulation throughout the facilities' levels.



	Punjab and Haryana High Court	Le Corbusier	Punjab and Haryana High Court, CHANDIGARH, India	Built in 1919 as The High Court of Punjab and Haryana. Due to its architectural brilliance, it's thronged by students of Architecture from all over the world for the study of its design and facets. The High Court houses 9 courts of law and the required administrative and support units – besides the macro-scale architecture, Le Corbusier also undertook the design of furniture, light fittings, and 9 large tapestries, one for each court. The distinctively Corbusian brise-soleil shields the glazed façade from the harsh Indian sun, an attempt to negotiate the climate issue with passive mechanisms to avoid a reliance on mechanical systems. Today, the interior court rooms are completely air conditioned. Permit from tourist office is needed.
Zone 4: New Delhi				
	St. James' Church	Major Robert Smith	Church Rd, Mori Gate, New Delhi, Delhi 110006	Built in 1836 as Delhi's oldest church. The only other church of that era, the St. Stephen's Church, at Fatehpuri, Delhi was built in 1867. Colonel James Skinner built the edifice at his own expense of 95,000 Rupees, under the design of Major Robert Smith. The basic design of Renaissance Revival style church is on a cruciform plan (Greek Cross), with three porticoed porches, elaborate stained glass windows and a central octagonal dome, similar to that of the Florence Cathedral in Italy. Mon-Sun (9-21)
	Red Fort		Netaji Subhash Marg, Lal Qila, Chandni Chowk, New Delhi	Converted into a barracks by the British, this massive fort is a sandstone carcass of its former self, but it still conjures a picture of the splendour of Mughal Delhi. Protected by a dramatic 18m-high wall, the marble and sandstone monuments here were constructed at the peak of the dynasty's power, when the empire was flush with gold and precious stones. Shah Jahan founded the fortress between 1638 and 1648 to protect his new capital city of Shahjahanabad, but he never took up full residence, after his disloyal son, Aurangzeb, imprisoned him in Agra Fort. Every evening, except Monday, the fort is the setting for a bombastic sound and light show, with coloured spotlights and a portentous voiceover, highlighting key events in the history of the Red Fort. The ticket for foreigners covers the museums inside the fort. The audio tour is worthwhile to bring the site to life. General admission Indian/foreigner/child ₹10/250, free, video ₹25, combined museum ticket ₹5. Tue-Sun (9-17)
	Gurudwara Sis Ganj Sahib		Chandni Chowk Near Red Fort, Nueva Delhi ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ	Gurdwara Sis Ganj Sahib, is one of the nine historical gurdwaras in Delhi. First established in 1783 by Baghel Singh to commemorate the martyrdom site the ninth Sikh Guru, Guru Tegh Bahadur. Situated in Chandni Chowk in Old Delhi, it marks the site Sikh Guru was beheaded on the orders of the Mughal emperor on 11 November 1675, Aurangzeb, for refusing to convert to Islam.
	Paranthe Wali Gali			Gali Paranthe Wali or Paranthe wali Gali is the name of a narrow street in the Chandni Chowk area of Delhi, India, noted for its series of shops selling paratha, an Indian flatbread.
	Spice Market (Khari Baoli in Old Delhi)		Khari Baoli, Chandni Chowk, New Delhi, Delhi (state) 110006	To the west side of Chandni Chowk, starting along Church Road, but really along Khari Baoli, you'll find the Old Delhi spice market. It's apparently the largest spice market in Asia, and you'll be immersed in a colorful array of all things spices, dried fruits, nuts, and an army of rickshaw transporters and men just lying around on top of gunny sacks taking naps. Take the Delhi Metro to Chandni Chowk station, walk west along Chandni Chowk road until reaching the T-intersection. Make a right on Mission Church Road and turn left on Khari Baoli. Mon-Sun (8-22)
	Bazaar		Sardar Thana Rd	The backpacker-oriented bazaar that runs through Paharganj is lined with shops and stalls selling everything from incense and hippy kaftans to religious stickers and cloth printing blocks. Haggle with purpose. The market is officially closed on Monday, but most stores stay open. Tue-Sun (10-21)
	Jama Masjid		Meena Bazaar, Jama Masjid, Chandni Chowk, New Delhi, Delhi 110006 जामा मस्जिद	India's largest mosque can hold a mind-blowing 25,000 people. Towering over Old Delhi, the 'Friday Mosque' was Shah Jahan's final architectural opus, built between 1644 and 1658. It has three gateways, four angle towers and two minarets standing 40m high. You can enter from gate 1 or 3. The only prayer session where non-Muslims may be present is at 7.45am. Buy a ticket at the entrance to climb 121 steps up the narrow southern minaret (notices say that unaccompanied women are not permitted, but they may be allowed up with a 'guide' who'll expect a tip). General admission camera & video each ₹300, tower ₹100. Mon-Sun (9-17.30)
	Karim's		Kalan Mehal, Chandni Chowk, New Delhi, Delhi 110002	Wind up at the Jama Masjid, climb the mosque's minaret, then enjoy a classic non-veg meal at nearby culinary institutions Karim's or Al-Jawahar, famous for their roasted meat kebabs. Mon-Sun (9-12)
	Raj Ghat – Gandhi Memorial		Gandhi Smriti, Raj Ghat, New Delhi, Delhi 110006	Mahatma Gandhi is likely the most famous person associated with India, he's on the front of all Rupee notes; He was the founding father of modern independent India and he's known throughout the world for his philosophy of nonviolence and his attitude of helping and caring for



				others. Raj Ghat is a memorial dedicated to Gandhi, and it's located in the place where he was cremated. The entire area is a park, and there happened to be a lot of students running around the day I went. When you enter the memorial, you leave your shoes at the counter (for a small tip), and then walk into the central courtyard where you can walk around the black marble memorial of Gandhi. To get there I took an auto rickshaw from Chandni Chowk to Raj Ghat for 60 INR and leaving I took an auto rickshaw to the nearest Metro station (Indraprastha) for 40 INR. Mon-Sun (5.30-19)
🕌	Hanuman Temple		Karol Bagh West Extension Area, Karol Bagh, New Delhi, Delhi 110005	Set amid a vibrant marketplace, this Hindu temple is a 108-foot statue of Lord Hanuman, a God and an ardent devotee of the God Rama. The statue, as so many of the gigantic statues of Hindu gods and antique-style temples that now dot the Delhi landscape, is of much more recent vintage – a temple priest said it was completed only around 1997.
🍽️	Sita Ram Diwan Chand		2243, Rajguru Marg, Chuna Mandi, Paharganj, New Delhi	The area is yet another interesting area of Delhi to explore and includes a host of businesses and restaurants. I had the best chole bhature (fried bread served with a luscious chickpea curry) of my entire time in Delhi at a small restaurant known as Sita Ram Diwan Chand.
🕉️	Ramakrishna Mission		RamaKrishna Ashram Marg, Paharganj, Aram Bagh, Paharganj, New Delhi, Delhi 110055	Ramakrishna Mission, Delhi is the Delhi branch of Ramakrishna Mission, an spiritual organisation established by Swami Vivekananda in 1897. The construction work on the present premises started in 1934 after the first foundation brick was brought in from Belur Math to Delhi. Mon-Sun (5-12/16-20.30)
🕉️	Jhandewalan Temple		Block E, Jhandewalan Extension, Jhandewalan, Near Karol Bagh, झंडेवालान मंदिर, दिल्ली भारत	The Jhandewalan Temple is a Hindu temple near Karol Bagh in Delhi, India dedicated to the goddess Aadi Shakti. The lower level of the temple is where people perform Puja. The festival of Navaratri is held twice a year at the temple.
🏡	Terrace at Shantiniketan	Spaces Architects	Shanti Niketan, New Delhi, Delhi, India 110021 New Delhi India	The roof top terrace design has been inspired by Goan & Spanish Beach Resorts. The feel of the terrace has been conceived as a space, transforming one physically and mentally bringing one closer to nature.
☕	Warehouse Café		D- 19/20 1st Floor Rajiv Chowk, Rajiv Chowk, D Block, Connaught Place, New Delhi, Delhi 110001, India	The cafe is very popular in youth. The music and ambience is one of its kind. Double cheese burst pizza was good in taste but the crust was bit hard. Nawabi paneer bhurji and Warehouse grill chicken was also good in taste. Price of hookah is on higher side. Overall a place to pay visit with friends and colleagues. Mon-Sun (12-12)
🍽️	Pristine Rajdhani		Shop No. 9A, Atmaram Mansion, Scindia House, Connaught Place	Eat a great Gujarati thali at pristine Rajdhani, opposite Rivoli cinema, just off Connaught Place. Mon-Sun (12-15.30/19-23)
🍷	SSKY Bar & Lounge		Antariksh Bhavan, 22, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, Connaught Place	SSKY Bar & Lounge is nestled at the 25th floor, 250 m above the ground level, and is one of the places in Delhi which offers you a great place to flee the hustle and bustle of the busy city. You can get a panoramic view of the entire city in its bejeweled state after sunset. Spend Rs. 2,700 approximately, to get excellent Mughlai, North Indian and Chinese food, along with a wide range of drinks. The menu at SSKY will certainly not disappoint you. Mon-Sun (19-1)
🏛️	British Council	Charles Correa	17, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, Atul Grove Road, Janpath, Connaught Place, New Delhi, Delhi 110001	The iconic building in New Delhi has been designed by renowned architect Charles Correa and was opened in 1993 displaying a unique mural by Howard Hodgkin on the façade symbolising the banyan tree – an enduring image of India -- along with a sculpture by Stephen Cox in the Charbagh called the Descent of the Ganges. Mon-Sat (9-19)
🕉️	Agrasen ki Baoli		Hailey Road, Near Diwanchand Imaging Centre, K G Marg, New Delhi, Delhi 110001	A remarkable thing to discover among the office towers southeast of Connaught Place, this atmospheric 14th-century step-well was once set in rural land, till the city grew up around it; 103 steps descend to the bottom, flanked by arched niches. Mon-Sun (8-18)
🏢	The State Trading Corporation Of India Limited	Raj Rewal	JAWAHAR VYAPAR BHAWAN, TOLSTOY MARG, New Delhi, Delhi 110001	Built in 1989 as The State Trading Corporation Of India Limited HQ. The building comprises 'L-shaped' office blocks that are in response to the heights of the adjoining buildings. Vertical structural cores accommodating lifts and service support virendeel girders on alternate floors of the façade surface. The girders provide support to column free floor plates that have a 15 meters span. Mon-Fri (8-18)
🏨	Imperial Hotel			A trip through the doors of the Imperial hotel is like a voyage back into the days of the Raj, with polished hallways hung with chandeliers and works of art. Drink a G&T in its 1911 bar.
🕒	Jantar Mantar		Sansad Marg, Connaught Place,	Built in 1724 as 13 architectural astronomy instruments. The primary purpose of the observatory was to compile astronomical tables, and to



			New Delhi, Delhi 110001	predict the times and movements of the sun, moon and planets. Some of these purposes nowadays would be classified as astronomy. Between 1727 and 1734 Jai Singh II built five similar observatories in west-central India, all known by the name Jantar Mantar. They are located at Jaipur, Ujjain, Mathura and Varanasi. Mon-Sun (6-18)
ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ	Gurudwara Bangla Sahib		Ashoka Road, Connaught Place, Next to Grand Post Office, New Delhi, Delhi 110001 ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਬੰਗਲਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ	Topped by golden domes, this handsome white-marble gurdwara was constructed at the site where the eighth Sikh guru, Harkrishan Dev, stayed before his death in 1664. Despite his tender years, the six-year-old guru tended to victims of Delhi's cholera and smallpox epidemic, and the waters of the gurdwara tank are said to have healing powers. Sikh pilgrims flock here at all hours, and devotional songs waft over the compound, adding to the contemplative mood. Mon-Sun (4-21)
ਮੰਦਿਰ	Laxminarayan Temple	Sris Chandra Chatterjee	Mandir Marg, Near Golmarket, New Delhi, Uttar Pradesh 110001 श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण मन्दिर	West of Connaught Place, the busy-looking, Orissan-style Lakshmi Narayan Temple was erected by the wealthy industrialist BD Birla. Gandhi inaugurated the complex in 1938 as a temple for all castes; a sign on the gate says, 'Everyone is Welcome.' The entire temple is adorned with carvings depicting the scenes from golden yuga of the present universe cycle. Mon-Sun (6-21)
ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ	Rakab Ganj Gurudwara		663, Libaspur, Samay Pur, New Delhi, Delhi 110042	It was built in 1783, after Sikh military leader Baghel Singh (1730-1802) captured Delhi, on 11 March 1783, and his brief stay in Delhi, led to the construction of several Sikh religious shrines within the city. This one marks the site of cremation of the ninth Sikh guru, Guru Tegh Bahadur, after his execution in November 1675, under orders of Aurangzeb.
ਪਾਰਲੀਮੈਂਟ	Parliament House	Edwin Lutyens and Herbert Baker	Sansad Marg, Janpath, Connaught Place, New Delhi, Delhi 110001	Built in 1913, the Sansad Bhawan (Parliament Building) is the house of the Parliament of India. The shape is circular, which is based on the Ashoka Chakra. On 13 December 2001, the building of the Parliament was attacked by five Lashkar-e-Toiba and Jaish-e-Mohammed terrorists. Mon-Fri (10-18)
ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰਪਤੀ	Rashtrapati Bhavan	Edwin Lutyens	Rashtrapati Bhawan, President's Estate, New Delhi, Delhi 110004	You have to book ahead online, but it's worth it to peek inside the grandiose President's House. Formerly home to the British Viceroy, it has 340 rooms, with 2.5km of corridors. However, visits are limited to the domed Durbar Hall, the presidential library, and the gilded Ashoka Hall. You'll have to leave cameras and phones at the entrance, but there's a chance to take pictures close up of the outside before/after your visit. 1hr tour 050. Fri-Sun (9-17.30)
ਸਤੰਪ	Jaipur Column	Edwin Lutyens	Rashtrapati Bhawan, Raisina Hills, New Delhi, Delhi 110004	Built in 1912 to commemorate the 1911 Delhi Durbar and the transfer of the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi. The column is predominantly made of cream sandstone, with red sandstone used for the base. At the top there is an egg surmounted by a bronze lotus flower and a six-pointed glass star.
ਮਿਊਜ਼ੀਅਮ	National Museum		National Museum, New Delhi, Rajpath Area, Central Secretariat, New Delhi, Delhi 110001	Offering a compelling if not always coherent snapshot of India's last 5000 years, this museum is not overwhelmingly large, but full of splendours. Exhibits include rare relics from the Harappan Civilisation, Buddha's 4th to 5th century BC effects, antiquities from the Silk Route, exquisite miniature paintings (look out for the hand-painted playing cards), woodcarvings, textiles, statues, musical instruments, and an armoury with gruesomely practical weapons and a suit of armour for an elephant. General admission Indian/foreigner 010/300, audio guide English, French or German 0400, Hindi 0150, camera Indian/foreigner 020/300. Tue-Sun (10-17)
ਦਰਵਾਜ਼ਾ	India Gate	Edwin Lutyens	India Gate Lawns	At Rajpath's eastern end, and constantly thronged by tourists, is India Gate. This 42m-high stone memorial arch, designed by Lutyens, pays tribute to around 90,000 Indian army soldiers who died in WWI, the Northwest Frontier operations, and the 1919 Anglo-Afghan War. In 1971, following the Bangladesh Liberation war, a small simple structure, consisting of a black marble plinth, with reversed rifle, capped by war helmet, bounded by four eternal flames, was built beneath the soaring Memorial Archway.
ਗੈਲਰੀ	National Gallery of Modern Art	Arthur Bloomfield	Jaipur House, Sher Shah Road, Near Delhi High Court, India Gate, Delhi High Court, India Gate, New Delhi, Delhi 110003	The building was a former residential palace of the Maharaja of Jaipur, hence known as Jaipur House. The main museum at Jaipur House in New Delhi was established on March 29, 1954. Its collection of more than 14,000 works includes works by artists such as Thomas Daniell, Raja Ravi Verma, Abanindranath Tagore, Rabindranath Tagore, Gaganendranath Tagore, Nandalal Bose, Jamini Roy, Amrita Sher-Gil as well as foreign artists, apart from sculptures by various artists. Tue-Sun (10-17)
ਮੈਦਾਨ	Pragati Maidan	Raj Rewal	Pragati Maidan, Mathura Road, Railway Colony, New Delhi, Delhi 110002 प्रगति मैदान	Built in 1972 as Delhi's largest exhibition centre. The complex houses many pavilions like the Nehru Pavilion, the Defense Pavilion, the Indira Pavilion, and the Son of India Pavilion. Check events https://www.eventshigh.com/delhi/pragati+maidan
ਮੈਦਾਨ	National Handicrafts & Handlooms Museum	Charles Correa	Pragati Maidan Bhairon Marg, Pragati Maidan, New	Set up like a traditional village, this captivating, rambling museum aims to preserve the traditional crafts of India, from handloom weaving to Mithila wall painting. Highlights include an enormous carved temple rath



			Delhi, Delhi 110001	(chariot), a mock-up of a Gujarati haveli (traditional, ornately decorated residence) and a shrine made from giant terracotta figures. In the rear courtyard, artisans sell their products. There's a good cafe. Tue-Sun (10-17)
-	National Science Centre	Achyut Kanvinde	Bhairon Road, Pragati Maidan, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi, Delhi 110001	The National Science Centre established in 1992, is a science museum in Delhi. It is part of the National Council of Science Museums, an autonomous body under India's Ministry of Culture. Tue-Sun (10-17.30)
-	Purana Qila (Old Fort)		Mathura Rd	With its towering walls and dramatic gateways, Purana Qila was constructed by Afghan ruler Sher Shah (1538-45), who briefly seized control of Delhi from the emperor Humayun, and the monumental gatehouse opens onto a peaceful garden studded with ancient monuments. The graceful octagonal, red-sandstone Sher Mandal was used by Humayun as a library; it was a fall down its stairs that ended his reign, and life, in 1556. Beyond is the intricately patterned Qila-i-Kuhran Mosque (Mosque of Sher Shah). There's a sound & light show (in English 8.30pm February to April, September and October; 9pm May to August; and 7.30pm November to January) at the fort. General admission Indian/foreigner ₹5/100, video ₹25, sound & light show ₹80. dawn-dusk
-	Qila-i-Kuhna Mosque		Inside Sher Shah Suri's fort, Purana Qila	This mosque is believed to have been constructed c.1541. The mosque is built in the Afghan style of a congregational mosque. The mosque was originally intended to be constructed from marble but as it ran out of supply, red sandstone had to be used.
-	Akshardham Temple		Noida Mor, Pandav Nagar, New Delhi, Delhi 110092 क्षरधाम	Rising dramatically over the eastern suburbs, the Hindu Swaminarayan Group's controversially ostentatious Akshardham Temple draws elements from traditional Orissan, Gujarati, Mughal and Rajasthani architecture. Surrounding this spiritual showpiece is a series of Disneyesque exhibitions, including a boat ride through 10,000 years of Indian history, animatronics telling stories from the life of Swaminarayan, and musical fountains. The interior offers an almost psychedelic journey through Hindu mythology, with 20,000 carved deities, saints and mythical beings. Allow at least half a day to do the temple justice (weekdays are less crowded). Temple admission free, exhibitions ₹170, fountains ₹30. Tue-Sun (9.30-18.30)
-	Humayun's Tomb	Mirak Mirza Ghiyath	Mathura Road, Opp. Dargah Nizamuddin, Nizamuddin, Nizamuddin East, New Delhi	The most perfectly proportioned and captivating of Delhi's mausoleums, Humayun's tomb seems to float above the gardens that surround it. Built in the mid-16th century by Haji Begum, the Persian-born senior wife of the Mughal emperor Humayun, the tomb brings together Persian and Mughal elements, creating a template that strongly influenced the Taj Mahal. General admission Indian/foreigner ₹10/250, video ₹25. Mon-Sun (6-18)
-	Hazrat Nizamuddin Darga		Nizamuddin, Nizamuddin West Slum, Nizamuddin West, New Delhi, Delhi 110013 निज़ामुद्दीन दरगाह	Hidden away in a tangle of bazaars selling rose petals, attars (perfumes) and offerings, the marble shrine of the Muslim Sufi saint, Nizam-ud-din Auliya, offers a window through the centuries, full of music and crowded with devotees. The ascetic Nizam-ud-din died in 1325 at the ripe old age of 92, and his mausoleum became a point of pilgrimage for Muslims from across the empire. Later kings and nobles wanted to be buried as close to Nizam-ud-din as possible, hence the number of nearby Mughal tombs. Entry is free, but visitors may be asked to make a donation. Best on Thursdays
₹	Khan Market			Get a suit made in Khan Market – take one to copy and get made-to-measure at a fraction of the cost of Savile Row. Hang out for a chat at Café Turtle, fuelled by coffee and gooey cake.
-	Gandhi Smriti		5, Tees January Marg, Tees January Road Area, Motilal Nehru Marg Area, New Delhi, Delhi 110001	This poignant memorial is where Mahatma Gandhi was shot dead by a Hindu zealot on 30 January 1948, after campaigning against intercommunal violence. Concrete footsteps lead to the spot where Gandhi died, marked by a small pavilion. Video prohibited. The adjacent house, where the Mahatma spent his last 144 days, contains rooms preserved as Gandhi left them, a detailed account of his last 24 hours, and vivid dioramas depicting scenes from Gandhi's life, set in boxes like 1950s TVs. Upstairs is the interpretative exhibition Eternal Gandhi. Tue-Sun (10-17) / closed every 2nd Sat of month
-	Indira Gandhi Memorial Museum		1 Safdarjung Road, New Delhi, Delhi 110011	The former residence of Indira Gandhi is now a museum dedicated to the former Prime Minister's life and family, India's Kennedys. It displays her personal effects, including the blood-stained sari she was wearing when she was assassinated in 1984. Many rooms are preserved in state, offering a window onto the elegant lives of Delhi's political elite. An exhibit at the rear charts the similarly truncated life of Indira's son, Rajiv, assassinated in 1991. In the garden, an enclosed crystal pathway marks Indira Gandhi's final footsteps. Tue-Sun (9.30-17)
-	Tomb of Sikandar Lodi		Lodhi Gardens सिकंदर लोधी का मकबरा	Built in 1518 as the tomb of the second ruler of the Lodi Dynasty, Sikandar Lodi. The Tomb of Sikandar Lodi was inspired in parts by the tomb of Muhammad Shah. It has octagonal design and the architectural style is Indo-Islamic. The tomb is the first garden tomb in Indian



				subcontinent and is India's earliest surviving enclosed garden tomb. The peaceful park is Delhi's favourite escape, popular with everyone from power-walking politicians to amorous teens. The gardens are dotted with the crumbling tombs of Sayyid and Lodi rulers. Mon-Sun (6-20)
-	Shisha Gumbad		Lodhi Gardens सिकंदर लोधी का मकबरा	A tomb from the last lineage of the Lodhi Dynasty and is thought to have possibly been constructed between 1489 and 1517 CE. The monument was originally decorated with blue enamelled tiles that shined like glass. The Gumbad hence got its name "Shisha Gumbad". Mon-Sun (6-20)
-	Habitat World Convention Centre	Joseph Allen Stein	Lodhi Road, Near Airforce Bal Bharati School, Institutional Area, Lodi Colony, New Delhi, Delhi 110003	Mixing work, commercial and social spaces, the Indian Habitat Centre is India's most comprehensive convention centre. The space was designed to permit the members of the Centre to share services both inside and outside the building with multiple courtyards, common meeting rooms, shared parking area, library, restaurants, museum, and hotels, some of which are open to the general public. There is an Art gallery that showcases the works of several budding and established artists. Good for eating. Mon-Sun (10-19)
-	Lodhi Art District		Between Khanna Market and Mehar Chand Market, Block 10, Lodi Colony, New Delhi, Delhi 110003	St+Art Festival in Delhi. The two month long festival has brought together over 25 street artists from India and across the world to brighten the city with art interventions like murals, installations and more. And with their hard work, these artists have successfully transformed the Lodhi Colony area of Delhi into India's very first open public art district. The brilliant work of these artists is visible on several walls between Khanna Market and Meherchand Market.
-	Tomb of Safdarjung		Airforce Golf Course, Delhi Race Club, New Delhi, Delhi 110021	Built by the Nawab of Avadh for his father, Safdarjang, this grandiose mid-18th-century tomb was erected during the twilight of the Mughal empire. With not enough funds to pay for all-over marble, that which is on the dome was taken from the nearby mausoleum of Khan-i-Khana, and it was finished in red sandstone. General admission Indian/foreigner ₹5/100, video ₹25. Mon-Sun (7-17)
-	Singapore High Commission Embassy Of Singapore		E-6, Chandragupta Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi, Delhi 110021	Built in 2003, the design of the new Singapore High Commission in New Delhi stems from the need to shed the conventional iconography of governmental structures and create one that, while still remaining monumental and figural, is accessible on a human scale.
-	National Rail Museum		Chanakyapuri, New Delhi, Delhi 110021	Trainspotters and kids will adore this recently renovated museum, with its collection of steam locos and carriages spread across 11 acres. Among the venerable bogies are the former Viceregal Dining Car, the Maharaja of Mysore's rolling saloon, and the Fairy Queen locomotive, dating from 1855. The indoor gallery displays Indian Railways memorabilia, including the skull of an elephant that charged the UP Mail in 1894. A toy train (adult/child ₹20/10) chuffs around the grounds. General admission adult/child ₹20/10, video ₹100. Tue-Sun (10-17)
-	Uttara Swami Malai Temple		Sector -7, Ramakrishnapuram, Sector 7, RK Puram, New Delhi, Delhi 110022 உத்தர சுவாமி மலை கோவில்	Built in 1965 as a Hindu temple complex. The main temple within the complex, formally called Sree Swaminatha Swami Temple, houses the sanctum sanctorum of Lord Swaminatha. The temple is built entirely of granite
-	Indian National Science Academy	Raj Rewal	2, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, ITO Cross, New Delhi, Delhi 110002	Built in 1990 as the INS. An 'X' shaped structure of concrete shear walls provides for an economic solution to the complex problem of varying spans at different levels is based on creating a bold and progressive image. A dynamic form which fulfils the diverse functions of the academy was evolved. The Lower floors with large spans accommodate an auditorium; intermediate floors with smaller spans and roof terraces provide for guest rooms. Mon-Fri (9.30-18)
-	Hauz Khas Village		Haus Khas (Near Greenpark Market), New Delhi, Delhi हौज खास	Hauz Khas, originally a residential enclave of south Delhi, immersed in the greenery of its Deer Park, has morphed into a great place to feel the pulse of India's creative scene. Chock-a-block with design agencies and curio shops, and hugging an ancient reservoir, tiny Hauz Khas is easy to navigate and not too crowded, except at weekends. Don't miss Out of the Box, Imperfecto or Mia Bella rooftops and Dag design Gallery. The easiest way to get to Hauz Khas Complex and Village is by taking the Delhi Metro to Green Park station and then hopping in an auto rickshaw to Hauz Khas. It should cost 20 - 30 INR. Don't miss the Deer park.
-	NCDC Building	Kuldip Singh	4/1 Siri Institutional Area, Hauz Khas, New Delhi, Delhi 110016	The NCDC headquarters, built in 1980, has a circulation core in which elevators are linked to two sloping wings by footbridges. Brutalist Architecture .
-	Lotus Temple	Fariburz Sahba	Lotus Temple Rd, Shambhu Dayal Bagh, Bahapur,	Designed by Iranian-Canadian architect Fariburz Sahba in 1986, Delhi's Bahai temple is a wonderful place to enjoy silence - a rare experience in Delhi. Styled after a lotus flower, with 27 immaculate white-marble



			Shambhu Dayal Bagh, Kalkaji, New Delhi, Delhi 110019	petals, the temple was created to bring faiths together; visitors are invited to pray or meditate silently according to their own beliefs. The attached visitor centre tells the story of the Bahai faith. Photography is prohibited inside the temple. I took the Metro to Kalkaji Mandir station and from there it's about a 10 minute walk to the entrance gate – you'll see the giant lotus from the Metro as you approach. Tue-Sun (9-19)
–	Iskcon Temple	Achyut Kanvinde	Hare Krishna Hill, Sant Nagar, Main Road, East of Kailash, Sant Nagar, East of Kailash, New Delhi, Delhi 110065 श्री श्री राधा पार्थसारथी मन्दिर	Opened in 1998 as a temple complex for the followers of Srila Prabhupada, is one of the largest temple complexes in India. It comprises numerous rooms for priests and for service renders. The main temple hall is closed between 1 pm to 4 pm.
📍	Le Bistro du Parc		Shop No. 57,58,59, A Block, Moolchand Flyover Complex, Ring Road, Moolchand Market, Opp. Moolchand Medicty, Defence Colony, New Delhi, Delhi 110024	A down-to-earth neighbourhood French bistro offering organic dishes, brunches and weekly live music. Mon-Sun (12-23.30)
–	Castro Cafe	Romi Khosla Design Studios	Okhla, New Delhi, Delhi 110020	A Cafeteria in a University Campus located near Auditorium, Cultural Center, Mass communication, was expected to become hub of all social activities of the Campus. Due to the extreme climatic conditions of New Delhi, where the summer sees temperatures of above 45 degrees centigrade, and the winters often see temperatures below 5 degree centigrade. Throughout this changing sense of interior and exterior, the eating surface and the seating surfaces continue, almost acting like stitches that tie this entire space together. Mon-Sun (9-17.30)
–	Qutub Minar		Mehrauli, New Delhi, Delhi 110030	In a city awash with ancient ruins, the Qutb Minar complex is something special. The first monuments here were erected by the sultans of Mehrauli, and subsequent rulers expanded on their work, hiring the finest craftsmen and artisans to create an exclamation mark in stone to record the triumph of Muslim rule. The Qutb Festival of Indian classical music and dance takes place here every November/December. To reach the complex, take the metro to Qutab Minar station, then take an autorickshaw for the 1km to the ruins. For the most atmosphere, try to visit in the morning before the crowds arrive. General admission Indian/foreigner ₹10/250, video ₹25, Decorative Light Show Indian/foreigner ₹20/250, audio guide ₹100. Make sure you count your change, I was shorthanded! Mon-Sun (7-17)
📍	Dramz Whiskey Bar		1580/1, KD Marg, Near Qutub Minar, Mehrauli	If you are looking for a place to have a corporate dinner, Dramz Whiskey Bar is your place. If you're looking for a bar to enjoy the view of the Delhi skyline, Dramz is still your place. Housed atop the nineteenth floor, this place is every bit as mesmerizing as you imagine rooftop bars in Delhi to be. For Rs. 4,000 for two people, it will fill you up on some amazing European food, as well as quench your thirst with a wide variety of classic drinks from the well-stocked bar. Mon-Sun (13-1)
📍	Thai High		1091/1, Ambawatta Complex, Kalka Das Marg, Mehrauli, Mehrauli Village, Mehrauli, New Delhi	Thai High has the soothing presence of lush tropical greenery, water and up-close views of the Qutub Minar. The candle light tables on the terrace have a breathtaking view. The lower floor adorned with Buddhas has an indoor seating as well. The food is unpretentious and cooked by expert chefs. Cost for Two: 2000 Mon-Sun (12-12)
–	Gandhak ki Baoli		Mehrauli Village, Mehrauli, New Delhi, Delhi 110016	It is five-storey deep and has a circular wall at its southern end. The name is derived from the smell of sulphur (gandhak) in its water. Tremendous medicinal properties were attributed to the water because of the presence of sulphur in it. Until some years ago, it was popularly known as the diving well, in which visitors would throw coins and divers would jump in from the upper storey to retrieve the coins. Today, the baoli has very little water and it is not potable.
–	Rajon Ki Bali		Mehrauli Archeological Park Trail, Mehrauli Village, Mehrauli, New Delhi, Delhi 110016	Rajon Ki Baoli, one of the famous step wells, is near Adham Khan's Tomb, in Mehrauli. This magnificent three-storeyed step well is believed to have been built by Daulat Khan during the reign of Sikandar Lodi in 1516. The baoli was used by masons for some time. Hence, it got its name as Rajon Ki Baoli. The five-storeyed { Gandhak ki Baoli} is nearby. In the olden days, these baolis supplied drinking water to the area. Mon-Sun (6-18)
–	Lighthouse 13		13, 1st Floor, MGF Metropolitan Mall,	Perched on top of the famous MGF Metropolitan Mall is Lighthouse 13, one of the best rooftop bars in Delhi to offer you a break from the



			Saket	heat and chaos of the city. It is an amalgamation of lounge and bar, to provide clubbing and dancing options in one of the two floors, while the terrace area is reserved for lounging. You can unwind here, in the open, as you indulge in personalized food and alcohol packages at around Rs. 2,300. Mon-Sun (12-00.45)/ 12-22 (happy hour)
–	Chhatarpur Temple		Chhatarpur, Near Chhatarpur Metro Station, New Delhi, Delhi 110074 श्री आद्य कात्यायनी शक्ति पीठ मन्दिर	Built in 1974 as the second largest temple complex in India, and is dedicated to Goddess, Katyayani. The entire temple complex spread over 60 acres (24.3 ha), has over 20 small and large temples divided in three different complexes. The main deity in the temple is Goddess Katyayani, a part of Navadurga, the nine forms of Hindu goddess Durga or Shakti, worshipped during the Navratri celebrations. Mon-Sun (4-00)
–	Tughlaqabad Fort		Tughlaqabad Fort, Tughlakabad, New Delhi, Delhi 110044, India	This mammoth stronghold, the third city of Delhi, was built by sultan Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq in the 14th century. For its construction, the king poached workers from the Sufi saint Nizam-ud-din, who issued a curse that Tughlaqabad would be inhabited only by shepherds. This was indeed the case – today goats are as common as human visitors among the crumbling, vegetation-choked, but still magnificent ruins. To reach the fort, take an autorickshaw from the Tughlaqabad metro station (D80). General admission Indian/foreigner ₹5/100, video ₹25. Mon-Sun (8.30-17.30)
–	Ghiyath al-Din Tughluq Mausoleum		Opposite Tughlakabad Fort Main Entrance, Tughlakabad,, New Delhi, Delhi 110062	Ghiyath al Din Tughluq Shah I (r. 1320-1325) was the first Tughluq ruler who, upon succeeding the Khaljis, established the Tughluqabad Fort on the southeastern side of the Qutb complex in old Delhi. Built during his lifetime, his tomb is a fortress-like complex, constructed on an (now-dry) artificial lake, which separates the tomb from the Tughluqabad Fort. A 229-meter-long causeway, supported by 26 arched piers, crosses the lake to connect the tomb to the fort. Water also added a dimension to the paradise imagery in tomb architecture, a theme that would be carried on from the Tughluq tombs to reach its height with Mughal architecture. Mon-Sun (17.30-19)
–	Indira Gandhi International Airport	AECOM	Terminal 3, Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi, Delhi 110037	One of the prime infrastructural projects in New Delhi, the new TERMINAL 3 (T3) at the INDIRA GANDHI INTERNATIONAL (IGI) AIRPORT is designed with many unique landscape features. Odyssey was awarded the Hardscape and Water Features work for this iconic project. The External Water Features include five water bodies at the rotaries along the landscaped areas of the terminal, using 150 tonnes of Steel Grey Granite.
–	Zone 5: Agra			
🏨	Hotel Saniya palace Rooftop/ Great Views			
🏡	Shanti Lodge		Chowk Kagiyan South Gate South Gate, Taj Mahal,, Kinari Bazar, Kaserat Bazar, Tajganj, Agra, Uttar Pradesh 282001	
🕌	Taj Mahal	Ustad Ahmad Lahore and Ustad Isa	Dharmapuri, Forest Colony, Tajganj, Agra, Uttar Pradesh 282001	The Taj was built by Shah Jahan as a memorial for his third wife, Mumtaz Mahal, who died giving birth to their 14th child in 1631. The death of Mumtaz left the emperor so heartbroken that his hair is said to have turned grey virtually overnight. Construction of the Taj began the following year and, although the main building is thought to have been built in eight years, the whole complex was not completed until 1653. Not long after it was finished Shah Jahan was overthrown by his son Aurangzeb and imprisoned in Agra Fort where, for the rest of his days, he could only gaze out at his creation through a window. Following his death in 1666, Shah Jahan was buried here alongside Mumtaz. There are separate queues for men and women at all three gates. Do not forget to retrieve your free 500ml bottle of water and shoe covers (included in Taj ticket price). If you keep your ticket you get small entry-fee reductions when visiting Agra Fort, Fatehpur Sikri, Akbar's Tomb or the Itimad-ud-Daulah on the same day. General admission Indian/foreigner ₹20/750, video ₹25. Sat-Thu (7-17) / the Taj is closed every Friday to anyone not attending prayers at the mosque
🌳	Mehtab Bagh		Taj Mahal, Near, Dharmapuri, Forest Colony, Nagla Devjit, Agra, Uttar Pradesh 282001	This park, originally built by Emperor Babur as the last in a series of 11 parks on the Yamuna's east bank, long before the Taj was conceived, fell into disrepair until it was little more than a huge mound of sand. To protect the Taj from the erosive effects of the sand blown across the river, the park was reconstructed and is now one of the best places from which to view the great mausoleum. The gardens in the Taj are perfectly aligned with the ones here, and the view of the Taj from the fountain directly in front of the entrance



				gate is a special one. General admission Indian/foreigner ₹5/100, video ₹25. Mon-Sun (6-19)
🕌	Itmad-ud-Daula		Moti Bagh, Agra, Uttar Pradesh 282006	Nicknamed the Baby Taj, the exquisite tomb of Mizra Ghiyas Beg should not be missed. It doesn't have the same awesome beauty as the Taj, but it's arguably more delicate in appearance thanks to its particularly finely carved jali (marble lattice screens). This was the first Mughal structure built completely from marble, the first to make extensive use of pietra dura and the first tomb to be built on the banks of the Yamuna, which until then had been a sequence of beautiful pleasure gardens. You can combine a trip here with Chini-ka-Rauza, Mehtab Bagh and Ram Bagh, all on the east bank. A cycle-rickshaw covering all four should cost about ₹300 return from the Taj, including waiting time. An autorickshaw should be ₹450. Mon-Sun (8-00)
🏨	Hotel Host			
🕌	Chini Ka Rauza		Ram Bagh, Agra, Uttar Pradesh 282007	This Persian-style riverside tomb of Afzal Khan, a poet who served as Shah Jahan's chief minister, was built between 1628 and 1639. Rarely visited, it is hidden away down a shady avenue of trees on the east bank of the Yamuna. Due to the inclement weather, the various types of enamel colors have worn away from the tiles. Mon-Sun (10-17)
🕌	Ram Bagh	Nur Jahan	Firozabad Rd, Near Aligadh Hatrash Road, Ram Bagh, Agra, Uttar Pradesh 282006	This splendid palace was once the Jaipur pad of Maharaja Man Singh II and, until recently, his glamorous wife Gayatri Devi. Babur was temporarily buried there before being interred in Kabul. Veiled in 19 hectares of gardens, the hotel – now run by the luxury Taj Group brand – has fantastic views across the immaculate lawns. More expensive rooms are naturally the most sumptuous. Nonguests can join in the magnificence by dining in the lavish restaurants or drinking tea on the gracious verandah. At least treat yourself to a drink at the spiffing Polo Bar. Mon-Sun (9-18)
🕌	Agra Fort		Rakabganj, Agra Fort, Rakabganj, Agra, Uttar Pradesh 282003	Construction of the massive red-sandstone fort, on the bank of the Yamuna River, was begun by Emperor Akbar in 1565. The fort was built primarily as a military structure, but Shah Jahan transformed it into a palace, and later it became his gilded prison for eight years after his son Aurangzeb seized power in 1658. The ear-shaped fort's colossal double walls rise over 20m in height and measure 2.5km in circumference. It contains a maze of buildings, forming a city within a city, including vast underground sections, though many of the structures were destroyed over the years by Nadir Shah, the Marathas, the Jats and finally the British, who used the fort as a garrison. Even today, much the fort is used by the military and so is off-limits to the general public. The Amar Singh Gate to the south is the sole entry point to the fort these days and where you buy your entrance ticket. General admission Indian/foreigner ₹20/300, video ₹25.
🕌	Moti Masjid		SH 62, Agra Fort, Rakabganj, Agra, Uttar Pradesh 282003	A path from Red Fort's Amar Singh Gate leads straight from here up to the large Moti Masjid (Pearl Mosque), which is always closed. The sanctuary is roofed with three bulbous domes built of light white marble and stand on the red sandstone walls.
🕌	Diwan-i-Am		Red Fort	Shortly after entering the Red Fort and just before reaching Moti Masjid, you'll see the large open Diwan-i-Am (Hall of Public Audiences), which was used by Shah Jahan for domestic government business, and features a throne room where the emperor listened to petitioners. In front of it is the small and rather incongruous grave of John Colvin, a lieutenant-governor of the northwest provinces who died of an illness in the fort during the 1857 First War of Independence.
🕌	Jama Mosque		Jama Masjid Road, Kinari Bazar, Hing ki Mandi, Mantola, Agra, Uttar Pradesh 282003	This fine mosque, built in the Kinari Bazaar by Shah Jahan's daughter in 1648, and once connected to Agra Fort, features striking marble patterning on its domes. The Jama Masjid is also popularly known as the Jami Masjid or "Friday Mosque". It is one of the largest mosques in India.
🕌	Khas Mahal		Agra Fort, Rakabganj, Agra, Uttar Pradesh 28200	This wonderful white-marble octagonal tower and palace is where Shah Jahan was imprisoned for eight years until his death in 1666, and from where he could gaze out at the Taj Mahal, the tomb of his wife. When he died, Shah Jahan's body was taken from here by boat to the Taj Mahal. Mon-Sun (9-19)
🕌	Jahangiri Mahal		जहाँगीरी महल	The huge red-sandstone Jahangir's Palace was probably built by Akbar for his son Jahangir. It blends Indian and Central Asian architectural styles, a reminder of the Mughals' Afghan cultural roots. There is a huge bowl called Hauz-i-Jahangiri that is carved out of a single piece of stone. This was used as a container for fragrant rose water.
🕌	Radhasoami Samadh		Soamibagh, Dayal Bagh, Agra, Uttar Pradesh 282005	Soami Bagh, also known as Dayal Bagh, is the headquarters of the Radhasoami religious sect. This sacred place blessed with the Dayal Bagh Temple is a prime religious attraction about 15 km away from Agra and it draws huge flock of devotees everyday all through the year. Set amidst picturesque landscape the temple is a great



				attraction to many tourists. The temple stands majestically with a 110 ft height structure is believed to be constructed in 1861. This is an imposing structure built in Hindu architectural style and design. There is a belief that this temple is built as a competing structure to Taj Mahal. Under restoration.
✎	Roman Catholic Cemetery		Nehru Nagar, Civil Lines, Agra, Uttar Pradesh 282003	Whilst Shah Jahan was building the Taj Mahal as an ode to his beloved wife, the European Christians in Agra were creating their own fairy-tale like mausoleums in a cemetery dating back to Akbar's time. Not perhaps on the same scale, they are, however, no less delightful in carved red sandstone, yellow basalt and whitewashed plastered walls. These tombs in Agra's Roman Catholic Cemetery are the resting places of initially the Armenian Christians in the 1550s and, thereafter, of other European Catholics in the city. View through a window in Marty's Chapel, the cemetery's oldest structure (1611) – looking out and looking in, mannat (wish) ribbons tied to the stone lattice work.
✎	Guru ka Tal		Mathura Road, Maharishi Puram Colony, Agra, Uttar Pradesh 282007	Guru ka Tal is a historical Sikh pilgrimage place dedicated to the memory of ninth Guru Sri Guru Tegh Bahadar Ji. It was built in 1610 AD to collect and conserve rainwater in Agra during Jehangir reign. The water of the reservoir was used for irrigation purposes during the dry season. The reservoir was ornamented with stone carvings. There were twelve towers in the Tal, but only eight towers have survived the test of time and have now been retrieved.
✎✎✎✎	Akbar's tomb		Akbar's tomb, Agra, India	This outstanding sandstone and marble tomb commemorates the greatest of the Mughal emperors. The huge courtyard is entered through a stunning gateway. It has three-storey minarets at each corner and is built of red sandstone strikingly inlaid with white-marble geometric patterns. The mausoleum is at Sikandra, 10km northwest of Agra Fort. Catch a bus (Q22, 45 minutes) headed to Mathura from Bijli Ghar bus stand; they go past the mausoleum. General admission Indian/foreigner Q10/110, video Q25. dusk-dawn
–	Zone 6: Fatehpur Sikri			
✎✎	Fatehpur Sikri		Bullan Darwaza, The Jama Masjid (Friday Mosque)	This magnificent fortified ancient city, 40km west of Agra, was the short-lived capital of the Mughal empire between 1571 and 1585, during the reign of Emperor Akbar. Akbar visited the village of Sikri to consult the Sufi saint Shaikh Salim Chishti, who predicted the birth of an heir to the Mughal throne. When the prophecy came true, Akbar built his new capital here, including a stunning mosque – still in use today – and three palaces for each of his favourite wives, one a Hindu, one a Muslim and one a Christian (though Hindu villagers in Sikri dispute these claims). The city was an Indo-Islamic masterpiece, but erected in an area that supposedly suffered from water shortages and so was abandoned shortly after Akbar's death.
–	Chand Baori Step Well		Abhaneri	One of India's largest and deepest step wells. It is known for its beautiful stone architecture, and located 59 miles from Jaipur. Abhaneri was founded by King Raja Chand, believed to be Raja Bhoja, ruler of the Gurjar kingdom in 9th century AD. Abhaneri is famous for 'baoris' (step wells), which were used for harvesting rain water during the summers.
–	Zone 7: Jaipur			
✎✎✎✎✎	SkyWaltz		SkyWaltz Haveli, Sharma Farm House, Suncity Project Road, Kukas, Kunda, Amer, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302028, India	Fly high in the Jaipur sky and enjoy the best hot air balloon safari experience with SkyWaltz. Mon-Sun (6-9/16-19)
✎✎✎✎✎	Anokhi Museum of Hand Printing		Near Badrinath Temple, Kheri Gate, Amber, Amer, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302028	This interesting museum in a restored haveli documents the art of hand-block printing, from old traditions to contemporary design. You can watch masters carve unbelievably intricate wooden printing blocks and even have a go at printing your own scarf or T-shirt. There's a cafe and gift shop too. From the museum you can walk around the ancient town to the restored Panna Meena Baori (step-well) and Jagat Siromani Temple (known locally as the Meera Temple). Tue-Sun (11-17.30)
✎✎✎✎✎	Step Well Amer		Near Kheri Gate, Amer, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302028	It is easy to reach from the Amber fort. A 5 min drive from the rear entrance which is the one taken by vehicles to the fort.
✎✎	Amber Palace Fort		Devisinghpura, Amer, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302001 आमेर क़िला	This magnificent fort is largely made up of a royal palace, built from pale yellow and pink sandstone and white marble, and divided into four main sections, each with its own courtyard. You can trudge up to the fort from the road in about 10 minutes, but riding up on elephant back is very popular. A return 4WD to the top and back costs Q300 for five passengers, including one-hour waiting time. General



				admission Indian/foreigner ₹25/200, guide ₹200, audio guide Hindi/other ₹100/150. Mon-Sun (8-17.30)
Sheesh Mahal		amer fort, amer road, Devisinghpura, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302028		Bordering the palace compound is yet another palace, the totally over-the-top Sheesh Mahal, graced by two wedding-cake towers and an ornamental suspension bridge. Inside the lavishly decorated interior is a gallery displaying royal treasures. General admission ₹10. Tue-Sun (8-17.30)
Jaigarh Fort		Above Amber Fort, Devisinghpura, Amer, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302001		A scrubby green hill rises above Amber and is topped by the imposing Jaigarh, built in 1726 by Jai Singh. The stern fort, punctuated by whimsical-hatted lookout towers, was never captured and has survived intact through the centuries. It's an uphill walk (about 1km) from Amber and offers great views from the Diwa Burj watchtower. The fort has reservoirs, residential areas, a puppet theatre and the world's largest wheeled cannon, Jaya Vana. Admission is free with a valid ticket from the Jaipur City Palace that is less than two days old. General admission Indian/foreigner ₹35/85, camera/video ₹50/200, car ₹50, Hindi/English guide ₹100/150. Mon-Sun (9-17)
Jal Mahal		Amer Rd		Near the cenotaphs of the maharanis of Jaipur, and beautifully situated in the watery expanse of Man Sagar, is the beautiful Jal Mahal. It was built in 1799 by Madho Singh as a summer resort for the royal family, which they used to base duck-hunting parties. It's accessed via a causeway at the rear, and is currently undergoing restoration for tourism under the auspices of the Jal Tarang (www.jaltarang.in) project. Currently under restoration
Gatore Ki Chhatriyan		Shankar Nagar, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302002,		Surrounded by green hills, the Gatore Ki Chhatriyan is a complex of temples and tombs in the foothills of the Nahargarh (Tiger) Fort. It was the royal crematorium for the majestic rulers of Rajasthan. The beautiful edifice also has a cenotaph for each of the more famous maharajas cremated there. Engraved with beautiful Rajasthani carvings, the cenotaphs are one of the major attractions of the place. The cenotaphs are shaped like umbrellas (chhatris) and hence the place is called Gatore Ki Chhatriyan. Mon-Sun (10-17)
Gaitor		Krishna Nagar, Brahampuri, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302002		The royal cenotaphs, just outside the city walls, beneath Nahargarh, are an appropriately restful place to visit and feel remarkably undiscovered. The stone monuments are beautifully and intricately carved. Maharajas Pratap Singh, Madho Singh II and Jai Singh II, among others, are honoured here. Jai Singh II has the most impressive marble cenotaph, with a dome supported by 20 carved pillars. General admission Indian/foreigner ₹20/30. Mon-Sun (9-17)
Nahargarh Fort		Nahargarh Fort Road, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302001		Built in 1734 and extended in 1868, this sturdy fort overlooks the city from a sheer ridge to the north. The story goes that the fort was named after Nahar Singh, a dead prince whose restless spirit was disrupting construction. Whatever was built in the day crumbled in the night. The prince agreed to leave on condition that the fort was named for him. The views are glorious here and it's a great sunset spot; there's a restaurant that's perfect for a beer. General admission Indian/foreigner ₹10/30. The best way to visit is to walk or take a cycle-rickshaw (₹50 from MI Rd) to the end of Nahargarh Fort Rd, then climb the 2km steep, winding path to the top. Don't miss the rooftop! Tue (8-18)
City Palace		Jalebi Chowk, Near Jantar Mantar, Tripolia Bazar, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302002		A complex of courtyards, gardens and buildings, the impressive City Palace is right in the centre of the Old City. The outer wall was built by Jai Singh, but within it the palace has been enlarged and adapted over the centuries. There are palace buildings from different eras, some dating from the early 20th century. Despite the gradual development, the whole is a striking blend of Rajasthani and Mughal architecture. General admission Indian/foreigner incl camera ₹100/400, video camera ₹200, audio guide free, human guide from ₹300, Royal Grandeur tour ₹2500. The price of admission includes entry to Jaigarh, a long climb above Amber Fort. This is valid for two days. Mon-Sun (9.30-17)
Jantar Mantar		Gangori Bazaar, J.D.A. Market, Kanwar Nagar, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302002		Adjacent to the City Palace is Jantar Mantar, an observatory begun by Jai Singh in 1728 that resembles a collection of giant bizarre sculptures. Built for measuring the heavens, the name is derived from the Sanskrit yanta mantr, meaning 'instrument of calculation,' and in 2010 it was added to India's list of Unesco World Heritage Sites. Paying for a local guide is highly recommended if you wish to learn how each fascinating instrument works. General admission Indian/foreigner ₹40/200, audio guide ₹150, human guide ₹200. Mon-Sun (9-16.30)
Swargasuli Tower		Tripolia Bazar, Badi Choupad, Pink City, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302002		Get set to capture the panoramic view of the pink city as you stand atop the Swargasuli Tower. Also known as tower to heaven, it was built in 1749 A.D. by Sawai Ishwari Singh to commemorate victory over Mewar and Marathas armies. The minaret is worth admiring as it has a very traditional architecture and typical lattice work. Standing tall at



				140 feet (it is also Jaipur's tallest structure), this seven-floor tower is located in the old part of Jaipur. General admission 70. Mon-Sun (9.30-16)
—	Hawa Mahal		Hawa Mahal Rd, Badi Choupad, J.D.A. Market, Pink City, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302002	Jaipur's most distinctive landmark, the Hawa Mahal is an extraordinary, fairy-tale, pink sandstone, delicately honeycombed hive that rises a dizzying five storeys. It was constructed in 1799 by Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh to enable ladies of the royal household to watch the life and processions of the city. The top offers stunning views over Jantar Mantar and the City Palace one way, and over Siredeori Bazaar the other. There's a small museum (Saturday to Thursday), with miniature paintings and some rich relics, such as ceremonial armour, which help evoke the royal past. General admission Indian/foreigner incl camera ₹10/50, audio guide Hindi/English ₹80/110, human guide ₹200. Mon-Sun (9-17)
₹	Sheesha Restaurant		City Pearl, 5th Floor, Sanjay Marg, Gopalbari,, Opp RTDC Gangaur, Near Vidhyakpuri Police Station,, M I Road. Behind Country Inn Hotel, Gopalbari, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302001	Appealing dim light is the beauty of this place. Sheesha is one of those places that serves best non-vegetarian food in Jaipur. Small ethnic lamps placed at the centre of table makes this place the best romantic spot to hang out with your partner. Mon-Sun (11-23)
₹	Peacock Rooftop Restaurant		Pearl Palace, 51 Hathroi Fort, Hari Kishan Somani Marg, Ajmer Road, Near Vidhakpuri Police Station, Gopalbari, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302001	Climbing all those stairs of the building is totally a worth. Coming to Jaipur and not going to this beautiful place would be a dull affair. Nicely decorated ambience dominated by plants, gorgeous light on the rooftop overlooking the lovely city, ethnic decor and soothing music are few best things about this place. Mon-Sun (7.30-23)
₹	Blackout Jaipur		D38A, 8th & 9th Floor, Golden Oak Hotel, Landmark Building, Ahinsa Circle, C Scheme, Panch Batti, C Scheme, Ashok Nagar, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302001	Situated right in the middle of the city, this place will never leave you insatiable when it comes to ambience. From the 9th floor of Landmark Building, you can have a glance of the city's splendor of Amber Fort. The open sitting at an almost 10th floor of the building will surely make you fall in love with this city. Cost For Two: Rs.2000/ Mon-Sun (14-00.30)
—	Raj Mandir Cinema	W.M. Namjoshi	C-16, Bhagwan Das Road, Panch Batti, Panch Batti, C Scheme, Ashok Nagar, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302001	Raj Mandir Cinema is a famous movie theatre opened in 1976, and over the years has seen many movie premieres of Hindi films, and has become a popular symbol of Jaipur, it is often referred as the Pride of Asia. It was designed by architect W.M. Namjoshi in Art Moderne style (Streamline Moderne or late Art Deco). Known for its large size as well as opulent and meringue interiors, Raj Mandir remains an important part of the tourist circuit, and thus usually remains full despite its size.
—	Indian Coffee House		Mirza Ismail Road, Near Ajmeri Gate, New Colony, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302001	Relive the old days at Indian Coffee House, situated at M. I. Road. The old paint, faded decor, and waiters wearing turbans will take you back to the days when intellectual discussions would take place over a steaming cup of coffee! Mon-Sun (8-21)
—	Bapu Bazar		Bapu Bazaar	Do visit the Bapu Bazaar or Nehru Bazaar to get the popular 'Moji' footwear!!! Made up of soft camel leather and artistically embroidered, the footwear is available in vibrant colors and that too at comparatively low prices. Locally called as 'Juti', the footwear is known for comfort and durability. Apart from this both the bazaar has many shops dealing in fabrics and sari along with a variety of original leather goods like bags and purses and local perfumes and trinkets. Bapu Bazaar is located within the old city area between the Sanganeri Gate and New Gate while Nehru Bazaar lies on the western side of Bapu Bazaar till the Ajmeri Gate. Nehru bazaar closes on Tuesday while Bapu Bazaar closes on Sunday. Mon-Sun (11-19)
—	Lakshmi Mishthan Bhandar Hotel		Shop No. 98-101, Johri Bazar, Gangori Bazar, Bapu Bazar, Biseswarji, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302003	The most famous mithai shop in Jaipur, amassing goodwill through generations, Laxmi Mishthan Bhandar is on every tourist's list. It is a landmark in the busy lane of Johri Bazaar, the heart of Jaipur city. Being a sweet-lover myself, I couldn't wait to try desserts there. We tried the Raj-Kachori first. The delightful chaat preparation of Kachori and pulses with sweet and spicy yogurt was absolutely refreshing. Chole-Bhature was average - no different than ones offered elsewhere.
—	Albert Hall Museum		ag, Ram Niwas 302004, Ram Niwas Garden, Kailash Puri,	This museum is housed in the spectacularly florid Albert Hall, south of the Old City. It was designed by Sir Swinton Jacob, and combines elements of English and North Indian architecture, as well as huge



			Ashok Nagar, Jaipur, Rajasthan 30200	friezes celebrating the world's great cultures. It was known as the pride of the new Jaipur when it opened in 1887. The grand old building hosts an eclectic array of tribal dress, dioramas, sculptures, miniature paintings, carpets, musical instruments and even an Egyptian mummy. General admission Indian/foreigner ₹20/150, audio guide Hindi/English ₹90/124. Mon-Sun (9-17/19-22)
-	Statue Circle		Statue Cir, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302007	Situated in the middle of a busy intersecting road of the pink city, Statue Circle is reminiscent of the rich history of Jaipur. It was built as a tribute to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II, the founder of the city. Statue Circle perhaps got its name from the statue that it comprises of and also the spot at which statue is located. It attracts a large number of foreign tourists as well as the locals. The tourists come to see this place for its historic significance and to get a glimpse of the statue of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II.
-	Birla Auditorium			Host of many international events and exhibits, cultural programs and festivals; BM Birla Auditorium is one of the prime venues and conference centre (which can accommodate almost 1350 people) in Jaipur. It houses a museum, lawns, a computer centre, planetarium, an auditorium and a library. Built in contemporary architecture reflecting glimpses of Rajasthani art, it has many seminar rooms. The planetarium inside the centre organises various astronomy shows in Hindi and English, the timings of which can be checked from the authority. Mon-Sat (9.30-19)
Q	Tapri – The Tea House		B4-E, Prithviraj Road, Opposite Central Park Gate No. 4, C-Scheme, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302001	Tea timer and Fancy coffee plungers will make you fall for this place. With the scenic view of the beautiful Central Park, the place offers a long menu of 25 pages to you. Mon-Sun (7.30-21.45)
-	Taj Rambagh Palace	Samuel Swinton Jacob	Bhawani Singh Rd, Rambagh, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302005	The Rambagh Palace in Jaipur, Rajasthan is the former residence of the Maharaja of Jaipur and now a hotel. By the 1950s, the royal family felt that the upkeep of the palace and its 47 acres (190,000 m2) of gardens was becoming very costly. Therefore, in 1957 they decided to convert it into a luxury hotel.
-	Galta Gate		Falta Rd	Galta Temple complex is situated around 15 kilometers from the Jaipur city. It is one of the major spiritual centers around Jaipur and is highly visited spiritual areas from people across the country.
-	Galta ji temple / Hanuman Temple			Galtaji is an ancient Hindu pilgrimage site in the town of Khania-Balaji. A natural spring emerges high on the hill and flows downward, filling a series of sacred kunds (water tanks) in which pilgrims bathe. The visitor or pilgrim ascends the crevasse, continuing past the highest water pool to a hilltop temple from which a magnificent view of Jaipur and its fortifications spreads out across the valley floor. The temple features a number of pavilions with rounded roofs, carved pillars, and painted walls. The temple complex of Ramgopalji temple is colloquially known as Monkey temple (Galwar Bagh) in travel literature, due to the large tribe of monkeys who live here in the temples
-	Sisodia Rani Garden		NH 11, Lal Dungri, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302031	A royal garden and palace built by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh for his second wife, who belonged to the Sisodia clan. The place consists of tiered multi-level gardens with fountains, watercourses and painted pavilions. A double-storeyed palace occupies the top terrace of the garden. Mon-Sun (11-19)
-	Chulgiri Hills		Agra Road, Ghat Ki Guni, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302002	Chulgiri is a scrumptious place which is surrounded by Aravali ranges. In the year 1953 the Jain Hierophant Shri Desh Bhushan marriage had come to this place and he found it very scrumptious and peaceful as mortification point of view, so he choose this place for his mortification and later on he decided to build a Jain shrine over here and the Chulgiri name was given by Shri Desh Bhushan Maharaj to this place.
Q	Jaipur Jungle		B-12, 6TH FLOOR, BARAF KHANA, GOVIND MARG, RAJAPARK, Saket Colony, Adarsh Nagar, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302004	This place is decorated on the lines of a jungle theme. An ideal place to go out with family and friends. During the winters, you can also request the staff to get a bonfire around your table at the rooftop. Ane guess what?! They have rabbits playing around the floor which gives you the real feel of the jungle. Cost For Two: Rs.900/- Mon-Sun (11-23.30)
-	Birla Mandir		ilak Nagar, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302004	Birla Mandir, built in 1988, is a Hindu temple located in Jaipur, India and is part of one of the several Birla mandirs located all around the country. The Temple is dedicated to Lord Vishnu (Narayan), the preserver and his consort Lakshmi, the Goddess of wealth. Due to this reason, Birla Temple is also known as Laxmi Narayan Temple. Birla Mandir is constructed in the finest quality of white marble. The three huge domes of the temple represent three different approaches to the religion. Mon-Sun (6-12/15-21)
Q	Replay Restaurant		Crystal Court Mall,	This place is a perfect combination of a good ambience, nice food, easy



			Sawai Ram Singh Rd, Bapu Nagar, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302015	to find location, large space for parties and a well maintained rooftop. The staff is cooperative in case you have specific demands too. It's the kind of place you would like to visit with friends, sit with them and enjoy the evening. Cost For Two: Rs.1500/- Mon-Sun (11-00)
—	Jawahar Kala Kendra	Charles Correa	Jhalana Doongri, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302004	It was built by Rajasthan government with the purpose of preserving Rajasthani arts and crafts. The centre has been made in eight blocks housing museums, one amphi theatre and the other closed auditorium, library, arts display rooms, cafeteria, small hostel and art-studio. It also houses two permanent art galleries and three other galleries. and host its own theatre festival each year. It also has a coffee house inside. Mon-Sat (9.30-18)
—	World Trade Park		D-Block, Malviya Nagar, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302017	World Trade Park is a shopping mall in Malviya Nagar, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India. It opened at the end of 2012. Contrary to the name, it's actually a shopping mall with an English-themed food court and various brand stores. Mon-Sun (11-22.30)
—	Ta Blu Rooftop		Hotel Clarks Amer, Lal Bahadur Nagar, Chandrakala Colony, Mata colony, Jawaharlal Nehru Marg, Jaipur 302017	Grab a beer and enjoy the beauty of the city from ta-Blu, the rooftop restaurant of Hotel Clarks Amer. Mon-Sun (16-1)
—	Jawahar Circle Garden		Jawahar Circle, Jagatpura, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302025, India	Jawahar Circle is claimed by Locals to be the biggest circular park in Asia developed on a highway traffic circle. It's all bordered by a rose garden, musical fountains, jogging tracks, street-food stalls, and a whole lot more! Mon-Sun (4.30-21)
—	Jain Mandir Sanganer		Tikky Colony, Dada Gurudev Nagar, Sanganer, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302029	The village of Sanganer is 12km south of Jaipur (if since overtaken by its urban sprawl), and has a ruined palace, a group of Jain temples with fine carvings (to which entry is restricted) and two ruined tripolias (triple gateways). The main reason to visit, however, is to see its handmade paper and block-printing shops, workshops and factories (mostly found around the main drag, Stadium Rd), where you can see the products being made. You can also walk down towards the riverbank to see the enormous, brightly coloured fabrics drying in the sun as they hang on huge racks.
—	Zone 8: Jodhpur			
मेहरार	Umaid Bhawan Palace	Vidyadhar Bhattacharya and Sir Samuel Swinton Jacob	Circuit House Rd, Cantt Area, Jodhpur, Rajasthan 342006	History of building the Umaid Bhawan Palace is linked to a curse by a saint who had said that a period of drought will follow the good rule of the Rathore Dynasty. Thus, after the end of about 50-year reign of Pratap Singh, Jodhpur faced a severe drought and famine conditions in the 1920s for a period of three consecutive years. The farmers of the area faced with famine conditions sought the help of the then king Umaid Singh, who was the 37th Rathore ruler of Marwar at Jhodpur,[4] to provide them with some employment so that they could survive the famine conditions. The king, in order to help the farmers, decided to build a lavish palace.
मेहरार	Ghantaghar Clock		Nai Sarak, Ghantaghar Market, Jodhpur, Rajasthan 342001	The century-old clock tower is an old city landmark surrounded by the vibrant sounds, sights and smells of Sardar Market, which is marked by triple gateways at its northern and southern ends. The narrow, winding lanes of the old city spread out in all directions from here. Westward, you plunge into the old city's commercial heart, with crowded alleys and bazaars selling vegetables, spices, sweets, silver and handicrafts. Mon-Sun (10.30-18.30)
मेहरार	Mehrangarh Fort		P.B No 165 , The Fort, Jodhpur, Rajasthan 342006 मेहरानगढ़ का दुर्ग	Rising perpendicular and impregnable from a rocky hill that itself stands 120m above Jodhpur's skyline, Mehrangarh is one of the most magnificent forts in India. The battlements are 6m to 36m high, and as the building materials were chiselled from the rock on which the fort stands, the structure merges with its base. Still run by the Jodhpur royal family, Mehrangarh is packed with history and legend. Mehrangarh's main entrance is at the northeast gate, Jai Pol. You don't need a ticket to enter the fort itself, only the museum section. General admission Indian/foreigner incl audio guide ₹60/400, camera/video ₹100/250, human guide ₹225. Mon-Sun (9-17)
—	Jaswant Thad		Lawaran, Jodhpur, Rajasthan 34200	This milky-white marble memorial to Maharaja Jaswant Singh II, sitting above a small lake 1km northeast of Mehrangarh, is an array of whimsical domes. It's a welcome, peaceful spot after the hubbub of the city, and the views across to the fort and over the city are superb. Built in 1899, the cenotaph has some beautiful jalis (carved marble lattice screens) and is hung with portraits of Rathore rulers going back to the 13th century. General admission Indian/foreigner ₹15/30, camera/video ₹25/50. Mon-Sun (9-17)
—	Balsamand Lake		Jodhpur-Mandore Road	Balsamand Lake is a lake situated 5 km from Jodhpur on Jodhpur-Mandore Road. This lake is a popular picnic spot, built in 1159 AD by



				Gurjara-Pratihara rulers. It was designed as a water reservoir to provide water to Mandore. The lake has a length of one km, breadth of 50 m and a depth of 15 m. The Balsamand Lake Palace was built later as a summer palace on its shore.
Zone 9: Varanasi				
ॐ	Rajghat Excavated Site		NH44, Rajghat, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh 221001	A historically relevant spot, Raj Ghat in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh state of India, is one of the many ghats used to be an important ferry ghat in the 19th century. The excavations made by the Archaeological Survey of India at Raj Ghat discovered a variety of terracotta human and animal figurines which led light on the cultural and political history of Varanasi from the Sunga to the Gahadaval times. The findings from this place also include 300 seals and tokens alongside several earthenware pots, coins, beads, ornaments and other objects of domestic use. Mon-Sun (7-19)
ॐ	Malviya Bridge		Raj Ghat Bridge	Malviya Bridge, inaugurated in 1887 (originally called The Dufferin Bridge), is a double decker bridge over the Ganges at Varanasi. It carries rail track on lower deck and road on the upper deck. It is one of the major bridges on the Ganges and carries the Grand Trunk Road across the river. The bridge was renamed as the Malviya Bridge in 1948 after Madan Mohan Malaviya, an Indian educationist and politician notable for his role in the Indian independence movement and as the two time president of Indian National Congress.
ॐ	Gyanvapi Masjid		Lahori Tola, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh 221001	On the northern side of Vishwanath Temple is the Gyan Kupur Well. The faithful believe drinking its water leads to a higher spiritual plane, though they are prevented from doing so by a strong security screen. Non-Hindus are also not allowed to enter here, and here the rule is enforced more strictly.
—	Kashi Vishwanath Temple		Lahori Tola, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh 221001	There are temples at almost every turn in Varanasi, but this is the most famous of the lot. It is dedicated to Vishveswara – Shiva as lord of the universe. The current temple was built in 1776 by Ahalya Bai of Indore; the 800kg of gold plating on the tower and dome was supplied by Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore 50 years later. The area is full of soldiers because of security issues and communal tensions. Bags, cameras, mobile phones, pens or any other electronic device must be deposited in lockers (Q20) before you enter the alleyway it's in. Officially, non-Hindus, which counts most foreigners, cannot enter the temple, but many expats living in Varanasi as well as travelers have reported they were allowed in. Mon-Sun (3-11/12.30-20/ 21-23)
ॐ	Manikarnika Ghat		Near Jalasen Ghat, Ghosi Tola, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh 221001	Manikarnika Ghat, the main burning ghat, is the most auspicious place for a Hindu to be cremated. Dead bodies are handled by outcasts known as doms, and are carried through the alleyways of the old city to the holy Ganges on a bamboo stretcher swathed in cloth. The corpse is doused in the Ganges prior to cremation. Huge piles of firewood are stacked along the top of the ghat; every log is carefully weighed on giant scales so that the price of cremation can be calculated. Each type of wood has its own price, sandalwood being the most expensive.
ॐ	Nepali Mandir		Near Lalita Ghat, Lahori Tola, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh 221001 नेपाली मंदिर	Built in 1843 as one of the oldest and most famous temples in the holy city of Varanasi. This temple has great religious importance in Hinduism and is dedicated to the Lord Shiva. Constructed in the 19th century A.D by the King of Nepal, the temple is made of terracotta, stone and wood and is replica of the Pashupatinath Temple in Kathmandu.
ॐ	Ganpati Guest House/ Meer Ghat		D 3/24, Meer Ghat, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh 221001	It's a bit scary the maze of streets one has to cross in order to get here, but once there, i can tell you it's the best place to experience this amazing city. Some rooms have a balcony opening out to the river for a spectacular view of the sunrise. Access to the hotel takes a good 15-minute walk through the crowded lanes and by-lanes of the marketplace, but porters are readily made available by the friendly hotel staff. Free wi-fi is available.
ॐ	Man Mahal and Observatory		Manmahal Observatory Road, Ghats of varanasi, Bangali Tola, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh 221001	Man Mahal situated on the western bank of river Ganga just adjacent to the famous Dashashvamedh ghat at Varanasi is a beautiful example of Mughal-Rajput architecture with stone balconied windows and painted ceiling. It is famous specially for its masonry observatory. The palace was built in around 1600 A.D. by Man Singh, the Raja of Amber and a celebrated General of the Great Mughal Emperor Akbar. But the observatory was added to it in around 1737 A.D by Sawai Jai Singh II (1686-1745 AD) who himself was a great astronomer, the founder of Jaipur city and a descendant of Raja Man Singh. General admission indians/foreigners 5/100. Mon-Sun (8-17)
ॐ	Man Mandir Ghat		Manmandir Ghat, Bangali Tola,	Just north of Dashashvamedh Ghat, Man Mandir Ghat was built in 1600 by Raja Man Singh, but was poorly restored in the 19th



			Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh 221001	century. The northern corner of the ghat has a fine stone balcony.
ॐ	Dashashwamedh Ghat		Dashashwamedh Ghat Rd, Bangali Tola, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh 221001	Varanasi's liveliest and most colourful ghat is Dashashwamedh Ghat, easily reached at the end of the main road from Godaulia Crossing. The name indicates that Brahma sacrificed (medh) 10 (das) horses (aswa) here. In spite of the oppressive boat owners, flower sellers and touts trying to drag you off to a silk shop, it's a wonderful place to linger and people-watch while soaking up the atmosphere. Every evening at 7pm an elaborate ganga aarti ceremony with puja, fire and dance is staged here.
ॐ	Ahilyabai Ghat		Dashashwamedh Ghat Rd, Ghats of varanasi, Bangali Tola, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh 221001	Maharani Ahilya Bai Holkar (31 May 1725 – 13 August 1795) was the Holkar Queen of the Maratha ruled Malwa kingdom, India. She tried to protect her kingdom from plundering Muslim invaders. She personally led armies into battle. She appointed Tukojirao Holkar as the Chief of Army. Ahilyabai inherited personal funds which at that time was estimated to be sixteen crores rupees. Ahilyabai used personal fund in charitable works such as this ghat.
ॐ	Darbhangha Darbhanga Palace at Munshi Ghat		Near Ahilyabai Ghat, Bangali Tola, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh 221010	Built in the year 1912 along with part of the palatial building, the Munshi Ghat is named after Sridhara Narayana Munshi, who was a finance minister in the estate of Nagpur. In 1994 the Darbhanga palace was purchased by the Clarks Hotel Group, who named it as Brajrama Palace, and planned to transform it into five star hotel. They have already demolished almost half of the structure from the back; its back perimeter is being extended and its height raised in order to make suitable for the use of the planned hotel.
ॐ	Brown bread Bakery		Ganga Mahal, Sonarpura Rd, Pandey Ghat, Bangali Tola, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh 221001	If you are on a food trip to the beautiful city of Varanasi, give a define visit to this amazing place. Located in Bhairavi Dashashwamedh, this is among the best hangouts in Varanasi that provides its patrons with a wide range of food made with organic ingredients. This place primarily started as an organic bakery and restaurant and offers natural food and cosmetics products from their shop as well. Undoubtedly this place is worth a visit. Mon-Sat (7-22)
ॐ	Kedar Ghat		Bangali Tola	Above Harishchandra Ghat, with a shrine popular with Bengalis and South Indians.
ॐ	Harishchandra Ghat		Bangali Tola, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh 221001	According to ancient texts, the owner of Manikarnika Ghat bought King Harishchandra as a slave and made him work on the Manikarnika at Harishchandra Ghat. Hindu cremations customarily take place here, though a majority of dead bodies are taken for cremation to the Manikarnik Ghat. Annually, less than 2 in 1000 people who die in India, or 25,000 to 30,000 bodies are cremated on various Varanasi Ghats; about an average of 80 per day.
—	Hanuman Ghat		Ghat, Near Shivala Ghat, Bangali Tola, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh 221010	Hanuman Ghat, earlier known as Ramesvaram Ghat, is situated at a holy spot famed as Juna Akhara in Varanasi. Lord Hanuman is a God of physical strength; so the ghat is a favourite destination of body builders and wrestlers. Incidentally, the word 'akhara' also means a court or a special ground where the wrestlers and body builders perform their exercises and hold competitions.
—	Shivala Ghat		Ghats of varanasi, Shivala, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh 221001	A small Shiva temple and a 19th-century mansion built by Nepali royalty sit back from Shivalaya Ghat, built by the local maharaja of Benares.
—	Chet Singh Ghat		Chet Singh Ghat	For religious fervour, Varanasi reigns supreme, with its ancient funeral ghats where Hindus pay their last respects to the dead beside the sacred River Ganges. The Ganges is the most sacred river to Hindus. The Ganges was ranked as the fifth most polluted river of the world in 2007. Ghats in Varanasi are riverfront steps leading to the banks of the River Ganges. The city has 87 ghats.
—	Assi Ghat		Assi Rd, Near Assi Ghat Police Chowki, Beside Ganga River, Shivala, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh 221010	Assi Ghat, the furthest south of the main ghats and one of the biggest, is particularly important as the River Assi meets the Ganges near here and pilgrims come to worship a Shiva lingam (phallic image of Shiva) beneath a peepul tree. Evenings are particularly lively, as the ghat's vast concreted area fills up with hawkers and entertainers. It's a popular starting point for boat trips and there are some excellent hotels here.
ॐ	Pizzeria Vaatika Café		B-1/178, Assi Ghat, Shivala, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh 221005	This pleasant and relaxing Café near Assi Ghat offers al fresco pizzas on an elevated garden, overlooking the ceremonial area of the Ganges river. For those in need of a break from curry, the menu offers decent vegetarian pizza, as well as very good Indian dishes. The apple pie and ice cream, a speciality here, is highly coveted. The popular Pizzeria Vaatika Café can get very busy in high season, but is definitely worth a visit for the view and the grub. Mon-Sun (8-10)
—	Sankat Mochan Hanuman Temple		Sankatmochan Saket Nagar Rd, Saket Nagar Colony, Sankata Mochan Leprosy, Varanasi,	It is believed that the temple has been built on the very spot where Tulsidas had a vision of Hanuman. Every Tuesday and Saturday thousands of people queue up in front of the temple to offer prayers to Lord Hanuman. This temple has the unique distinction of having Lord Hanuman facing his Lord, Rama, whom he worshiped with



			Uttar Pradesh 221005	steadfast and selfless devotion. Tue&Sat
-	Tulsi Manas Mandir		Durga Kund Sankat Mochan Rd, Near Jalan, Durga Kund, Tulsi Manas Mandir Colony, Naria, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh 22100 तुलसी मानस मंदिर	Built in 1964, it's one of the most famous temples in the holy city of Varanasi. This temple has great historical and cultural importance in Hinduism since the ancient Hindu epic Ramcharitmanas was originally written at this place by Hindu poet-saint, reformer and philosopher Goswami Tulsidas in the 16th century (c.1532-1623). The modern marble, sikhara -style Tulsi Manas Temple's walls are engraved with verses and scenes from the Ram Charit Manas, the Hindi version of the Ramayana. Mon-Sun (5-12/16-21)
-	Jal Kal		B 20/193, Bhelupur, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh 221010	Gubernamental building that aims to encourage reforms and fast track planned development of identified cities. Focus is to be on efficiency in urban infrastructure and service delivery mechanisms, community participation, and accountability of ULBs/ Parastatal agencies towards citizens.
-	Batuk Bhairav Mandir		Batuk Bhairav Mandir, Kamccha, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh 221010	One of the oldest Shiva temples in Varanasi. The temple is dedicated to one of the fiercest forms of Lord Shiva and wears a garland of skulls and carries a club of peacock feathers. The word "Kaal" means both "death" and "fate". It is believed that even death is afraid of "Kaal Bhairava". Only the face decorated (with garlands) of the idol is visible to the visitors through the doorway. Rest of the idol is covered with a piece of cloth. On the rear door of the temple, there is a statue of Kshetrapal Bhairav.
-	Kriti Gallery		Raman Niwas, Raja Sir Motichand Road, Mahmoorganj, opposite Akashwani, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh 221010	The Kriti Gallery collection hosts Indian & International artists of traditional and contemporary art in all mediums of the visual, journalistic and performing arts and new media. Mon-Fri (9-17)
-	Bharat Mata Mandir		Vidyapeeth Road, Cannt Road, Lalapura, Chanuwasatti, Chandua Chittupur, Guru Nanak Nagar Colony, Chetganj, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh 221001 भारत माता मंदिर	The Bharat Mata Temple, built in 1918 and was inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi, has an unusual marble relief map of the Indian subcontinent inside. "Mother India Temple" is located on the Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith campus. This temple is dedicated to Bharat Mata, the national personification of India as a mother goddess, and claims to be the only one of its kind in the world.
-	Bharat Kala Bhavan Museum		Semi Circle Road 3, Kabir Colony, Banaras Hindu University Campus, Aurobindo Colony, Banaras Hindu University Campus, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh 221005 भारत कला भवन	On the Benares Hindu University campus is Bharat Kala Bhavan, a roomy museum with a wonderful collection of miniature paintings, as well as 12th-century palm-leaf manuscripts, sculptures and local history displays. No cameras. General admission Indian/foreigner ₹10/150. Mon-Sat (10-17.30)
-	Banaras Hindu University		Ajagara, Banaras Hindu University Campus, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh 221005 काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय	Banaras Hindu University is a public central university located in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh. Established in 1916 by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, BHU is one of the largest residential universities in Asia, with over 20,000 students. Don't miss the Dept of Electrical Engineering IIT-BHU.
-	Ramnagar Fort		Kila Road, Ramnagar Crossing, Ram nagar, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh 221008	This crumbling 17th-century fort and palace, on the eastern bank of the Ganges, isn't worth coming out to if you only have a few days in Varanasi, but it is a beautiful place to watch the sun set over the river. It also houses an eccentric museum. There are vintage American cars, jewel-encrusted sedan chairs, a superb weaponry section and an extremely unusual astrological clock. Boats operate a shuttle service across the river (₹20 return, 10 minutes) between 5am and 8pm, but from October to mid-June, you can also cross on a somewhat steady pontoon bridge or take the long way round on a rickshaw (₹200). A new bridge, under construction now for years, means most folks will just drive across - if it's ever finished. A boat all the way back to Dashashwamedh Ghat is ₹200. Museum Indian/foreigner ₹20/150. Mon-Sun (10-17.30)
-	Durga Mandir		B27/2, Durgakund, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh 221005 दुर्गा मंदिर	The small Durga Temple was built in the 18th century by a Bengali maharani and is stained red with ochre. Durga Mandir was constructed in 18th century by Bengali Maharani. The temple is dedicated to the Goddess Durga. Next to the temple, is a kund (pond) which was earlier connected to the river Ganges. It is believed that the existing icon of the goddess was not made by a man but appeared on its own in the temple. dawn-dusk
-	Sarnath Museum		Rishpattan Rd, Near Sarnath Museum,	This fully modernised, 100-year-old sandstone museum houses wonderfully displayed ancient treasures such as the very well



			Sarnath, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh 221007	preserved 3rd-century BC lion capital from the Ashoka Pillar, which has been adopted as India's national emblem, and a huge 2000-year-old stone umbrella, ornately carved with Buddhist symbols. Admission ₹5. Mon-Sun (9-17)
-	Dhamek Stupa Complex		Dharmapala Rd, Singhpur, Sarnath, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh 221007	Set in a peaceful park of monastery ruins is the impressive 34m Dhamekh Stupa, which marks the spot where the Buddha preached his first sermon. The floral and geometric carvings are 5th century AD, but some of the brickwork dates back as far as 200 BC. Nearby is the 3rd-century BC Ashoka Pillar, with an edict engraved on it. It once stood 15m tall and had the famous four-lion capital (now in the museum) perched on top of it, but all that remains now are five fragments of its base. General admission Indian/foreigner ₹5/100, video ₹25. Mon-Sun (6-17)
-	Statue of Standing Buddha		Sarnath-Munari Rd	An 80 feet relatively recently built statue. Found it more of a Tourist Attraction than anything else. A visit to this place is supremely serene and has a calming effect like nothing else.
-	Zone 10: Khajuraho			
-	Khajuraho Carved Temples		Sevagram, Khajuraho, Madhya Pradesh 471606	East Temples, West Temples. The erotic carvings that swathe Khajuraho's three groups of Unesco World Heritage Site-listed temples are among the finest temple art in the world. The Western Group of temples, in particular, contains some stunning sculptures. Many travellers complain about the tiring persistence of touts here, and the village is fully on the tour bus map. Their complaints are well founded, but it's not so bad that you should contemplate missing out on these beautiful temples.
-	Zone 11: Ahmedabad			
-	Adalaj Stepwell		Adalaj, Gujarat 382421 અડાલજ બાવડી	Adalaj Vav, 19km north of Ahmedabad, is among the finest of the Gujarati step-wells. Built by Queen Rudabai in 1499, it has three entrances leading to a huge platform that rests on 16 pillars, with corners marked by shrines. The octagonal well is five storeys deep and is decorated with exquisite stone carvings; subjects range from eroticism to buttermilk. The Gandhinagar bus will get you within walking distance (ask the conductor where to get off). An autorickshaw costs ₹400 return.
-	Villa Shodden	Le Corbusier	Villa Shodhan, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad, Gujarat 380006	The original design of Villa Shodhan was commissioned to the secretary of the Millowners, Surendram Dasgupta, in 1951. His intention was to showcase his social and economic position prior to his impending marriage by building a house reflecting his lifestyle. However, the plans were then sold to fellow millowner, Shyamubhai Shodhan. Despite his different lifestyle and an entirely new site for the project, Shodhan elected to retain the original plans as was the case for all of Le Corbusier's Indian projects.
-	Villa Sarabhai	Le Corbusier	28, Ahmedabad, Gujarat 380004	It was built for Manorama Sarabhai (sister of Chinubhai Chimantl), who commissioned in 1951 to build a home for her growing family and was completed in 1955. It is located on a verdant 20-acre park owned by Sarabhais. After taking into consideration the local climate conditions which are characterized by wide fluctuations of temperature and humidity, Corbusier decided on the vault as the villa's defining structure.
-	Mill Owners' Association Building	Le Corbusier	Opposite Reserve Bank, Ashram Rd, Vishalpur, Muslim Society, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad, Gujarat 380009	Le Corbusier was commissioned by the president of the Mill Owners' Association to design the organization's headquarters in Ahmedabad, a city historically active in India's textile trade. The building is a physical manifesto representing Le Corbusier's proposal for a modern Indian architecture. Constructed in 1954, the Mill Owners' Association Building is considered the first of four completed commissions in Ahmedabad. Completed just after Unité de Habitation, the Mill Owners' Association Building signifies a shift in Le Corbusier's architectural style, combining the repetitive rigidity of Villa Savoye with the curvilinear forms of Ronchamp.
-	Tagore Memorial Hall	Balkrishna Vithaldas Doshi	Opposite Museum, Paldi, Ahmedabad, Gujarat 382415	The Tagore Memorial Hall was designed by Balkrishna Doshi in 1966. The building is a piece of brutalist architecture. A series of rigid frames in reinforced concrete folded plates provide the outer shell to this hall. Vertical folds are 17m high, increasing in depth from 1.15m at the base to 2.4m at the top with a constant plate thickness of 15cm. Horizontal folds are 2.4m deep and span 33.5m with a plate thickness of 10cm increasing to 15cm near the supports.
-	Sanskar Kendra	Le Corbusier	Near Sardar Patel Bridge, Behind MID, Paldi, Ahmedabad, Gujarat 380006	Sanskar Kendra is a museum at Ahmedabad, India, designed by the architect Le Corbusier. It is a city museum depicting history, art, culture and architecture of Ahmedabad. It rests on his signature pilotis, that are 3.4 metres (11 ft) high there. The building's exterior is of plain brick with exposed elements of raw concrete (Béton brut) structure. The structural grid is 7 metres (23 ft) Tue-Sun (10.30-18)



-	Prathama Blood Centre	Matharoo Associates	Dr C V Raman Road, B/H Jivraj Mehta Hospital, Vasna, Ahmedabad, Gujarat 380007	The Center has its origins in an Invited Architectural Competition in 1998. The promoters, Advanced Transfusion Medical Research Foundation, a not for profit charitable trust, envisioned a place that would revolutionize voluntary blood collection and blood component disbursement without replacement, at affordable costs through professional management. 'Prathama' was to be the country's first, situated in Ahmedabad. Being a pioneering endeavor, the building had to be a new 'type', where the challenge was to make a service intensive medical entity into a playful, intuitive receptacle, by removing the repulsion associated with medical facilities and transforming it into an inviting public domain.
-	Sarkhej Roza	Azam and Muazzam Khan	Makarba, Post Jeevraj Park, Ahmedabad - 380051	Sarkhej Roza is a mosque and tomb complex located in the village of Makarba, 7 km south-west of Ahmedabad in Gujarat state, India. The complex is known as "Acropolis of Ahmedabad", due to 20th century architect Le Corbusier's famous comparison of this mosque's design to the Acropolis of Athens. Like many monuments built during that period, the Sarkhej Roza fused both Muslim and Hindu principles of architecture. While the ringed domes, the profusion of pillars and brackets follow the Islamic genre, much of the ornamentation and motifs have Hindu designs.
-	New Campus for The Indian Institute of Management	Bimal Patel	Vastrapur, Ahmedabad, Gujarat 380015	The Institute's growing popularity has enabled it to increase the number of courses on offer. This in turn has increased the number of students who wish to study at IIMA. The Institute developed a new campus to accommodate the growth. This was achieved by extending the present campus by a further 39 acres. The new campus includes state-of-the-art international management and convention centre along with classrooms, dormitories and ancillary facilities. It has added 5 more classrooms, 12 seminar rooms and an auditorium. The two campuses are separated by a 132' ring road. A pedestrian underpass links the two campuses into a single unit. The new facilities help IIMA provide the best possible services to companies and executives as well as create an important legacy for future generations.
-	Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad	Louis Kahn	I I M, Vastrapur, Ahmedabad, Gujarat 380015	While Louis Kahn was designing the National Assembly Building in Bangladesh in 1962, he was approached by an admiring Indian architect, Balkrishna Doshi, to design the 60 acre campus for the Indian Institute of Management in Ahmedabad, India. Much like his project in Bangladesh, he was faced with a culture enamored in tradition, as well as an arid desert climate. In 1961, a visionary group of industrialists collaborated with the Harvard Business School to create a new school focused on the advancement of specific professions to advance India's industry. Their main focus was to create a new school of thought that incorporated a more western-style of teaching that allowed students to participate in class discussions and debates in comparison to the traditional style where students sat in lecture throughout the day.
-	Zone 12: Maharashtra Area			
✱✱✱✱✱	Ajanta Caves		Maharashtra 431117	Superbly set in a remote river valley 105km northeast of Aurangabad, the remarkable cave temples of Ajanta are this region's second World Heritage Site. Much older than Ellora, these secluded caves date from around the 2nd century BC to the 6th century AD and were among the earliest monastic institutions to be constructed in the country. Ironically, it was Ellora's rise that brought about Ajanta's downfall, and historians believe the site was abandoned once the focus had shifted to Ellora. Despite their age, the paintings in most caves remain finely preserved today, and many attribute it to their relative isolation from humanity for centuries.
-	Kailashnath Temple		Ellora, Maharashtra 431102	One of Incredible India's greatest monuments, this astonishing temple, carved from solid rock, was built by King Krishna I in AD 760 to represent Mt Kailasa (Kailash), Shiva's Himalayan abode. To say that the assignment was daring would be an understatement. Three huge trenches were bored into the sheer cliff face, a process that entailed removing 200,000 tonnes of rock by hammer and chisel, before the temple could begin to take shape, and its remarkable sculptural decoration added. Covering twice the area of the Parthenon in Athens and being half as high again, Kailasa is an engineering marvel that was executed straight from the head with zero margin for error.
-	Bibi Ka Maqbara	Hanspat Rai	Begumpura, Aurangabad, Maharashtra 431004	Built by Aurangzeb's son Azam Khan in 1679 as a mausoleum for his mother Rabia-ud-Daurani, Bibi-qa-Maqbara is widely known as the poor man's Taj. With its four minarets flanking a central onion-domed mausoleum, the white structure certainly does bear a striking resemblance to Agra's Taj Mahal. It is much less grand, however, and apart from having a few marble adornments, namely the plinth and



				dome, much of the structure is finished in lime mortar. The Bibi's formal gardens are a delight to explore, with the Deccan hills providing a scenic backdrop. General admission Indian/foreigner ₹5/100.
Zone 13: Mumbai				
-	Afghan Church		62, Opposite Electric House, Sbs Road, Colaba, Mumbai - 400005, Navy Nagar, Colaba, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400005 अफ़ग़ान चर्च	An Anglican Church in Mumbai, India, built by the British to commemorate the dead of the First Afghan War and the disastrous 1842 retreat from Kabul. Memorials and laid up regimental colours displayed at the rear of the nave also record casualties from the Second Anglo-Afghan War. Inside it is known for its wide gothic arches and beautiful stained glass windows. Church is open daily from dawn to dusk and otherwise, if, it is locked the verger who lives next to the church will open the door.
-	National Centre for Performing Arts		NCPA Marg, Nariman Point, Nariman Point, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400021	This vast cultural centre is the hub of Mumbai's high-brow music, theatre and dance scene. In any given week, it might host experimental plays, poetry readings, photography exhibitions, a jazz band from Chicago or Indian classical music. Many performances are free. The box office is at the end of NCPA Marg. Tickets ₹200-800. Mon-Fri (10-18)
🍷	The Marina Rooftop Café		PJ Ramchandani Marg, Apollo Bandar, Colaba, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400001	Marina Rooftop is located close to the Taj Mahal hotel giving you the perfect view of the Gateway of India. The open air set up overlooks the sea, which makes the entire experience even better. Sit back and have a nice conversation with a close friend. Try out the penne pasta in cheese sauce when you are here. Mon-Sun (15.30-1)
-	The Taj Mahal Palace Hotel	D.N. Mirza	The Taj Mahal Palace Hotel, B K Boman Behram Marg, Apollo Bandar, Colaba, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400001	The hotel's original building was commissioned by Tata and first opened its doors to guests on 16 December 1903. The original clientele were mainly the Europeans, the Maharajas and the elites. Many world-renowned personalities have since stayed there, from Somerset Maugham and Duke Ellington to Lord Mountbatten and Bill Clinton. During World War I the hotel was converted into a hospital with 600 beds. View of the Gateway of India from Souk @ the Taj
-	Gateway of India		Apollo Bandar, Colaba, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400001	This bold basalt arch of colonial triumph faces out to Mumbai Harbour from the tip of Apollo Bunder. Incorporating Islamic styles of 16th-century Gujarat, it was built to commemorate the 1911 royal visit of King George V, but wasn't completed until 1924. Ironically, the British builders of the gateway used it just 24 years later to parade the last British regiment as India marched towards independence. Boats depart from the gateway's wharfs for Elephanta Island.
-	Cathedral of the Holy Name		19, Nathalal Parekh Marg, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400001	The Cathedral of the Holy Name is a Roman Catholic cathedral in the Indian city of Mumbai (Bombay) and the seat of the Archbishop of Bombay and headquarters of the Archdiocese of Bombay. The residence of the Archbishop is located adjacent to the Cathedral. It is known for its frescoes, pipe organ, a large gold embroidered stole gifted by Pope John XXIII, and another by Pope Pius XII containing the red hat given to Cardinal Valerian Gracias, and a bell gifted by Pope Paul VI during the 38th International Eucharistic Congress held in Mumbai in 1964.
🍷	Cafe Mondegar		5A, Metro House, Shaheed Bhagat Singh Road, Colaba, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400039	Cafe Mondegar is amongst the first and most iconic restaurant and bars in Mumbai, India. Cafe Mondegar is the first restaurant in Mumbai to house a jukebox. The restaurant is a popular landmark and touristic attraction of Mumbai. Mon-Sun (7.30-23.30)
-	Leopold Cafe		Colaba Causeway, Bhagat Singh Road,, Apollo Bandar, Colaba, Mumbai 400005	It was founded in 1871 by Iranis (a term used for Zoroastrians in Mumbai who arrived in India in 19th century, as opposed to "Parsis"). These Zoroastrian Iranians came to India in the late 19th and early 20th century, and many of them opened restaurants now often termed Irani cafés. It first started out as a wholesale cooking oil store and over the years has variously been a restaurant, store and pharmacy. The cafe was an early site of gunfire and grenade explosions during the 2008 Mumbai attacks by terrorists on Nov 26
-	Regal Cinema		Old Custom House Rd, Apollo Bandar, Colaba, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400000	A faded art deco masterpiece that's good for both Hollywood and Bollywood blockbusters. Built by Framji Sidhwa, the first film to be aired at the Regal was the Laurel and Hardy work The Devil's Brother in 1933. Tickets ₹130-180.
-	Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastu Sangrahalaya	George Wittet	159-161, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400032	The Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastu Sangrahalaya (CSMVS), formerly Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, is Mumbai's biggest and best museum. It displays a mix of exhibits from across India. Its vast collection includes impressive Hindu and Buddhist sculpture, terracotta figurines from the Indus Valley, Indian miniature paintings, porcelain and some particularly vicious-looking weaponry. Mon-Sun (10.15-18)
-	Jehangir Art Gallery	G.M.Bhuta	161B, Mahatma Gandhi	Recently renovated, this excellent gallery built in 1952, hosts shows



			Road, Kala Ghoda, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400001	by local artists and the occasional big name. A mammoth institution in itself, its history is linked with the renaissance of Indian art. The complex also has the popular cafe of Samovar, which is reminiscent of the 1970s socialist culture. Mon-Sun (11-19)
–	Rajabai Clock Tower	Sir George Gilbert Scott	Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil Marg, Mantralaya, Fort, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400032	The foundation stone was laid on 1 March 1869 and construction was completed in November 1878. This entire cost was defrayed by Premchand Roychand, a prosperous broker who founded the Bombay Stock Exchange on the condition that the tower be named after his mother Rajabai. Premchand Roychand's mother was blind and as a staunch follower of Jain religion she was supposed to consume her dinner before evening. The evening bell of the tower helped her to know the time without anyone's help. The tower was closed to the public after it became a frequent spot for those attempting to commit suicide.
–	Mumbai High Court	J.A. Fuller	Dr Kane Rd, Fort, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400032 मुंबई उच्च न्यायालय	A hive of daily activity, packed with judges, barristers and other cogs in the Indian justice system, the High Court is an elegant 1848 neo-Gothic building. The design was inspired by a German castle and was obviously intended to dispel any doubts about the authority of the justice dispensed inside. Visitors are permitted to explore the building and attend cases. Inside it's quite a spectacle, with court officials kitted out in starched white tunics offset with red cummerbunds and scarlet berets, while robed barristers strut about with their chests puffed out. No photography is permitted; cameras have to be left with guards at the entrance. Mon-Fri (11-17)
–	Flora Fountain	Richard Norman Shaw	Veer Nariman Road, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Kala Ghoda, Fort, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400001	Flora Fountain, built in 1864, is a fusion of water, architecture and sculpture, and depicts the Roman goddess Flora. The Flora Fountain was erected at the exact place where the Church gate (named after St. Thomas Cathedral, Mumbai) stood before its demolition along with the Mumbai Fort. The architect also designed the Piccadilly Hotel and the Thames Embankment.
–	Horniman Circle Gardens		Kala Ghoda, Fort, Mumbai, Maharashtra 40000	Designed to be a large open space with grand buildings in the middle of the walled city, the area had been known as Bombay Green in the 18th century, while the area around it was called Elphinstone Circle. Following India's independence in 1947, the area was renamed in honour of Benjamin Horniman, editor of the Bombay Chronicle newspaper, who supported Indian independence. Mon-Sun (10-18)
–	The Asiatic Society of Mumbai, Town Hall	Thomas Cowper	Town Hall, Shahid Bhagat Singh Road, Fort, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400023	The Asiatic Society of Mumbai (formerly Asiatic Society of Bombay) is a learned society in the field of Asian studies. The library of the Society has over a hundred thousand books out of which 15,000 are classified as rare and valuable. It also has priceless artifacts and over 3,000 ancient manuscripts in Persian, Sanskrit and Prakrit, mostly on paper but some on palm leaf. Mon-Sat (10.30-18.30)
🏰	The Dome		InterContinental Hotel, 135, InterContinental Marine Drive, B Road, Church Gate, Churchgate,	Ruling the South Bombay skies, Dome is ethereal. Period. There is no other word that could probably encapsulate the beauty of this terrace sky bar. Housed on the 8th floor of Intercontinental Hotel at Churchgate, Dome is the stuff that dreams are made of. Meal for 2: Rs 3,500. Mon-Sun (17.30-1.15)
–	Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus railway station	Frederick William Stevens and Axel Haig	Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus Area, Fort, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400001	Imposing, exuberant and overflowing with people, this monumental train station is the city's most extravagant Gothic building and an aphorism for colonial-era India. It's a meringue of Victorian, Hindu and Islamic styles whipped into an imposing Daliesque structure of buttresses, domes, turrets, spires and stained-glass. As historian Christopher London put it, 'the Victoria Terminus is to the British Raj what the Taj Mahal is to the Mughal empire'. Some of the architectural detail is incredible, with dog-faced gargoyles adorning the magnificent central tower and peacock-filled windows above the central courtyard.
–	Municipal Corporation Building	Frederick William Stevens	Dhobi Talao, Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus Area, Fort Mumbai, Maharashtra 400001 बृहन्मुंबई महानगर पालिका	As the name suggests, the building houses the civic body that governs the city of Mumbai. It is said to be the largest civic organization in the country and Asia it covers an area of 434 km2 (167.6 sq mi). The BMC was created in 1865 and Arthur Crawford was its first Municipal Commissioner. At the entrance to the BMC stands an impressive bronze statue of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta that gives a picturesque view of the roads and buildings in front.
–	Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Mandan	William Emerson	Dhobi Talao, Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus Area, Fort, महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले मंडई	The market houses a wholesale fruit, vegetable and poultry market. One end of the market is a pet store. Different varieties of dogs, cats, and birds can be found in this area. The building, completed in 1869, was donated to the city by Cowasji Jehangir. After India's independence, the market was renamed after Maharashtrian social reformer, Mahatma Jyotirao Phule. In 1882, the building was the first in India to be lit up by electricity. Mon-Sat (10-20)
–	Jama Mosque		Sheikh Memon St, Chippi Chawl,	The construction started initially in 1775 with raising of foundations on the tank. The Jama Mosque is a quadrangular structure of brick



			Kalbadevi, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400002	and stone, encircled by a ring of terrace roofed and double storeyed buildings, the ground floors of which are let out as shops. An extensive library with rare manuscripts is also attached to the masjid since 1890s. The library was fully revamped and moved to the first floor of the masjid and inaugurated in April 2015; its collection is now fully digitised.
–	Mumbadevi Temple		Mumba Devi Marg, Zaveri Bazar, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400002 मुंबा देवी मंदिर	Pay a visit to the city's patron goddess at this 18th-century temple, about 1km north of Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus. Among the deities in residence is Bahuchar Maa, goddess of the transgender hijras. Puja (prayer) is held several times a day. The goddess Mumba was patron of the agri (salt collectors) and kolis (fisherfolk), the original inhabitants of the seven islands of Bombay. She is depicted as a black stone sculpture in the temple.
–	Chor Bazaar		Mutton St, Ajmer, Kumbharwada, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400003	Chor Bazaar is known for its antiques, though nowadays much of it is reproductions; the main area of activity is Mutton St, where shops specialise in 'antiques' and miscellaneous junk. Dhabu St, to the east, is lined with fine leather goods.
–	Taraporewala Aquarium		Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Road, Marine Drive, Near Charni Road Railway Station, Girgaon,	Taraporewala Aquarium, built in 1952, is India's oldest aquarium and one of the city's main attractions. The renovated aquarium has a 12-foot long and 180 degree acrylic glass tunnel. Another attraction is the special pools, where children can touch fish which are harmless. Tue-Sun (10-20)
–	Girgaum Chowpatty		Northern end of Marine Drive, South Mumbai गिरगाव चौपाटी	The beach is noted for its Ganesh Visarjan celebrations when thousands of people from all over Mumbai and Pune come to immerse the idols of Lord Ganesh in the Arabian Sea. It is also one of the many places in the city where the 'RAMLILA' is performed on a stage every year. An effigy of Ravan erected on the sand is burnt at the end of the 10-day performance. One can find several bhelpuri, panipuri, ragda patties and pav bhaji vendors on the beach.
–	Banganga Tank		Walkeshwar Rd, Teen Batti, Malabar Hill, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400006	The Tank was built in the 1127 AD, by Lakshman Prabhu, a minister in the court of Silhara dynasty kings of Thane. It was rebuilt in 1715 AD, out of a donation for the Walkeshwar Temple by Rama Kamath. The main temple, has been reconstructed since then and is at present a reinforced concrete structure of recent construction.
–	Walkeshwar Temple		Banganga Cross Lane, Teen Batti, Malabar Hill, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400006	Walkeshwar Temple, also known as the Baan Ganga Temple, is a temple dedicated to the Hindu god, Shiva. The temple and the attached fresh water Banganga Tank were built in 1127 AD by Lakshman Prabhu, a Gaud Saraswat Brahmin minister in the court of Silhara dynasty Kings who ruled Thane, and the islands of Mumbai during 810 to 1240 AD. The temple was destroyed by the Portuguese during their reign over Mumbai (Portuguese Bom Bahia) in the 16th century. It was rebuilt due to the generosity of Mumbai businessman and philanthropist, Rama Kamath, another Gaud Saraswat Brahmin (known in British records as 'Kamati') in 1715. The main temple has been substantially reconstructed and many smaller temples have come up around the Banganga Tank.
–	Babu Amichand Panalal Jain Temple		97, Walkeshwar Rd, Walkeshwar, Malabar Hill, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400006	The entrance is artistically sculptured giving the whole place an aesthetic richness. Two elephants brilliantly made out of stone are placed on both the sides of the main gate in the Jain Temple. As one enters the temple, one finds numerous images of different deities and great saints. The wide array of religious idols also contains an image of Lord Ganesh, signifying the past connections between Hinduism and Jainism.
–	Mount Mary Church		Basilica of Our Lady of the Mount,, Bandra West, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400050	The basilica stands on a hillock, about 80 metres above sea level overlooking the Arabian Sea. It draws lakhs of devotees and pilgrims annually. Although the current church edifice is just 100 years old, the history behind the current statue of Our Lady goes back to the 16th century when Jesuit priests from Portugal brought the statue to the current location and constructed a chapel. In 1700 Arab pirates interested in the gilt-lined object held in the hand disfigured the statue by cutting off the right hand.
–	Babulnath Temple		6, Babulnath Road, Charni Road, Malabar Hill, Near Chowpatty, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400007	Babulnath is an ancient Shiva temple in Mumbai, India. Shiva in the form of the Lord of the Babul tree is the main deity in this temple. The faithful climb up to the temple and obtain Darshan of the shivling and obtain blessings of the Lord. It is also possible to take an elevator up to the temple. The Babulnath Temple was patronised when built for the first time by Hindu merchant of that time and mainly the Gujarati community. A bigger temple was built in 1890 by contributions from the Gujarati merchants and the likes of Maharaja Sayajirao Gaikwad of Baroda state.
–	Sri Sri Radha Gopinath Temple		7, K.M Munshi Marg, Opp Bharti Vidya Bhavan, Girgaon Chowpatty, Babulnath, Dadi Sheth Wadi,	ISKCON Chowpatty is a Hare Krishna temple, community, and ashram dedicated to the practice of bhakti-yoga or loving service to Krishna, the Supreme Person (God). We are a branch of the International Society for Krishna Consciousness (ISKCON), a worldwide spiritual movement founded by His Divine Grace A.C. Bhaktivedanta



			Malabar Hill, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400007	Swami Prabhupada, in New York City in 1966. Under the guidance of His Holiness Radhanath Swami, ISKCON Chowpatty is home to a loving community of practicing Hare Krishna devotees and over 200 resident monks.
—	Gandhi Museum		Grant Road, Laburnum Road, Papanas Wadi, Babulnath, Gamdevi, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400007	As poignant as it is tiny, this museum is in the building where Mahatma Gandhi stayed during visits to Bombay from 1917 to 1934. The leader formulated his philosophy of satyagraha (nonviolent protest) and launched the 1932 Civil Disobedience campaign from here. Exhibitions include a photographic record of his life, along with dioramas and documents, such as letters he wrote to Adolf Hitler and Franklin D Roosevelt and tributes from Ho Chi Minh and Einstein. Donation appreciated. Mon-Sun (10-18)
—	Kanchenjunga Apartments	Charles Correa	Dr Gopal Rao Deshmukh Marg 72	In Mumbai, a building has to be oriented east-west to catch prevailing sea breezes and to open up the best views of the city. Unfortunately, these are also the directions of the hot sun and the heavy monsoon rains. The old bungalows solved these problems by wrapping a protective layer of verandas around the main living areas, thus providing the occupants with two lines of defence against the elements. Kanchanjunga, an attempt to apply these principles to a building, is a condominium of 32 luxury apartments of four different types, varying from 3 to 6 bedrooms each. The interlock of these variations are expressed externally by the shear end walls that hold up the cantilevers. The tower has a proportion of 1:4 (21m square and 84m high). Its minimalist unbroken surfaces are cut away to open up the double-height terrace gardens at the corners, thus revealing (through the interlocking form and colour) some hint of the complex' spatial organisation of living spaces that lie within.
—	Antilia	Perkins + Will	Altamount Rd, Tardeo, Mumbai, Maharashtra	The 27 storey, 173 meters high and 37,000 sqm floor space contains a health club with a gym and dance studio, at least one swimming pool, a ballroom, guestrooms, a variety of lounges and a 50-seater cinema, plus three helicopter pads on the roof and a car park for 160 vehicles on the ground floors. The residence, which is larger than the Palace of Versailles, requires a staff of a staggering 600 people to keep everything operating smoothly.
—	Mahalakshmi Temple		Mahalaxmi West, Breach Candy, Cumballa Hill, Mahalaxmi West, Cumballa Hill, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400026	The temple was built in 1831 by Dhakji Dadaji (1760-1846), a Hindu merchant and it's dedicated to Mahalakshmi the central deity of Devi Mahatmyam. The Mahalaxmi temple contains images of the Tridevi goddesses Mahakali, Mahalakshmi, and Mahasaraswati. All three images are adorned with nose rings, gold bangles and pearl necklaces.
—	Haji Ali Dargah		Dargah Rd, Haji Ali, Mumbai, Maharashtra	Floating like a sacred mirage off the coast, this Indo-Islamic shrine located on an offshore inlet is a striking sight. Built in the 19th century, it contains the tomb of the Muslim saint Pir Haji Ali Shah Bukhari. Legend has it that Haji Ali died while on a pilgrimage to Mecca and his casket miraculously floated back to this spot. It's only possible to visit the shrine at low tide, via a long causeway (check tide times locally). Thousands of pilgrims, especially on Thursday and Friday (when there may be qawwali, devotional singing), cross it daily, many donating to beggars who line the way. Mon-Sun (6-17)
🍷	Tote on the Turf		Mahalaxmi Race Course, Keshva Rao Khadye Marg, Mahalaxmi	A massive revamp has shifted Tote's focus from a design-led, superior space with inferior food, to a more informal venue where chargrilled kebabs are ferried over from Neel, its adjoining restaurant. With numerous awards for its interior – a wood-panelled bar, suspended mezzanine, and rain trees at the entrance – Tote draws a mixed crowd. It stocks a wide variety of beers and Indian wines, depending on the theme of the night. Mon-Sun (11-1.30)
—	Nehru Science Centre		Dr. E. Moses Road, Worli, Mahalakshmi, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400018	The Nehru Centre is a cultural complex that includes a planetarium, theatre, gallery and an interesting history exhibition, Discovery of India. The architecture is striking: the tower looks like a giant cylindrical pineapple, the planetarium a UFO. High-quality dance, drama and live music events are held here. The complex is just inland from Lala Laipat Rai Rd. General admission Discovery of India admission free, planetarium adult/child ₹50/25. Mon-Sun (10-17.30)
—	Nehru Planetarium		Nehru Centre, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, Lotus Colony, Worli, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400018	In the grounds of Teen Murti Bhavan is an old-fashioned planetarium, which has shows about the stars in Hindi and English. The Nehru Planetarium, commissioned on 3rd March, 1977, with the objective of fostering scientific temper through the means of edutainment (that's right! education + entertainment). General admission 45min show ₹50. Hindi 1.30pm & 4pm, English 11.30am & 3pm. Mon-Sun (10.30-17.30)
🍷🍷🍷	Aer Rooftop		Four Seasons Hotel Mumbai, 1/136, 34th Floor, Hotel Rooftop,	Biceps, chest hair and Amazonian women fill this Bollywood-star magnet, but don't be put off by the air-kissing gloss. On a Friday night, South Mumbaikars flock to the open-air rooftop bar on the



			Dr. E. Moses Road, Worli, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400018	34th floor of the Four Seasons Hotel. Cocktails at sunset are popular, with the city's lights on one side, the sea on the other, and a laid-back crowd moving in between – but by midnight you'll have to weave around a dancing mob to get to the bar. Dress up or dress down, but leave the trainers at home. Rs1,500 (£19) admission from 8pm on Thurs, Fri and Sat. Mon-Sun (17.30-2)
☆☆☆☆☆	Asilo Rooftop		St Regis Mumbai, Level 38,, 462, Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400013	This open-air lounge in Lower Parel is the city's latest and thankfully is not seasonal. You can enjoy breezy winter evenings on the 40th floor under the starry sky or be in air conditioned comfort during summers when the retractable roof is pulled out. Get here early so that you can grab a sofa next to the glass walls else you may need to sit on the staid tables in the middle. The food fails to enamor. Meal for 2: Rs 3,000. Mon-Sun (17.30-1.30)
—	Gloria Church		Sant Savata Mali Marg, Byculia East, Mazgaon, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400027	Built by the Portuguese Franciscans in 1632 and was funded by the De Souza e Lima family, who owned the Mazagaon island which they procured from the King of Portugal in 1572. The old church was demolished in 1911 and the present one, built at Byculia, was opened in 1913.
—	Dr. Bhau Daji Lad Museum		91 A, Rani Baug, Veer Mata Jijbai Bhonsle Udyan, Dr Baba Saheb Ambedkar Marg, Byculia East, Byculia East, Mazgaon, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400027	This gorgeous museum, built in Renaissance revival style in 1872 as the Victoria & Albert Museum, contains 3500-plus objects centering on Mumbai's history – photography and maps, textiles, books and manuscripts, Bidriware, laquerware, weaponry and exquisite pottery. The landmark building was renovated in 2008, with its Minton tile floors, gilded ceiling mouldings, ornate columns, chandeliers and staircases all restored to their former glory. Contemporary music, dance and drama feature in the new Plaza area, where there's a cafe and shop. The museum is located in the lush gardens of Jijamata Udyan; skip the zoo. General admission Indian/foreigner 10/100. Thu-Tue (10-18)
—	Jijamata Udyaan Zoo		Godrej Sky, Keshavrao Borkar Marg, Dhaku Prabhuchi Wadi, Byculia East,	With no funds to create better enclosures or to replace deceased specimens, animals that die in their cramped, dirty cages are stuffed and then put on display. Such was the case with the last Siberian tiger in India. Thu-Tue (9-17.30)
—	Worli Fort		Worli Tip, Worli, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400018	The Worli Fort is a fort built by the British in Worli, Mumbai, India around 1675. The fort, built on the Worli hill, overlooked the Mahim Bay at a time the city was made up of just seven islands. It was used as a lookout for enemy ships and pirates. Great city views. Mon-Sun (6-18.30)
—	St. Michael's Church		Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim West, Mahim, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400016	St. Michael's Church is one of the oldest Catholic churches in Mumbai. The church was originally built by the Portuguese in 1534. Initially known as San Miguel, it is the oldest Portuguese Franciscan church in Mumbai. It was rebuilt a number of times; the present structure dating to 1973. The church also served as a refuge to the popular icon of the Virgin Mary from Our Lady of the Mount chapel, Bandra from 1739 to 1761.
—	Sion Fort		East,, Rd No 1, Sion East, Sion, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400022	It was built under the regime of the English East India Company, between 1669 and 1677, atop a conical hillock when Gerard Aungier was the Governor of Bombay. It was notified in 1925 as a Grade I Heritage structure. When it was built, the fort marked the boundary between British-held Parel island and the Portuguese held Salsette Island that lay to the north across the creek. Mon-Sun (4-20)
—	Castella de Aguada		Byramji Jeejeebhoy Road, Bandstand Road, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400050	"Castella" is a misspelling for Portuguese "Castelo" (castle). Properly, it should be called Castelo da Aguada. It was built by the Portuguese in 1640 as a watchtower overlooking Mahim Bay. The strategic value of the fort was enhanced in 1661 after the Portuguese ceded the seven islands of Bombay that lay to the immediate south of Bandra to the English.
—	The Bad Cafe	Nudes	Kapadia House, 22G, off Perry Cross Road,, 42, New Kantwadi Rd, Bandra West, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400050	The BAD Yoga project has 25,992 recycled pvc electrical conduits grafted onto its anatomy with surgical precision. Designed as a tactile, sensory experience the project harbors a range of hybrid activities. The architectural component was designed to facilitate yoga, gastronomical experiences, and cultural event spaces for music, art, performances, intellectual discourse and fashion. These activities are stacked vertically over three levels, including an open to sky terrace courtyard. Tue-Sun (9-23)
☞	Café Terra Rooftop		Executive Enclave Hotel Mumbai, 331, Dr. Ambedkar Road, Pali Hill, Bandra West, Bandra West	This beautiful rooftop café in Bandra has a very European look. Sitting in cosy chairs, enjoying the music and having small talk is an ideal way to end your day. The shades of white and turquoise used in the décor, makes the entire experience even better. Mon-Sun(12-12.30)
☞	Olive Bar And Kitchen		14, Nargis Dutt Road, Union Park, Khar West, Next to Tourist Hotel, Union	Olive is a Mumbai tradition, drawing a mix of Bollywood actors, Bollywood wannabes and amused locals to its TGIT (Thank God It's Thursday) see-and-be-seen night. The beautiful Mediterranean restaurant is soft white, candlelit and casual, with pebbles



			Park, Pali Hill, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400052	underfoot, and one set of bathrooms at the back of the venue that allows everyone to check each other out en route. Tables are cleared to make way for the dance floor, which moves from lounge to house music until two or three, depending on when the police close it down. Mon-Sun (12.30-15.30/19.30-1)
—	ISKCON temple		Sri Sri Radha Rasabihari Temple, Hare Krishna Land, Juhu Church Road, Juhu, Chand Society, MHADA Colony, Juhu,	ISKCON temple, Mumbai officially known as Sri Sri Radha Rasabihari ji Temple opened in 1978 and includes a spacious marble temple, an auditorium, restaurant and a twin towered seven-storey guest house where visitors can stay and participate in the daily spiritual programs of the temple. ISKCON is regular destination of visit for many eminent celebrities.
Q	Bora Bora Rooftop		Oberoi Chambers 1, Opposite Tanishq Showroom, Off New Link Road, Andheri Lokhandwala,	Mumbai has 3 outlets of Bora Bora, but the one in Juhu with a sea view is the one you must visit. The open air seating, the light breeze and the great food makes Bora Bora a delight to try out. Make sure you try the Naasi Lemak, Nachos and the Cottage Cheese Gilatro. Mon-Sun (12-1.30)
—	Gilbert Hill			Gilbert Hill is a 200 ft monolith column of black basalt rock at Andheri, in Mumbai, India. The rock has a sheer vertical face and was formed when molten lava was squeezed out of the Earth's clefts during the Mesozoic Era about 66 million years ago.
—	Tata Offices	Tod Williams & Billie Tsien	Banyan Park, Suren Road, Andheri East, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400093	This 23-acre technology campus, known as Banyan Park, is located on a wooded site near Mumbai's international airport. The first 453,000 square feet of its development was completed in 2014, with second and third phases scheduled for 2016 and 2018. Serving as the company's headquarters, the campus provides offices for 2,000 people, training and conference centers, cafeteria, library, auditorium, and recreation facilities.
—	Mahakali Caves		Mahakali Caves Rd, Sunder Nagar, Andheri East, Sunder Nagar, Jogeshwari East, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400093	The Mahakali Caves (also known as the Kondivite Caves) are a group of 19 rock-cut monuments built between 1st century BCE and 6th century CE. Monument consists of two groups of rock-cut caves – 4 caves more to the north-west and 15 caves more to the south-east. Most caves are viharas and cells for monks, but Cave 9 of south-eastern group is chaitya. Caves in north-west have been created mainly in 4th – 5th century, while south-eastern group is older. Monument contains also rock-cut cisterns and remnants of other structures.
☆☆☆☆☆	Breeze Restaurant		8th Floor, A Wing, Supreme Business Park, Hiranandani Gardens, Powai, Hiranandani Gardens, Powai, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400076	If you ask anyone why they visit the breeze lounge, it is for the view. The serenity of the Powai Lake, the Hiranandani high rise view and the food, the cool breeze brings a breeze of smile on your face. If you are a non-vegetarian, you may want to give this place a miss. Mon-Sun (12-00.30)
—	Powai Lake		Powai Lake	Perhaps the best-known landmark of Powai is the Powai Lake, a 120-year-old lake that was originally used to supply water to the city of Mumbai, and is today used as an industrial sewage outlet. Great views of Mumbai though. In the past, fishing and bird-watching were popular recreational activities that took place along the shores of the lake.
☆☆☆☆☆	Skyy Rooftop		Ramada Powai Hotel And Convention Centre, Saki Vihar Road, Near The Residence Hotel & Apartments, Powai, Mayur Nagar, Passpoli, Goregaon, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400087	Unfortunately, there is no sofa seating and meals are served on tables with chairs, a dampener for romantic evenings. The central suburbs are often ignored and all the action moves towards SoBo. Skyy changes all that and is a welcome addition to the night life of Powai. Meal for 2: Rs 3,000. Mon-Sun (17-1)
—	Dhobi Ghat		Malad East, Mumbai	Dhobi Ghat (Mahalaxmi Dhobi Ghat) is a well known open air laundromat in Mumbai, India. The washers, locally known as Dhobis, work in the open to wash the clothes from Mumbai's hotels and hospitals. Called the world's largest outdoor laundry, Dhobi Ghat is a very popular attraction among foreign tourists.
—	Madh Fort		Ambu Bet, Madh, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400061	The fort was built by the Portuguese as a watchtower in the 17th century. It offers a strategic view of the coastline and guards the Marve Creek. They lost it during the war against Maratha empire when the Maratha Empire captured it in February 1739.
—	Global Vipassana Pagoda		Next to Esselworld, Borivali West, Gorai, Essel world Amusement Park, Gorai, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400091	Rising up like a mirage from polluted Gorai Creek is this breathtaking, golden 96m-high stupa modelled on Myanmar's Shwedagon Pagoda. Its dome, which houses relics of Buddha, was built entirely without supports using an ancient technique of interlocking stones, and the meditation hall beneath it seats 8000. There's a museum dedicated to the life of the Buddha and his teaching. Twenty-minute meditation classes are offered daily; an on-



				site meditation centre also offers 10-day courses. meditation classes 10am-6pm. To get here, take a train from Churchgate to Borivali (exit the station at the 'West' side), then take bus 294 (05) or an autorickshaw (040) to the ferry landing, where Esselworld ferries (return 050) depart every 30 minutes. The last ferry to the pagoda is at 5.30pm. Mon-Sun (9-19)
-	Shree Siddhivinayak		MHADA Colony 20, Prabhadevi, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400076	The Shree Siddhivinayak Ganapati Mandir is a Hindu temple dedicated to Lord Shri Ganesh. The wooden doors to the sanctum are carved with images of the Ashtavinayak (the eight manifestations of Ganesha in Maharashtra). The inner roof of the sanctum is plated with gold, and the central statue is of Ganesha. In the periphery, there is a Hanuman temple as well. It was Constructed on 19 November 1801, the original structure of the Siddhivinayak Temple was a small 3.6 m x 3.6 m square brick structure with a dome-shaped brick shikhara. The Siddhivinayak temple receives donations of around 0100 million (US\$1.5 million)-0150 million (US\$2.2 million) every year, which makes it Mumbai city's richest temple trust.
-	Sanjay Gandhi National Park		Borivali East, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400066	It's hard to believe that within 1½ hours of the teeming metropolis you can be surrounded by this 104-sq-km protected tropical forest. Here, bright flora, birds, butterflies and elusive wild leopards replace pollution and concrete, all surrounded by forested hills on the city's northern edge. Urban development has muscled in on the fringes of the park, but the heart of the park is very peaceful. A trekking ban is in force to protect wildlife, but you can still walk in the woods if you go with Bombay Natural History Society. On your own, you can cycle (hire bikes cost 020 per hour, 0200 deposit) or take the shuttle to the Shilonda waterfall, Vihar and Tulsi lakes (where there's boating) and the most intriguing option, the Kanheri Caves, a set of 109 dwellings and monastic structures for Buddhist monks 6km inside the park. The caves, not all of which are accessible, were developed over 1000 years, beginning in the 1st century BC, as part of a sprawling monastic university complex. Avoid the zoo-like lion and tiger 'safari' as the animals are in cages and enclosures. Tue-Sun (7.30-17.30)
-	Kanheri Caves		Mumbai, Maharashtra 400101 कान्हेरी गुहा	The 109 Kanheri Caves lining the side of a rocky ravine 6km from the northern park entrance are a big draw. The caves comprise viharas (monasteries), chaityas (halls) and dwellings and were used by Buddhist monks between the 1st century BC and 10th century AD as part of a monastic university complex. General admission Indian/foreigner 05/100.
-	Bawkhaleshwar temple		Forest Area, Pawne, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra 400710	This beautiful temple is known as Bawkhaleshwar Temple located in navi mumbai, maharashtra. There are total 3 temples in a row, the name respectively, Shiva Temple, Ganesh Temple & Devi Temple. The area of temple is soo big and surrounded by greenery and small lake.
-	Nerul Balaji Temple		Plot No 2/3, Sector 22 /A , Near Swami Naryan Temple, Brahmagiri Road, Nerul, Sector 22, Nerul, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra 400706	Balaji Temple at Nerul, Mumbai is the exact replica of Balaji Temple at Tirupati. This temple is built on the lines of Venkateshwara Temple at Tirupati and has been constructed according to the Shilpashastras. The cement concrete surfaces are being dubbed with exquisitely carved granite stones. Behind the Ardha Mandapam, there is the 'Garbha Griham'. At the right foot of the lord is a small silver idol, which is called 'Bhoga Srinivasa' or 'Kautuka Bera'. This idol imbibes the essence of the Lord and is loosely bonded to the main 'Moolavar' idol by a string. Mon-Sun (6-21)
-	Elephanta Caves		Gharapuri, Maharashtra 400094	Northeast of the Gateway of India in Mumbai Harbour, the rock-cut temples on Gharapuri, better known as Elephanta Island, are a Unesco World Heritage Site. Created between AD 450 and 750, the labyrinth of cave temples represent some of India's most impressive temple carving. The main Shiva-dedicated temple is an intriguing latticework of courtyards, halls, pillars and shrines; its magnum opus is a 6m-tall statue of Sadhashiva, depicting a three-faced Shiva as the destroyer, creator and preserver of the universe, his eyes closed in eternal contemplation. Pushy, expensive guides are available – but you don't really need one as Pramod Chandra's A Guide to the Elephanta Caves, widely for sale, is more than sufficient. Launches head to Gharapuri from the Gateway of India every half-hour from 9am to 3.30pm. Buy tickets (economy/deluxe 0130/160) at the booths lining Apollo Bunder. The voyage takes about an hour. The ferries dock at the end of a concrete pier, from where you can walk or take the miniature train (010) to the stairway (admission 010) leading up to the caves. It's lined with souvenir stalls and patrolled by pesky monkeys. Wear good shoes. General admission Indian/foreigner 010/250. Tue-Sun (9-17)
-	Zone 14: Hyderabad			



–	The Park Hotel Hyderabad	SOM	22, Raj Bhavan Road, Somajiguda, Hyderabad, Telangana 500082	A new flagship hotel for The Park Hotel Group, this 531,550-square-foot, 270-room hotel infuses a modern, sustainable design with the local craft traditions, and is influenced by the region's reputation as a center for the design and production of gemstones and textiles. The project is distinctive for its profound implementation of sustainable design strategies, with special attention paid to the building's relationship to its site, daylighting, and views.
–	Qutb Shahi tombs		Qutub Shahi Tombs, Hyderabad, Telangana 500008	These 21 magnificent domed granite tombs, with almost as many mosques, sit serenely in landscaped gardens about 2km northwest of Golconda Fort, where many of their occupants spent large parts of their lives. Seven of the eight Qutb Shahi rulers were buried here, as well as family members and a few physicians, courtesans and other favourites. An exhibition near the entrance provides helpful explanatory information. The tombs are an easy walk from Golconda, or about ₹30 by autorickshaw. Mon-Sun (9.30-18.30)
–	Charminar		Char Kaman, Ghansi Bazaar, Hyderabad, Telangana 500002 చార్మినార్	Hyderabad's principal landmark and city symbol was built by Mohammed Quli Qutb Shah in 1591 to commemorate the founding of Hyderabad and the end of epidemics caused by Golconda's water shortage. The beautiful four-column, 56m-high structure has four arches facing the cardinal points, with minarets atop each column (hence the name Charminar, 'four minarets'). It stands at the heart of Hyderabad's most atmospheric area (also known as Charminar), a labyrinth of lanes crowded with shops, stalls, markets and shoppers. General admission Indian/foreigner ₹5/100. Mon-Sun (9.30-17.30)
–	Zone 15: Goa			
–	Anjuna Market		Monteiro Vaddo, Anjuna, Goa 403509	Anjuna's weekly Wednesday flea market is as much part of the Goan experience as a day on the beach. More than three decades ago, it was conceived and created by hippies smoking jumbo joints, convening to compare experiences on the heady Indian circuit and selling pairs of Levi jeans or handmade jewellery to help fund the rest of their stay. Such purchasing power has inevitably pushed market prices up but with plenty of competition you can still find some good bargains if you know the right price. Wed (8-18)
–	St. Alex Church		North Goa, Near Don Bosco School, Bardez taluka, Calangute, Goa 403516	St Alex's Church has a magnificently golden and ornamented reredos (ornamental screen) and pulpit.
–	New Lighthouse Tower Aguada		Fort Aguada Rd, Aguada Fort Area, Candolim, Goa, India	Outside the fort bastions, the new lighthouse, built in 1976, can usually be visited; climb to the top for a good view along the coast. General admission Indian/foreigner ₹10/50, camera ₹25. Mon-Sun (15-17.30)
–	Fort Aguada Lighthouse		Fort Aguada Rd, Aguada Fort Area, Candolim, Goa, India	Fort Aguada and its lighthouse is a well-preserved seventeenth-century Portuguese fort overlooking the Arabian Sea. The fort was constructed in 1612 to guard against the Dutch and the Marathas. It was a reference point for the vessels coming from Europe at that time. A freshwater spring within the fort provided water supply to the ships that used to stop by. This is how the fort got its name: Aguada, meaning Water. Crews of passing ships would often visit to replenish their fresh water stores. It has the capacity of storing 2,376,000 gallons of water, one of the biggest freshwater storages of the time in whole of Asia.
–	Shanta Durga Temple		Verem - Nerul Rd, Near Chamundeshwari Petrol Pump, Verem, Bardez, Goa, 403114	Surrounded by forest and paddy fields, the Shri Shantadurga Temple is one of the most famous shrines in Goa and is consequently packed with those who come to worship, as well as day-trippers brought in by the bus load. Hustle past the rows of roadside hawkers to get a look at this heavily European-inspired creation, built in 1738, 200 years after its deity had been smuggled in from Quellossim, not far from present-day southern Colva.
–	Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception Church		Altinho, Panjim, Goa 403001	Panaji's spiritual, as well as geographical, centre is this elevated, pearly white church, built in 1619 over an older, smaller 1540 chapel and stacked like a fancy white wedding cake. When Panaji was little more than a sleepy fishing village, this church was the first port of call for sailors from Lisbon, who would give thanks for a safe crossing, before continuing to Ela (Old Goa) further east up the river. The church is beautifully illuminated at night. By the 1850s the land in front of the church was being reclaimed and the distinctive crisscrossing staircases were added in the late 19th century. Today the entrance to its gloriously technicolour interior is along the left-hand side wall. A tangle of ropes leads up to the enormous shiny church bell in the belfry, saved from the ruins of the Augustinian monastery at Old Goa and installed here in 1871. The church is the focus for celebrations during the Feast of Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception, on 8 December. Mon-Sun (10-17)
–	CIE Panjim	Sanjay Puri	Patto Plaza, Panjim,	This shopping center on the periphery of Panaji, was under



		Architects	Goa 403001	construction in March 2011. The essentially rectangular volume rises to a dramatic peak over the main entrance on the southern corner. Façades composed of folded surfaces with a diagonal pattern of irregular windows stand out among the conventional neighbouring buildings. The windows radiate from the centre of the fold lines in the façade, exaggerating the 3 dimensional effect.
–	Basilica of Bom Jesus		Old Goa Rd, Bainguinim, Goa 403402	Famous throughout the Roman Catholic world, the imposing Basilica of Bom Jesus contains the tomb and mortal remains of St Francis Xavier, the so-called Apostle of the Indies. St Francis Xavier's missionary voyages throughout the East became legendary. His 'incorrupt' body is in the mausoleum to the right, in a glass-sided coffin amid a shower of gilt stars. Construction on the basilica began in 1594 and was completed in 1605, to create an elaborate late-Renaissance structure, fronted by a facade combining elements of Doric, Ionic and Corinthian design. Mon-Sun (7.30-18.60)
–	Se Cathedral		Velha, Goa 403402	At over 76m long and 55m wide, the cavernous Sé Cathedral is the largest church in Asia. Building work commenced in 1562, on the orders of King Dom Sebastiao of Portugal, and the finishing touches were finally made some 90 years later. The exterior of the cathedral is notable for its plain style, in the Tuscan tradition. Also of note is its rather lopsided look resulting from the loss of one of its bell towers, which collapsed in 1776 after being struck by lightning. The remaining tower houses the famous Sino de Ouro (Golden Bell), the largest in Asia and renowned for its rich tone, which once tolled to accompany the Inquisition's notoriously cruel autos-da-fé (trials of faith), held out the front of the cathedral on what was then the market square. Mon-Sun (9-18)
–	Viceroy's Arch		Divar Ferry Road, Old Goa, 403402	Perhaps the best way to arrive in Old Goa is the same way that visitors did in the city's heyday. Approaching along the wide Mandovi River, new arrivals would have first glimpsed the city's busy wharf just in front of the symbolic arched entrance to the city. This archway, known as the Viceroy's Arch, was erected by Vasco da Gama's grandson, Francisco da Gama, who became viceroy in 1597. On the side facing the river the arch (which was restored in 1954 following a collapse) is ornamented with the deer emblem on Vasco da Gama's coat of arms. Above it in the centre of the archway is a statue of da Gama himself.
–	Church of St Cajetan		Velha Goa, Goa 403402	Modelled on the original design of St Peter's in Rome, this impressive church was built by Italian friars of the Order of Theatines, sent here by Pope Urban VIII to preach Christianity in the kingdom of Golconda (near Hyderabad). The friars, however, were refused entry to Golconda, so settled instead at Old Goa in 1640. The construction of the church began in 1655, and although it's perhaps less interesting than the other churches, it's still a beautiful building and the only domed church remaining in Goa. Though the altar is dedicated to Our Lady of Divine Providence, the church is named after the founder of the Theatine order, St Cajetan (1480-1547), a contemporary of St Francis Xavier. Born in Vicenza, St Cajetan spent his whole life in Italy, establishing the Order of Theatines in Rome in 1524. He was known for his work in hospitals and with 'incurables,' and for his high moral stance in an increasingly corrupt Roman Catholic church. He was canonised in 1671.
–	Church of the Carmelites		Velha Goa, Goa 403110	Life in Old Goa, the principal city of the Portuguese eastern empire from 1510 until its abandonment in 1835, was anything but dull. Its rise was meteoric. Over the course of the century following the arrival of the Portuguese in Goa, the city became famous throughout the world. One Dutch visitor compared it with Amsterdam for the volume of its trade and wealth; at its 17th-century zenith, Old Goa (then known as Ela) was bigger than Lisbon and known as the 'Rome of the East.' Today in Old Goa, 9km east of Panaji on the course of the broad Mandovi River, only a handful of imposing churches and convents remain from the original city, but they are beautifully preserved, impressive in scale and a must-visit while in central Goa.
–	Mangeshi Temple		Priol, Mangueshi, Goa 403404 श्री मंगेश मंदीर	This temple is one of the largest and most frequently visited temples in Goa. This temple had its origins in Kushasthali Cortalim, a village in Saxty (Salcette) which fell to the invading Portuguese in 1543. In the year 1560, when the Portuguese started Christian conversions in Salcete taluka, the Saraswats of Vatsa Gofra moved the Mangesh Linga from the original site at the Kushasthali or Cortalim on the banks of river Aghanashini (Zuari) to its present location at Mangeshi in Priol village of Atrunja Taluka, which was then ruled by the Hindu kings of Sonde of Antruz Mahal (Ponda), to be more secure.
–	Dudhsagar Falls		Sonaulim, Goa 403410	Situated in the far southeastern corner of the Bhagwan Mahavir Wildlife Sanctuary, Goa's most impressive waterfall splashes down



				just west of the border with Karnataka state, and at 603m this is the second highest in India after Jog Falls. The falls are best visited as soon after monsoon as possible (October is perfect), when the water levels are highest and the cascades earn their misty nomenclature, Dudhsagar, meaning, in Konkani, 'Sea of Milk.'
-	Zone 16: Hampi			
-	Sri Virupaksha Temple		Hampi, Karnataka 583239	The focal point of Hampi Bazaar is the Virupaksha Temple, one of the city's oldest structures, and Hampi's only remaining working temple. The main gopuram (gateway tower), almost 50m high, was built in 1442, with a smaller one added in 1510. The main shrine is dedicated to Virupaksha, an incarnation of Shiva. If Lakshmi, the temple elephant, and her attendant are around, she'll smooch (bless) you for a coin; she gets her morning bath at 8am down by the river ghats. General admission. dawn-dusk
-	Zone 17: Mysuru			
-	Ranganathaswamy Temple		Srirangapatna, Karnataka 571438	All right temple-philes, here's the one you've been waiting for: quite possibly the biggest temple in India – so large, it feels like a self-enclosed city. It has 49 separate shrines, all dedicated to Vishnu, and reaching the inner sanctum from the south, as most worshippers do, requires passing through seven gopurams. The first, the Rajagopuram, was added in 1987, and is one of Asia's tallest temple towers at 73m high. Mon-Sun (6-21)
-	St. Philomena's Church		Lashkar Mohalla, Ashoka Road, Mysuru, Karnataka 570001	The beauty of towering St Philomena's Cathedral, built between 1933 and 1941 in neo-Gothic style, is emphasised by beautiful stained-glass windows. It's on the northern outskirts of town. Mon-Sun (8-17)
-	Mysore Palace	Henry Irwin	Sayyaji Rao Rd, Agrahara, Chamrajpura, Mysuru, Karnataka 570001	Among the grandest of India's royal buildings, this fantastic palace was the former seat of the Wodeyar maharajas. The old palace was gutted by fire in 1897; the one you see now was completed in 1912 by English architect Henry Irwin at a cost of ₹4.5 million. The interior of this Indo-Saracenic marvel – a kaleidoscope of stained glass, mirrors and gaudy colours – is lavish and undoubtedly over the top. The decor is further embellished by carved wooden doors, mosaic floors and a series of paintings depicting life in Mysore during the Edwardian Raj era. Every Sunday and national holiday, from 7pm to 7.45, the palace is illuminated by nearly 100,000 light bulbs that accent its majestic profile against the night. General admission Indian/foreigner incl audio guide ₹40/200, child under 10 free. Mon-Sun (10-17)
-	Jaganmohan Palace		Opp City Bus Stand, Jagan Mohan Palace Road, Chamrajpura, Mysuru, Karnataka 570024	Built in 1861 as the royal auditorium, this stunning palace just west of the Mysore Palace, houses the Jayachamarajendra Art Gallery. Set over three floors it has a huge collection of Indian paintings, including works by noted artist Raja Ravi Varma and traditional Japanese art. There's also regal memorabilia from the Mysore royal family, weapons and rare musical instruments. General admission adult/child ₹120/60. Mon-Sun (10-17.30)
-	Chamundeshwari Temple		Chamundi Hill, Mysuru, Karnataka 5700010 ಶ್ರೀ ಚಾಮುಂಡೇಶ್ವರಿ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ	At a height of 1062m, on the summit of Chamundi Hill, stands the Sri Chamundeswari Temple, dominated by a towering 40m-high gopuram (entrance gateway). It's a fine half-day excursion, offering spectacular views of the city below. Queues are long at weekends, so visit during the week. From Central bus stand take bus 100 (₹17, 25 minutes) or 201 (₹28, AC) that rumbles up the narrow road to the summit. A return autorickshaw trip will cost about ₹400.
-	Zone 18: Bangalore			
-	Vidhana Soudha	B.R. Manickam	Dr Ambedkar Veedhi, Ambedkar Veedhi, Sampangi Rama Nagar,	Located at the northwestern end of Cubbon Park is the colossal neo-Dravidian-style Vidhana Soudha built in 1954 which serves as the legislative chambers of the state government.
-	Halcyon Complex	Vivek Vijay Shankar	St Marks Rd, Shanthala Nagar, Ashok Nagar, Bengaluru, Karnataka 560001	Built in 2007 as a shopping mall. The project was conceived to be an iconic customized design. The façade is composed of sandwiched aluminum panels termed as 'Quadro Clad' by its manufacturer Hunter Douglas. The 12.5mm thick panels resemble the fin of an aircraft or the side molding of a Formula One car.
-	Zone 19: Chennai			
-	Shore Temple		Mahabalipuram, Tamil Nadu 603104	Standing like a magnificent fist of rock-cut elegance overlooking the sea, the two-towered Shore Temple symbolises the heights of Pallava architecture and the maritime ambitions of the Pallava kings. Its small size belies its excellent proportion and the supreme quality of the carvings, many of which have been eroded into vaguely Impressionist embellishments. Built under Narasimhavarman II in the 8th century, it's the earliest significant free-standing stone temple



- ULR map: <http://bit.ly/2fipHfA>
- **Note:** Directions are given in order of neighborhoods following this diagram.

1. Delhi
2. Agra
3. Jaipur
4. Varanasi

