

**1. Tour Parameters**

<b>Tour Plan – Version 1.0</b>	
<b>Tour Code</b>	T-UK-JHT-1819-0001
<b>Tour Group</b>	Jewish Heritage and Golden Triangle 2019
<b>Organization</b>	JHT – Jewish Heritage Tours
<b>Start Date</b>	13 <sup>th</sup> February 2019
<b>Return Date</b>	5 <sup>th</sup> March 2019
<b>Duration</b>	Jewish Heritage (Mumbai-Kerala) , Delhi-Agra-Ranthambhore-Jaipur
<b>Trip Route</b>	Mumbai – Kochi – Alappuzha – Thodapuzha – Kochi – Delhi-Agra-Ranthambhore-Jaipur-Delhi
<b>Travel Mode</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mumbai – Kochi – Delhi = by Air</li> <li>• Rest of the tour by car</li> </ul>

<b>Tour Group</b>	Jewish Heritage and Golden Triangle 2019
<b>Start Date</b>	14 <sup>th</sup> February 2019
<b>Return Date</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> March 2019
<b>Trip Route</b>	Mumbai – Kochi -Thekkady-Alappuzha –Kochi – Delhi-Agra-Ranthambhore-Jaipur-Delhi
<b>Travel Mode</b>	Mumbai – Kochi – Delhi = by Air Rest of the tour by car

**2. Very Important - Please Note**

#	About	Activity
1	<b>Arrival</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• You will be met at the airport and transferred to the hotel.</li> </ul>
2	<b>Transfer to Hotel</b>	It will take about 1 hour or slightly longer to drive to the hotel.
3	<b>Mumbai Sightseeing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Day 1: Mumbai Jewish Heritage</li> <li>• Day 2: Mumbai Sightseeing</li> <li>• Day 3: Alibaug Jewish Heritage</li> </ul>
4	<b>Visit to Ailbaug</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• You have to start early, as you need to return to Mumbai to attend Shabbath prayers at the synagogue in the evening.</li> <li>• While travelling to Alibaug, you have 2 travel option                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Travel part of the route by boat and part by road OR</li> <li>○ Travel the entire distance by bus.</li> <li>○ The bus will in any case be travelling to Alibaug to pick you up.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Lunch will be arranged at vegetarian restaurant.</li> </ul>

5	<b>Shabbath in Mumbai</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Knesseth Eliyahoo Synagogue</b> is about 2.2 km from your hotel</li> <li>• <b>Kosher meals:</b> Kosher meals will be arranged at the Synagogue</li> </ul>
6	<b>Transfer to Kochi</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• You will have to start early for the airport, as Mumbai traffic during peak hours can be very slow.</li> <li>• Our representative will accompany you up to the entrance of the airport. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Only passengers are allowed beyond the entry gate.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
7	<b>Transfer to Kochi Hotel</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The distance to the hotel is about 45 km and can take up-to 1.5 hrs.</li> <li>• Our local representative will meet you at the airport and accompany you to the hotel</li> </ul>
8	<b>Kochi Sightseeing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kochi sightseeing will be split into two parts on 2 days</li> </ul>
9	<b>Houseboat</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The houseboats cruises for 6 hours until 6 pm.</li> <li>• All meals will be served on board the houseboat.</li> </ul>
10	<b>Thekkakdy and Periyar National Park</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The drive to Tehkkady is about 145 KM / 5.5 hrs</li> </ul>
10.1	<b>Marari Sea Beach</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The drive to Marari Sea Beach is about 50 KM / 1 hrs</li> </ul>
11	<b>Shabbath in Kochi</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The Pardesi Synagogue</b> is about 3 km from your hotel.</li> <li>• <b>Kosher dinner</b> is not available in Kochi. We will arrange lunch and dinner in Pure vegetarian hotel.</li> </ul>
12	<b>Transfer to Delhi</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Your flight to Delhi is <b>very early in the morning</b>.</li> <li>• You will not be able to take breakfast at the hotel before checking out.</li> <li>• We will arrange for <b>packed breakfast</b>.</li> </ul>
13	<b>Transfer to Hotel</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Monkfoot representative</b> will meet you at the airport &amp; take you to your hotel</li> </ul>
14	<b>Agra</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agra sightseeing will be split into <b>2 parts</b> .</li> <li>• On the second day.: those who are interested, will be taken to <b>Mehtabh Bagh</b> very early in the morning to see the <b>Taj by sunrise</b> across the Yamuna river.</li> </ul>
15	<b>Transfer to Ranthambhore</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On the way to Ranthambhore you will visit <b>Fatehpur Sikri and Abhaneri Stepwell</b>.</li> <li>• Lunch will be arranged in pure vegetarian restaurant on the way.</li> </ul>
16	<b>Ranthambhore National Park Safari</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safari Timings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Morning Safari : 06:30 – 10:30</li> <li>○ Afternoon Safari : 14:30 – 18:00</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
17	<b>Jaipur</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We will reach Jaipur late afternoon on <b>2<sup>nd</sup> March</b></li> <li>• All sightseeing will be arranged on 3<sup>rd</sup> March</li> </ul>
19	<b>Shabbath in Jaipur</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>There are no synagogue in Jaipur.</b></li> <li>• <b>Kosher meals:</b> We will arrange lunch at pure vegetarian restaurant</li> </ul>
20	<b>Ground Transport</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Mumbai: Small bus</li> <li>• Kochi - Alappuzha – Todhapuzha - Kochi : Small Bus</li> <li>• Delhi – Agra – Ranthambhore- Delhi: Small bus</li> </ul>

23	<b>Kosher Food</b>	<p>Hindus and Indians in general are very strict about vegetarian /non-vegetarian food, so most of the Jewish locals (incl. Orthodox Indian Jews) eat at restaurants that are pure vegetarian. As a matter of fact, some hotels that offer both vegetarian &amp; non-vegetarian food, often have separate kitchens with strict rules regarding the usage &amp; cleansing of utensils.</p> <p><b>We will instruct the hotels and houseboat to make sure :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>The food is pure vegetarian</b></li> <li>- <b>At most it may contain Eggs and Fish only.</b></li> <li>- <b>No Shellfish or Meat of any kind will be served</b></li> </ul> <p><b><u>Shabbath Meals:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Mumbai:</b> The <b>Synagogue of Mumbai</b> will arrange ‘Kosher’ meals on Shabbat.</li> <li>• <b>Kochi and Jaipur :</b> We will arrange meals at <b>pure vegetarian restaurants</b> .</li> </ul>
24	<b>International Flight</b>	You have to <b>check-in 3 hours</b> before the departure time.

### 3. Itinerary

#	Date	Activity	Start	End	Remarks
1	13-02-2019 (Wed)	Arrive in Mumbai	00:30		
1.1		Transfer to Hotel	01:30	02:30	
2	14-02-2019 (Thu)	Breakfast	07:30	08:30	At Hotel
1.1		<u>Sightseeing of Jewish Landmarks</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kenneseth Eliyahoo Synagogue</li> <li>• Magen David Synagogue</li> <li>• Tiphereth Israel Synagogue</li> <li>• Gate of Mercy Synagogue</li> </ul>	09:00	12:30	
2.2		Lunch	12:30		Vegetarian Restaurant
2.3		<u>Sightseeing</u> Visit Mumbai Dabbawala at Churchgate Visit Crawford Market and hanging garden	14:30		
2.4		Dinner	20:00		At Hotel
3	15-02-2019 (Fri)	Breakfast	07:00	08:00	At Hotel
3.1		<u>Visit to Elephanta Island</u> From the Gateway of India board a motor launch for a 1h long boat ride to Elephanta Island and caves (UNESCO Heritage). The island is full of caves, with spectacular	08:30		
3.2		Lunch	12:30	14:00	Vegetarian Restaurant
3.3		<u>Sightseeing</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visit Mahalaxmi Dhobi Ghat</li> <li>• Visit Haji Ali Mosque</li> </ul>	14:00		
3.4		Drop at Kenneseth Eliyahoo Synagogue for Shabbat Evening Prayers	16:45		
3.5		Dinner	20:00		At Synagogue
3.7		<b>Walk back to hotel</b>			
4	16-02-2019 (Sat)	Walk to Kenneseth Eliyahoo Synagogue for Shabbath Morning Service	07:00		
4.1		Lunch	12:30	14:00	At Synagogue
4.2		<b>Walk Back to Hotel - 1km</b>	14:30	15:30	
4.3		Dinner	20:00		At Hotel
5	17-02-2019 (Sun)	Breakfast	07:30	08:30	At Hotel

5.1		<b>Mumbai - Mandva</b> Mandva - Alibaug via the Jewish Villages. Visit the Synagogues & Jewish Soda Factory	08:30	12:30	By Boat By Road
5.2		Lunch	13:00	14:30	At Vegetarian Restaurant
5.3		<b>Return to Mumbai</b>	14:30	16:30	By Road: 103km/2.5km
5.4		<b>** cover any sightseeing missed on Day3</b>			
5.5		Dinner	20:00		At Hotel
6	<b>18-02-2019 (Mon)</b>	Breakfast	06:30	07:30	At Hotel
6.1		<b>Transfer to Airport</b>	08:00	09:30	
6.2		<b>Mumbai - Kochi</b>	11:20	13:00	<b>Flight 6E 244</b>
6.3		<b>Koch-Thekkady</b>	13:30	18:30	<b>By Road:145 km / 5 hrs</b>
<b>Instead of Thekkady, the guests can transfer Marari Sea Beach or Kumarakom for a more relaxed stay. Both Marari beach and Kumarakom is much closer to Kochi.</b>					
7	<b>19-02-2019 (Tue)</b>	<b>Hiking / Rafting</b>	07:30		<b>Stay : Thekkady</b>
7.2		<b>Lunch</b>			
7.2		<b>Afternoon cruise on Periyar</b>	16:30		
8	<b>20-02-2019 (Wed)</b>	<b>Thekkady-Alappuzha</b>	07:30	11:30	<b>By Road:145 km / 4 hrs</b>
8.1		Board Houseboat	12:00		
8.2		Lunch	13:00	14:00	On Houseboat
8.3		Houseboat cruise	12:00	18:00	
8.4		Dinner	20:00	21:00	On Houseboat
9	<b>21-02-2019 (Thu)</b>	Breakfast	07:30		On Houseboat
9.1		<b>Transfer to Hotel</b>	09:00	11:00	<b>By Road:80 km / 2 hrs</b>
9.2		<b>Lunch</b>	12:30		At Hotel
9.3		<u>Sightseeing</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chinese fishing nets</li> <li>• Jew Street, Pardesi Synagogue</li> <li>• Natural Fiber Craft centre</li> </ul>	15:30	18:00	
9.4		Dinner	20:00	21:00	At Hotel
10	<b>22-02-2019 (Fri)</b>	Breakfast	08:00	09:00	At Hotel

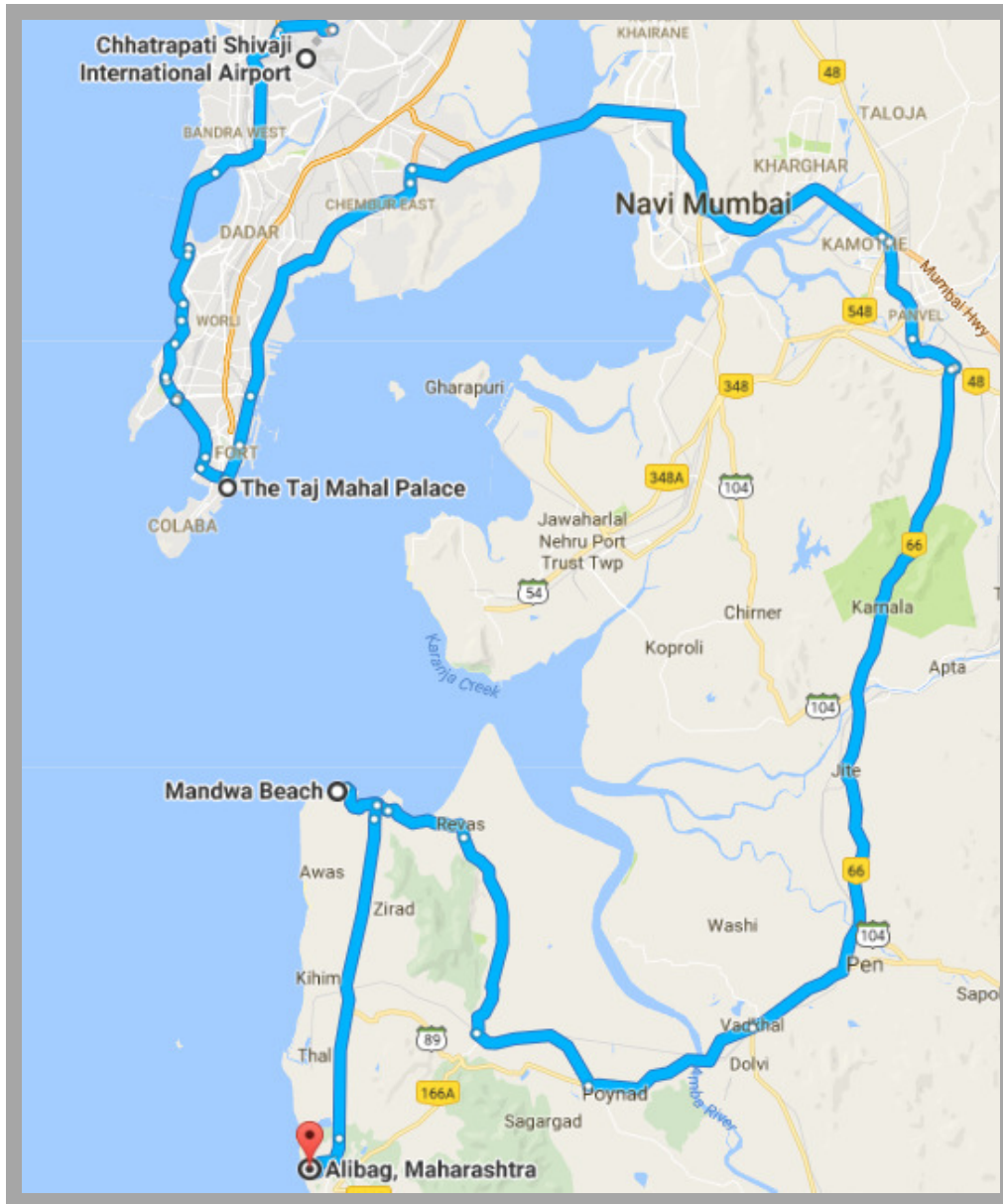
10.1		<b>Jewish Heritage</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thirupunithura</li> <li>• Chendhamangalam Synagogue</li> <li>• Paravoor Synagogue</li> <li>• Mala Synagogue,</li> <li>• Jewish Cemetery</li> <li>• Cranganore</li> </ul>	09:30	18:00	
10.2		<b>Lunch</b>	12:30		At Vegetarian Restaurant
10.5		Dinner	20:00	21:00	At Hotel
11	<b>23-02-2019 (Sat)</b>	<b>Pardesi Synagogue</b> for Shabbath service	09:00		Walk
11.1		Lunch	13:00	14:00	At Vegetarian Restaurant
11.2		Walk back to Hotel			
11.3		Evening: Kathakali dance performance	18:00		
11.4		Dinner	20:00	21:00	At Hotel
12	<b>24-02-2019 (Sun)</b>	<b>Transfer to Airport</b>	04:30	05:30	
12.1		<b>Kochi - Delhi</b>	07:05	10:10	
12.2		<b>Transfer to Hotel</b>	11:00	11:20	
12.3		Lunch	12:30		At Hotel
12.4		<u>Delhi Sightseeing</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hyumayun's Tomb – UNESCO Heritage</li> <li>- Qutab Complex – UNESCO Heritage</li> </ul>	14:30	18:00	
12.5		Dinner	20:00		At Hotel
13	<b>25-02-2019 (Mon)</b>	Breakfast	07:00	08:00	At Hotel
13.1		<b>Delhi - Agra</b>	08:30	12:30	By Road: 200km/3.5km
31.2		<b>Check-in at Hotel</b>	12:30		
13.3		Lunch	13:30	14:30	At Hotel
13.4		<u>Agra Sightseeing</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Taj Mahal – UNESCO Heritage</li> <li>• Agra Fort – UNESCO Heritage</li> </ul>	15:30	18:00	
13.5		Dinner	20:00	21:00	At Hotel
14	<b>26-02-2019 (Tue)</b>	View the Taj Mahal by sunrise from Mehtab Bagh gardens	06:00	07:00	
14.1.		Breakfast	08:00	09:00	At Hotel
14.2.		<b>Agra - Abhaneri</b>	09:30	12:30	Packed Lunch on route
14.3		Visit: Abhaneri Step-Well	12:30	13:30	
14.4		<b>Abhaneri - Ranthambhore</b>	14:30	18:00	
14.5		Check-in at Hotel	18:00		

14.6		Dinner	20:00	21:00	At Hotel
15	<b>27-02-2019 (Wed)</b>	Morning Safari at Ranthambhore	06:30		
15.2		Breakfast	10:00		At Hotel
15.3		Lunch	12:30		At Hotel
15.4		Afternoon Safari in Ranthambhore	14:30		
15.5		Dinner	20:00		At Hotel
16	<b>28-02-2019 (Thu)</b>	Morning Safari at Ranthambhore	06:30		
16.1		Breakfast	10:00		At Hotel
16.2		Ranthambhore-Jaipur	11:30	15:00	Packed Lunch on route
16.3		Check-in at Hotel	15:00		
16.4		Amer fort light and sound show	19:00	20:00	
16.5		Dinner	20:30		
17	<b>01-03-2019(Fri)</b>	Breakfast	07:30	08:30	At Hotel
17.1		<b>Jaipur Sightseeing</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amber Fort (UNESCO Heriatge)</li> <li>• City Palace</li> <li>• Govind Ji Temple</li> <li>• The Jantar Mantar – observatory (UNESCO Heritage)</li> <li>• Hawa Mahal – Palace of Winds</li> <li>• Albert Hall museum</li> <li>• Anokhi museum of hand printing</li> </ul>	09:00	12:30	
17.2		Lunch	12:30	14:00	At Vegetarian Restaurant
17.3		Jaipur Sightseeing continued			
17.4		Dinner	20:00	21:00	At Vegetatian Restaurant
18	<b>02-03-3018 (Sat)</b>	No Activity ( Shabbath)			Lunch at Vegetarian restaurant
19	<b>03-03-2019 (Sun)</b>	Breakfast	07:30	08:30	At Hotel
19.1		Jaipur Sightseeing Morning rickshaw tour in the interior of Jaipur city	09:00	11:00	
19.2		<b>Jaipur - Delhi</b>	11:00	16:30	<b>By Road: 230 Km/5.5 hrs</b>
19.3		Lunch en route			
19.4		Check-in at Hotel	16:30		Hotel Claridges
19.5		Dinner	20:00	21:00	Vegetarian Restaurant
20	<b>04-03-2019 (Mon)</b>	Breakfast	08:00	09:00	At Hotel

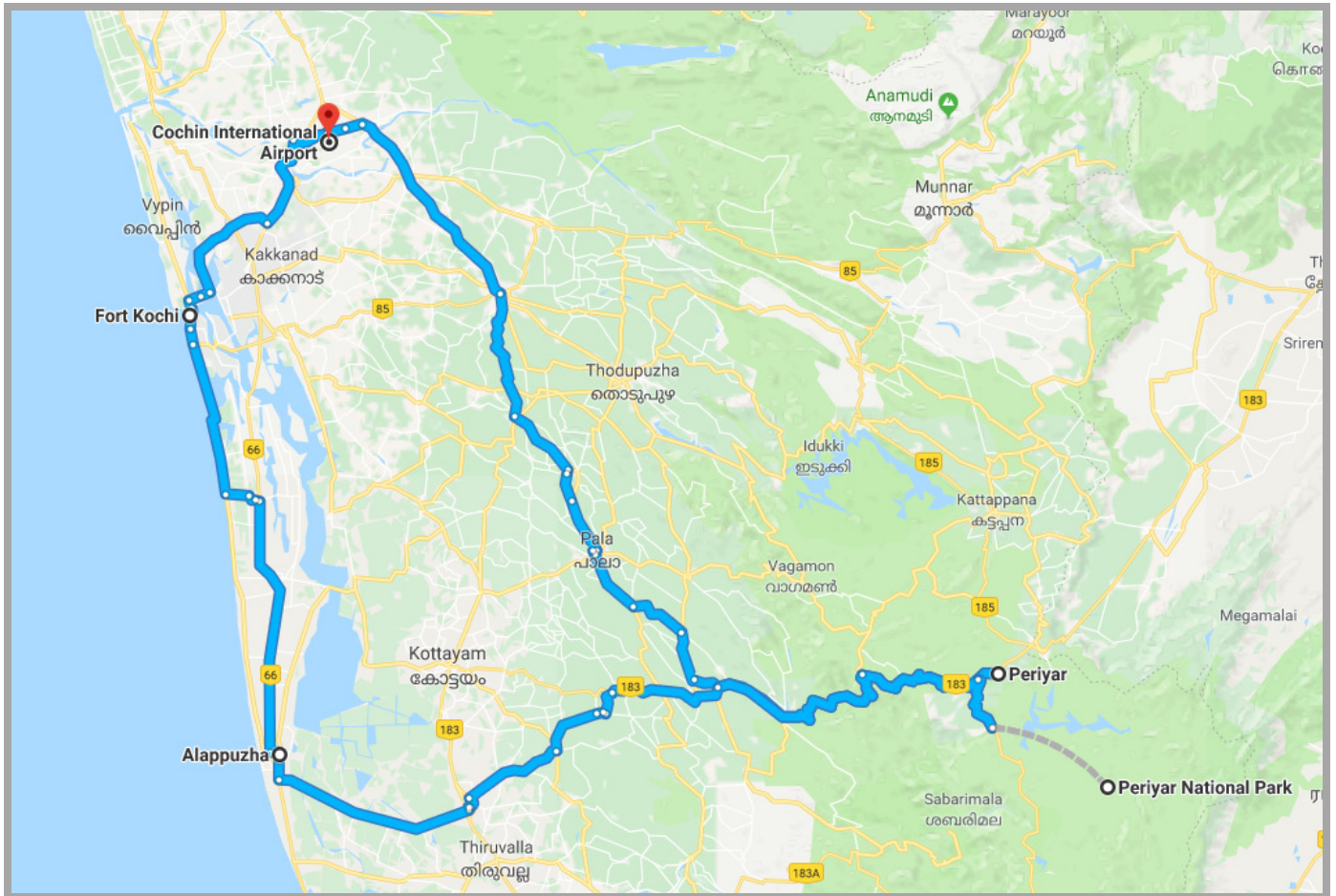
<b>20.1</b>		<u>Sightseeing</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old Delhi Rickshaw ride &amp; Spice Market</li> <li>• Gurdwara Bangla Sahib – Sikh Temple</li> <li>• Gandhi Mausoleum</li> </ul>	9:00	13:00	
<b>20.2</b>		Lunch	13:00	14:00	Vegetarian Restaurant
<b>20.3</b>		Sightseeing continued	14:00	16:30	
<b>20.4</b>		Dinner	20:00	21:00	KOSHER food in room
<b>21</b>	<b>05-03-2019 (Tue)</b>	Breakfast	06:30		
<b>21.1</b>		Transfer to Airport	07:30	08:30	



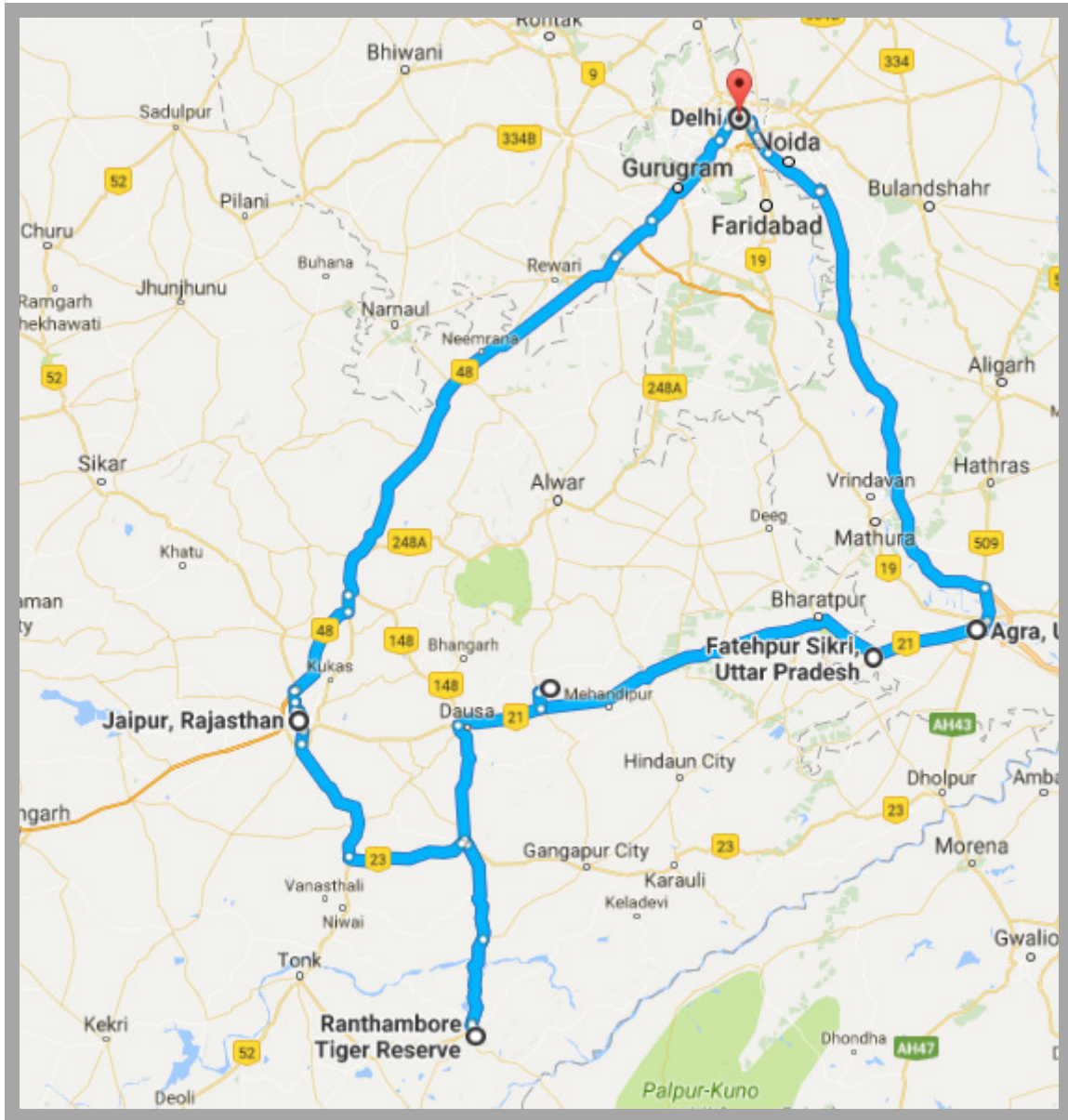
#### 4. Trip Map Mumbai



## 5. Trip Map Kerala



**6. Trip Map Golden Triangle**



## 7. Destinations you will be visiting

#	Destination	About
1	<b>Mumbai</b>	The business and entertainment capital of India and the city that never sleeps is a fascinating destination. Seven islands on the Konkan coastline were joined to form the island city of Bombay. Bombay was presented to King Charles II in 1661 as part of the dowry when he married Princess Catherine of Portugal. Today Mumbai embodies the thriving cosmopolitan aspiration of India, where the juxtaposition of history and modernity, wealth and poverty, religion, culture fuses in a heady mix.
1.1	<b>Mumbai Jewish Heritage</b>	This tour starts with a brief orientation on India's Jewish communities. After the orientation, you will begin your sightseeing at the <b>Gateway of India</b> , see the <b>Fort Heritage area</b> and the <b>Kala Ghoda Art District</b> . You will next visit <b>Kenneseth Eliyahoo Synagogue</b> (also known as Fort Jewish Synagogue), established in 1884 by Mr. Jacob Sasson in memory of his father. Continue to the <b>Magen David Synagogue</b> located in the premises of the Jewish school. This synagogue holds prayer services every Shabbat morning and on festival days. The Magen David Synagogue was built in 1861 in Byculla, Mumbai, by David Sassoon. It is a tall one-storied Victorian building, with a gothic character of frontal pillars and a clock tower. David Sassoon also built an elementary school near the synagogue, known today as the Sir Jacob Sassoon Free High School.
1.2		<b>Tiphereth Israel Synagogue</b> - is one of the oldest synagogues in Mumbai. It was started in 1886 in a rented building by the <b>Bene Israel</b> community of Mumbai and is now located at Rosh-Del-Villa in Jacob Circle. This Synagogue was formally known as Jacob Circle Prayer Hall. It is also called Kandlekaranchi Mashid. Shabbat services, religious studies & other activities are conducted in the community hall. Your next stop is the <b>ORT</b> to meet Mr Benjamin Isaac, followed by the <b>Gate of Mercy Synagogue</b> was established in 1796. The Synagogue celebrated its centenary in the year 1896 and was then renamed <b>Shaar-Ha-Rahamim</b> .
1.3	<b>Mumbai Heritage Sights</b>	<b>Victoria Terminus (UNESCO Heritage Site)</b> is an architectural landmark and the city's most extravagant Gothic building, which serves as the headquarters of the Central Railways. It is one of the busiest railway stations in India. <b>The High Court</b> is an elegant 1848 neo-Gothic building inspired by a German castle. <b>St Thomas Cathedral</b> is the oldest English building standing in Mumbai. The cathedral is an interesting mix of Byzantine and colonial-era architecture full of colonial memorials. The <b>Gateway of India</b> - a majestic arch facing out to Mumbai Harbor at the tip of Apollo Bunder is the most recognized monument of the city. Derived from the Islamic styles of 16th-century Gujarat, it was built to commemorate the 1911 royal visit of King George V and Queen Mary. It was completed in 1924.
1.4		<b>Mahalaxmi Dhobi Ghat</b> is a surviving relic of the past; this massive and fascinating open air laundry provides an insider view of the city. Thousands of washer men bring laundry from all over Mumbai, to be hand washed in long rows of concrete wash pens.

1.5		<p><b>Elephanta Caves (UNESCO Heritage)</b> 9 km northeast of the Gateway of India, on Elephanta Island, stand the rock-cut cave temples dating back to the 5th - 8th centuries. They are a UNESCO World Heritage Site.</p> <p>A labyrinth of cave-temples carved into the basalt rock of the island, filled with artwork representing some of the most impressive temple carvings in all of India.</p>
1.6		<p><b>Mumbai Dabbawalas</b> are the lifeline of many Mumbai office goers and a unique tradition. The Dabbawallas collect from home – deliver to office – return to home more than 200,000 lunch boxes daily through a complex chain of command, with a 98% success rate. You can witness part of this incredible system at Churchgate Station around 11:30am daily.</p>
1.7		<p><b>Haji Ali:</b> Situated 500 yards in the middle of the ocean (accessible by foot during low tides), this is Mumbai’s most famous Mosque. On Thursday &amp; Friday thousands flock there to receive the blessings of the departed saint.</p>
1.8		<p>Mumbai is famous for its bazaars. The most popular ones being Crawford Market (interesting architecture), Colaba Causeway, antiques in Chor Bazaar (Thieves Market), Linking Road (low price, attractive apparel), Zaveri Bazar(Gold Shops).</p>
2	<b>Alibaug Jewish Heritage</b>	<p>Your second day in India takes you on a full day excursion south of Mumbai, to <b>Alibaug</b>, where the story of the Bnei Yisrael started.</p> <p>History tells us that 7 men &amp; 7 women survived a shipwreck in the time of Solomon. They became oil pressers and remained in the area. Today a few ‘Shuls’ remain here and Jews still follow the oil pressing trade. The area is also considered to be home of the holiest shrine for the <b>Bene Israelies</b> of Mumbai. According to history, this is where <b>Elijah</b> arrived on his chariot and left his mark on the rock.</p> <p><b>Magen Aboth Synagogue</b> - situated at Alibaug - was constructed in 1848. The place was famous as <b>the first town in Konkan</b> where the Bene Israel, the largest Jewish community of Indian Jews, erected a synagogue. The synagogue is located in an alley known as the <b>Israel Alley</b> to the south-east of the town. Regular prayer services are conducted here.</p>
3	<b>Kochi</b>	<p><b>Kochi or the erstwhile Cochin</b> is a melting pot of culture from as far as Arabia, China, Portugal, the Netherlands and Britain. A bustling port city enriched with multi ethnic inhabitants and culture, is made up of small islands connected by the backwaters and canals, and a central commercial town with an old Portuguese fort standing tall over the Arabian sea.</p>
3.1	<b>Kochi Jewish Heritage</b>	<p>Your tour begins in the ‘<b>Jew Town</b>’ area, where Cochin’s Jews were given land by the Cochin raja to build their homes and trading houses.</p> <p>Later you will go on a walking exploration through the narrow streets of this area, to absorb the atmosphere and to see the homes of Cochin’s Jewish community. You can also take a brief look at the Jewish cemetery if interested.</p>
.2		<p><b>Jew Town &amp; Jew Street</b> is a quarter of Kochi that, according to legend, dates back to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD when Palestinian Jews fled persecution by the Romans. More Jews came from Europe in the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, particularly from Spain and Portugal after their expulsion (in 1492 and 1497 respectively). In the mid 1500’s the Jews of the area sought protection from the Hindu king against Muslim oppression and he let them build their own quarter in Cochin. Today there is still a Jewish community, but it is very small, as many Jews have left to go to Israel.</p>

		<p><b>Paradesi Synagogue, also known as Cochin Jewish Synagogue or the Mattancherry Synagogue</b> was built in 1568 and as such is the oldest one in the British Commonwealth. The synagogue is called 'Paradesi' (= 'foreign'), as it was predominantly used by the 'White Jews', who were mainly European exiles or from the Middle East.</p>
3.3	<b>Kochi heritage Sights</b>	<p><b>Chinese fishing Nets</b> or Cheenavaala are huge cantilever fishing nets dotting the coastline from Fort Kochi to Vypen. It is the only place outside China where these can be found; historians believe that traders from China plying on the Silk &amp; Spices routes left these behind. The silhouette of the fishing line along the beach against the setting sun is part of the identity of Kochi</p> <p><b>Mathancherri / Dutch Palace</b> was built by the Portuguese in 1557 as a gift to the king of Cochin, Veera Kerala Varma. It was partly as a compensation for a temple they destroyed and partly as a bribe to gain favours from the ruler. In 1663, the Dutch won over from the Portuguese and the palace was renovated.</p> <p><b>Princess Street</b> is living proof of the town's colourful colonial history. Kochi was under the rule of many foreign empires, from the Portuguese to the Dutch and finally the British. This street shows these influences in the architecture of the old colonial houses, each of which borrows from the fashion of their home nations. The end result is a very quaint little street which it is a delight to stroll up and down.</p> <p><b>Santacruz Basilica</b> is a Roman Catholic church, which was built by the first Portuguese viceroy, Francisco de Almeida, when he arrived in Kochi in 1505. In 1558, Pope Paul IV, raised the Santa Cruz church to the status of a Cathedral. In 1663, the Dutch conquered Kochi and destroyed all the Catholic buildings, except the Saint Francis Church and the Cathedral. The Dutch made the cathedral their arms storehouse. Later it fell into the hands of the British who demolished it when they took over Kochi in 1795. One of the decorative granite pillars of the destroyed Cathedral is still kept as a monument at the south-eastern corner of the present Basilica premises.</p> <p><b>Vasco House stands</b> just a little way from Princess Street, on the corner of Bastion &amp; Rose streets. This sixteen century house is believed to have been the residence of Vasco da Gama and is also one of the oldest structures of Fort Cochin. The European glass paned windows with balconies / verandas are characteristic of colonial times.</p>
3.4	<b>Thrippunithur</b>	<p>Thrippunithura was the capital of the erstwhile Kingdom of Cochin. The descendants of the Cochin royal family still live here. The Hill Palace situated near Thripunithura was the palace of Maharaja of Cochin, the ruler of Kingdom of Cochin.</p> <p>When the Kings of erstwhile cochin Dynasty made this place their capital, the area where the palaces and the fort are constructed came to known as Thiru Poonithura as the word "Thiru" shows respect. In due course it became Tripunithura.</p>
3.5	<b>Paravoor Synagogue</b>	<p>The Jewish synagogue, is located in the former Jewish Street of the Paravur region. Way back it served as a place for worship for the Jewish community, which settled very close to the Paravur Market.</p> <p>This complex comprises of two-buildings, there is a double storied entrance to the building and to the main synagogue, which is separated by an open space. The entrance to the building or otherwise known as the Padipura, features two rooms on either side which is used for storage on the ground floor and the Hebrew classes which are conducted on the first floor., there is also a small courtyard which leads to the main entrance to the synagogue.</p>

		<p>The synagogue, located on Jew Street, close to the Paravur market was built in 1615 CE, but Cochin traditions say it was built on top of a ruined synagogue built in 1165 CE and which was burned down by the Portuguese in the 16th century.</p> <p>David Yaacov (Jacob) Castiel, the fourth mudaliyar or community leader of the Kerala Jews, is credited with rebuilding the synagogue, according to a Hebrew inscription on the synagogue wall.</p>
3.6	<b>Craganore (Shingly)</b>	<p>Cranganore was known as the 'Jerusalem of East' or the 'Little Jerusalem'! J B Segal (1993) records a tradition where Cranganore is said to have no fewer than 18 synagogues at the height of its glory ('A History of the Jews of Cochin', 1993, p.11). Tradition has it that in 68 AD, when the second Jerusalem Temple was destroyed by the Romans, some 10,000 Jews or 1000 families (including men and women) fled to Cranganore. An interesting folklore describes how they brought two of the original silver trumpets used in the Second Jerusalem Temple to Cranganore and were blown by Levites on the eve of every Sabbath. Once when the Levites were late, the non-Levites usurped their privilege resulting in a quarrel that ultimately led to the destruction of the trumpets.</p> <p><b>The present Kodungallur was called Mahodayapuram, Makothevarpattanam, Muyirikkodu and Muziris by the Greeks and Romans; Shingly by the Jews; and Cranganore by the Portuguese.</b></p> <p>Until recently all Jewish homes in Kerala kept soil from Shingly, with the soil from the Holy Land, and were thrown into the coffin of every deceased Jew! A recent (September, 2006) funeral ceremony of Paradesi Jew, Shalom Cohen also witnessed this ritual according to Edna Fernandes: "Shalom's body has been purified through the cleansing ritual before being dressed in a simple white shroud. Earth from Jerusalem and from Cranganore, the ancient Jewish Kingdom of Kerala, was placed in his eyes and mouth. His head was swathed in strips of white linen, his corpse sprinkled with rose water, an old Sephardic custom, and then he was laid in a wooden coffin bereft of all adornment"</p>
4	<b>Alappuzha</b>	<p>Bound by backwaters, <b>Alappuzha</b> is blessed with an exotic natural bounty of palm grove fringed canals, mirror-like clear lagoons and lush green paddy fields, interspersed with serene lakesides and endless sandy beaches.</p> <p>This is boat country. Boats are sewed into every aspect of life here - boats and canoes for transportation, houseboats for tourists and the famous gigantic snake boat races for celebrations.</p> <p>Hiring a <b>houseboat</b> (Kettuvallom) to float through the backwaters is the best way to enjoy the beauty of Allappuzha. The boats glide through the waterways at a leisurely pace past villagers going about their daily lives, past paddy field lined shores, while flocks of ducks paddle alongside the boat and offer visitors a therapeutic experience.</p>

5	<b>Periyar National Park</b>	<p>The Periyar reservoir is the dominating feature of Periyar Tiger Reserve. The Periyar river originating from the evergreen forest merges in the reservoir catchment area before proceeding to meet the Arabian sea 250 km onwards. Rolling green hills, tropical evergreen forest patches interspersed with grasslands and marshy flatlands of Periyar are core to a vibrant ecosystem at the center of Periyar's success as an amazing natural destination.</p> <p><b>Fauna:</b> Periyar is prime elephant country and large herds are commonly sighted near the lake shore foraging or playing in the water. It is also home to tigers, sambar, gaur, lion-tailed Macaques and Nilgiri Langurs. There are officially about 40 tigers in the reserve, but sighting one is difficult due to the thick evergreen vegetation. More than 30 species of fish are found in the lake. Gaur or wild buffalo can be seen grazing along the hillsides during treks and one may also encounter playful Malabar squirrels here. Periyar is also home to four primates species; two of these are endangered: the Lion-tailed Macaque and the Bonnet Macaque.</p> <p><b>Avi Fauna:</b> A large variety of birds await the avid birder in Periyar; these include Great Cormorants and Darters are commonly seen, as well as Changeable Hawk Eagles, Ospreys Woolly necked Storks, Great Hornbills, rare fruit bats, racket tailed drongos, and grey heron.</p> <p>In 1934, it was named the Nellikampetty Sanctuary. The Maharaja of Travencore understood the importance of its conservation and appointed S.C.H Robinson as its game warden. In 1966 a merger with the local forest department took place and in 1978 it became a tiger reserve.</p> <p>Since then, the central area of 377 sq/km is listed as a reserve under the Project Tiger. The total area of the sanctuary including the forest covers 777 sq/km. The damed Periyar Lake is spread over 26 sq/Km.</p>
5.1	<b>Rafting / Hiking</b>	<p>This is a hiking and rafting programme through some of the richest forest tracts of Periyar Tiger Reserve. Starting from the boat landing, a mosaic of habitats will be traversed before the party gets into rafts made of bamboos.</p> <p>The forests are rich in bird life and arboreal animals like giant squirrel and Nilgiri langur. During the rafting one gets a panoramic view of forest-clad hills reflected on the lake. Animals like elephant, gaur and sambar are sighted keeping close to the edges of the lake. An armed guard and 4 guides will accompany a maximum of 10 tourists. Tea, snacks and packed lunch will be served enroute.</p>



6	<b>Delhi</b>	<p>India's capital Delhi is the hub of the country, a modern international metropolis. However the twin cities of Old and New Delhi represent two contrasting culture and aesthetics of Mughal and British sensibilities. Delhi is embedded with an astonishing array of forts, tombs, mosques and government buildings constructed over the past 1,000 years.</p> <p>Old Delhi is a maze of narrow lanes lined with old havelis and formidable mosques. It rose to prominence when the Mughal emperor Shahjahan decided to shift his capital from Agra to Delhi in 1639 and named it Shahjahanabad. The imperial city of New Delhi came into being when the British Raj shifted their capital to Delhi and stamped their architectural signature in spacious, tree-lined avenues and imposing government buildings.</p> <p>Modern Delhi is the political hub of India. Even in the mythological era, the Pandavas of the Mahabharata had their capital at Indraprastha, which is believed to have been located in today's Delhi</p>
6.1	<b>Delhi Heritage Sights</b>	<p><b>Jama Mosque</b> is the largest mosque in India also called Masjid-i-Jahanuma ("mosque commanding a view of the world"). It is the last building commissioned by the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan and designed by Ustad Khalil. The construction of the mosque took 14 years and ended in 1658. It has three entrances, four towers and two 40 m-high minarets constructed of strips of red sandstone and white marble. One can ascend to the top of the southern minaret to enjoy a breathtaking view of the old city and the Red Fort Complex.</p> <p><b>Visit to Spice Market</b> Khari Baoli (a street in Old Delhi), which is Asia's largest wholesale spice market selling spices, nuts and herbs. The market was established in 1650 by Fatehpuri Begum one of Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan's wives.</p> <p><b>Walk and Rickshaw ride in Old Delhi:</b> discover the charm of the Walled Old City while navigating through the perennially crowded labyrinth of narrow lanes by foot or by Cycle Rickshaw.</p> <p><b>Gurudwara Bangla Sahib</b> is the most prominent Sikh Temple associated with eight Sikh Guru, Guru Hari Krishan. All people, regardless of race or religion may eat in the Gurdwara kitchen 'Langar'.</p> <p><b>Gandhi Smriti</b> is the sacred place where Mahatma Gandhi's epic Life ended on 30 January 1948. Mahatma Gandhi had lived in this house in the last 5 months of his life, before he was assassinated. Thus, the hallowed house treasures many memories of his last days. The Old Birla House was acquired by the Government of India in 1971 and was converted into a National Memorial for the "Father of the Nation".</p> <p>Some of the exhibits include the room where Mahatma Gandhi lived and the prayer ground where he held a mass congregation every evening. It was here where assassin's bullets felled Gandhiji. The building and the landscape have been preserved as they were in those days.</p>
.2		<p><b>Humayun's Tomb a UNESCO Heritage Site</b> Built as a memorial for Humayun, the second Mughal emperor, the tomb ranks among the city's finest historic sites. Commissioned by his wife and designed by the Persian architect Mirak Mirza Ghiyas, it was built in 1565 A.D. The tomb is built in charbagh style with pathways and water channels in a combination of red sandstone and white marble. It displays Persian-style elegance. Later the architecture of Taj was inspired by it.</p>

		<p><b>Qutub Minar a UNESCO Heritage Site</b> A magnificent tower 72m in height covered with intricate carvings is second only to the Taj Mahal in popularity in India. The first three stories are made of red sandstone. The fourth and fifth floors are made of a combination of marble and sandstone. Its construction was started by Qutub-ud-din Aibak, the first Muslim ruler of Delhi in 1200, who could finish only the base. His successor, Iltutmush built three more stories, and Firoz Shah Tughlak constructed the fifth and the last storey.</p> <p><b>Dilli Haat</b> is a permanent open air food plaza cum crafts bazaar run by the government with stalls representing each state of India.</p>
7	<b>Agra</b>	<p>Agra is probably the one city that best defines India. It is not only home to the crown jewel of Indian architecture, but also displays all the problems of traffic, crowds, pollution and infrastructural inadequacies of an urban sprawl. However at the same time it also has a charm of its own.</p>
7.1	<b>Agra Sights</b>	<p><b>Taj Mahal (UNESCO Heritage):</b> 350 years after being constructed, the most famous &amp; romantic building in the world, described by Bengali poet and Nobel Laureate Rabindranath Tagore as “a teardrop on the face of eternity”, still remains unmatched with its whiteness, symmetry, majestic scale and exquisite detail.</p> <p>Set against the Yamuna River and blue sky, it is a photographers’ delight. The white marble contrasts dramatically with the red sandstone of the mosque and the hue of its marble which changes during the day with the position of the sun.</p> <p><b>Red Fort (UNESCO Heritage)</b> was built as the fortified palace of Shahjahanabad, capital of the 5<sup>th</sup> Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in 1648. Named for its massive enclosing walls of red sandstone, it is adjacent to the older Salimgarh Fort, built by Islam Shah Suri in 1546. The imperial apartments consist of a row of pavilions, connected by a water channel known as the Stream of Paradise (<i>Nahr-i-Behisht</i>). The Red Fort is considered to represent the zenith of Mughal creativity under Shah Jahan. Although the palace was planned according to Islamic prototypes, each pavilion contains architectural elements typical of Mughal building, reflecting a fusion of Timurid, Persian and Hindu traditions.</p> <p><b>Mehtab Bagh</b> is a park across the Yamuna built by Babur and recently restored. It is one of the best places to view the Taj in all its splendor during morning sunrise.</p> <p><b>Tomb of Itimad ud Daulah (Baby Taj)</b> This mausoleum houses the body of Mirza Ghiyas Beg or Itmad-ud-Daulah, the father of the Mughal Empress Noor Jahan, the favorite wife of Mughal Emperor Jahangir. After her father’s death, Noor Jehan built this mausoleum in his memory.</p>
8	<b>Fatehpur Sikri</b>	<p><b>Fatehpur Sikri (UNESCO World Heritage Site)</b> also known as the City of Victory, was constructed by the Mughal Emperor Akbar in the second half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century and briefly served as the Empire’s capital. The buildings at this site display a unique synthesis of Hindu, Jain and Islamic architectural design and workmanship. The red sandstone city, along with its impressive complex of beautiful monuments, evokes a rich and strange history, with its elaborate and skilled construction, and only brief habitation. Then it was abandoned for reasons that are still something of a mystery.</p>
9	<b>Abhaneri</b>	<p><b>Abhaneri Step-well</b> in the small village of Abhaneri is one of India’s deepest and largest step-wells (20m deep). Step-wells were used as cool places for summer resort, as pools for ritual cleansing before temple visits and as water supply in summer months.</p>

10	<b>Ranthambhore</b>	<p><b>Ranthambore</b> is one of the best places in the world to see and photograph wild Bengal tigers, in their natural habitat. You will discover how wildlife and history lie perfectly entwined. Tigers roam the ruins of the imposing Ranthambhore Fort spread over the park and are quite unafraid of human visitors.</p> <p>The Ranthambhore tigers are not merely beautiful animals, some of them also have names – Chenghis, Bambooram, Jhumru, Machali - and have become icons of local folklore. Recently the Ranthambhore fort has been included in the UNESCO heritage list.</p> <p>In one word, the fort was massive, spread in 7 kilometers. ‘Ran’ means battlefield. ‘Tham’ means a walled fort. ‘Bhanvar’ means pond or lake. So a walled fort with battlefield on one side and pond around its edge named Ranthambhore. This fort is known for the glory of brave King Hammir dev of Chauhan dynasty. Inside the Ranthambore fort there are three Hindu temples dedicated to Ganesh, Shiva and Ramlalaji constructed in 12th and 13th centuries from red Karauli stone. There is also a Jain temple of Lord Sumatinath (5th Jain Tirthankar) and Lord Sambhavanath.</p> <p>The fort offers a stunning view of the park from the top.</p>
11	<b>Jaipur (Pink City)</b>	<p>Holding the grand legacy of a royal past, Jaipur is an integral part of the world famous Golden Triangle alongside Delhi and Agra. The famous Pink City of Rajasthan is a vibrant collage of grand palaces, desert culture and a rich history of Rajputana. In 1853, the city was painted pink for the first time to welcome the then reigning Prince of Wales</p>
11.1	<b>Jaipur Heritage Sights</b>	<p><b>Amber Fort</b> is a massive fort place complex built in hybrid Hindu-Muslim style. It dates back to Raja Man Singh and was the royal place of the Kachwahas from 1600 - 1727. The fort is named after the town of Amber, in turn named after the Goddess Amba.</p> <p>** Visitors can ride up to the fort from the base of the hill on elephants.</p> <p><b>City Palace</b> is an imposing blend of traditional Rajput and Mughal architecture. It is a vast palace complex occupying nearly one-seventh of the Pink City &amp; houses several museums. Another integral part of the palace is the <b>Hawa Mahal (= The Palace of Winds)</b>, standing away from the main complex. <b>This is a</b> five story palace, which was built in 1799 AD by Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh and designed in the form of Lord Krishna’s crown by Lal Chand Usta. It is made of pink and red sandstone. Its purpose was to allow the women folk from the palace to observe the processions, festivals and daily activities in the market place without being seen themselves.</p> <p><b>Visit the 18<sup>th</sup> Centruy Govind Devji Temple</b> located in the City Palace complex - the most popular temple in the city. This temple was constructed in 18<sup>th</sup> century, as Govind Dev is the guardian deity of the Royal Family. Shrine dedicated to Lord Krishna, Govind Dev Ji Temple is also part of the complex.</p>
11.2		<p><b>The Jantar Mantar (Observatory)</b> is a <b>UNESCO Heritage Site</b> which serves as an astronomical observatory. Built by Maharaja Jai Singh II from 1727-1734 AD, this observatory was used to make astronomical calculations. It consists of 14 huge devices for measuring the time of the day, predicting eclipses and judging the movement of the stars and their effect on the earth.</p> <p><b>The Anokhi Museum of Hand Printing</b> is dedicated to the collection, preservation and interpretation of hand block printing in India. It is housed in Chanwar Palkiwalon ki Haveli, a 16<sup>th</sup> century mansion recognized by UNESCO for its inspired use of indigenous skills and materials.</p>

11.3		<b>The Royal Albert Museum in the Albert Hall</b> , is a magnificent Indosarcanic building, which houses the central museum’s superb collection of fine arts & traditional crafts (miniature painting, carpet, metal and woodcraft, toys, doll, arms) from across Rajasthan. It also displays an Egyptian mummy. This museum was designed by Colonel Sir Swinton Jacob in 1876 for the purpose of greeting King Edward VII, Prince of Wales on his visit to India.
11.4		<b>Amber Palace for Sound &amp; Light Show</b> listening to Bollywood icon Amitabh Bachhan describing the history of Rajasthan accompanied by Rajasthani music.
11.5		<b>Early morning - Galwar Bagh (monkey temple) and Galta Temples:</b> both locals and tourists come here to feed the surprisingly tame monkeys, pray at the temples and enjoy the views. You climb up the hill through the Galta temple complex. It is located between two hills and encompasses natural fresh water springs and 7 holy 'kundis' or water tanks. Galtaji has been a retreat for Hindu ascetics belonging to vaishnavite Ramanandi sect, since the early 1500. At the top of the hill above the temples, you turn right to reach the Sun Temple for one of the best views of the city; especially at sunset.

**8. Accommodation**

#	Location	Hotel	Room type	Url
1	<b>Mumbai</b>	Taj Mahal	Tower Wing, City View	<a href="https://taj.tajhotels.com/en-in/taj-mahal-palace-mumbai/">https://taj.tajhotels.com/en-in/taj-mahal-palace-mumbai/</a>
2	<b>Kochi</b>	Old Harbour	Deluxe	<a href="http://www.oldharbourhotel.com/eng/oldharbour_eng.html">http://www.oldharbourhotel.com/eng/oldharbour_eng.html</a>
3	<b>Houseboat</b>	Lakes and Lagoon	Premium	<a href="http://www.lakeslagoons.com/houseboats.php">http://www.lakeslagoons.com/houseboats.php</a>
4	<b>Thekkady</b>	Spice village	Garden Cottage	<a href="http://www.cghearth.com/spice-village/living">http://www.cghearth.com/spice-village/living</a>
4.1	<b>Marari</b>	Marari Beach	Garden Villa	<a href="http://www.cghearth.com/marari-beach/living">http://www.cghearth.com/marari-beach/living</a>
4.2	<b>Kumarakom</b>	Coconut Lagppn	Heritage Bungalow	<a href="http://www.cghearth.com/coconut-lagoon/living">http://www.cghearth.com/coconut-lagoon/living</a>
5	<b>Delhi</b>	Claridges	Deluxe	<a href="http://www.claridges.com/">http://www.claridges.com/</a>
6	<b>Agra</b>	Trident	Deluxe	<a href="http://www.tridenthotels.com/hotels-in-agra">http://www.tridenthotels.com/hotels-in-agra</a>
7	<b>Ranthambhor e</b>	In Rathambhore , the Ranthambhore Regency hotel operates a small hotel which has only 5 rooms. They will provide exclusive chef for preparing food. The chef can prepare food as per the preference of the guests.		
8	<b>Jaipur</b>	Trident	Deluxe	<a href="http://www.tridenthotels.com/hotels-in-jaipur">http://www.tridenthotels.com/hotels-in-jaipur</a>

**9. Tour costs**

#	Tour	Time/Days	Group Size	Price Per person in GBP
1	<b>Jewish Heritage Tour &amp; Delhi-Agra-Ranthambhore-Jaipur-Delhi</b>	21 D / 20 N	2 Pax	<b>4,621</b>
1.1			4 Pax	<b>4,064</b>
1.1			6 Pax	<b>3,807</b>
1.3			8 Pax	<b>3,617</b>
2	<b>Cost of Single Supplement</b>			<b>980</b>

**\*\* All Rates are calculated on exchange rate of: GBP 1 = INR 88**

### 10. Day wise meals Inclusion

#	Date	Meals	Location	Location
1	13-02-2019	No meals	Mumbai	NA
2	14-02-2019	Breakfast	Mumbai	Taj Mahal Hotel
2.1		Lunch	Mumbai	NA
2.2		Dinner	Mumbai	NA
3	15-02-2019	Breakfast	Mumbai	Taj Mahal Hotel
3.1		Lunch	Mumbai	NA
3.2		Dinner	Mumbai	Synagogue
4	16-02-2019	Breakfast	Mumbai	Taj Mahal Hotel
4.1		Lunch	Mumbai	Synagogue
4.2		Dinner	Mumbai	NA
5	17-02-2019	Breakfast	Mumbai	Taj Mahal Hotel
5.1		Lunch	Alibaug	NA
5.2		Dinner	Mumbai	NA
6	18-02-2019	Breakfast	Mumbai	Taj Mahal Hotel
6.1		Lunch	On the way	NA
6.2		Dinner	Thekkady	NA
7	19-02-2019	Breakfast	Thekkady	During hiking
7.1		Lunch	Thekkady	NA
7.2		Dinner	Thekkady	Na
8	20-02-2019	Breakfast	Thekkady	Spice Village
8.1		Lunch	Alappuzha	Houseboat
8.2		Dinner	Alappuzha	Houseboat
9	21-02-2019	Breakfast	Alappuzha	Houseboat
9.1		Lunch	Kochi	NA
9.2		Dinner	Kochi	NA
10	22-02-2019	Breakfast	Kochi	Old Harbour
10.1		Lunch	Kochi	NA
10.2		Dinner	Kochi	Vegetarian restaurant
11	23-02-2019	Breakfast	Kochi	Old Harbour
11.1		Lunch	Kochi	Vegetarian Restaurant
11.2		Dinner	Kochi	NA
12	24-02-2019	Breakfast	Kochi	Old Harbour

12.1		Lunch	Delhi	NA
12.2		Dinner	Delhi	NA
13	25-02-2019	Breakfast	Delhi	Claridges Hotel
13.1		Lunch	Agra	NA
13.2		Dinner	Agra	NA
14	26-02-2019	Breakfast	Agra	Trident Hotel
14.1		Lunch	On the way	Packed or Vegetarian restaurant
14.2		Dinner	Ranthambhore	Regency
15	27-02-2019	Breakfast	Ranthambhore	Regency
15.1		Lunch	Ranthambhore	Regency
15.2		Dinner	Ranthambhore	Regency
16	28-02-2019	Breakfast	Ranthambhore	Regency
16.2		Lunch	Jaipur	NA
16.3		Dinner	Jaipur	NA
17	01-03-2019	Breakfast	Jaipur	Trident Hotel
17.1		Lunch	Jaipur	NA
17.2		Dinner	Jaipur	Vegetarian Restaurant
18	02-03-2018	Breakfast	Jaipur	Trident Hotel
18.1		Lunch	Jaipur	Vegetarian restaurant
18.2		Dinner	Jaipur	NA
19	03-03-2018	Breakfast	Jaipur	Trident Hotel
17.1		Lunch	On the way	Packed / vegetarian Restaurant
17.2		Dinner	Delhi	NA
18	04-03-2019	Breakfast	Delhi	Claridges Hotel
18.1		Lunch	Delhi	NA
18.2		Dinner	Delhi	Na
19	05-03-2019	Breakfast	Delhi	Claridges hotel

**11. Inclusions and Exclusions**

<u>Accommodation Details</u>		
Dates	Accommodation	Inclusion
13 <sup>th</sup> – 17 <sup>th</sup> Feb	Mumbai – Taj Mahal	Room, Breakfast
18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> Feb	Thekkady – Spice village	Room, Breakfast
20 <sup>th</sup> Feb	Alappuzha – Premium Houseboat	Room, Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner
21 <sup>st</sup> , 22 <sup>nd</sup> and 23 <sup>rd</sup> Feb	Kochin – Old Harbour	Room, Breakfast
24 <sup>th</sup> Feb	Delhi – Claridges	Room, Breakfast
25 <sup>th</sup> Feb	Agra – Trident	Room, Breakfast
26 <sup>th</sup> and 27 <sup>th</sup> Feb	Ranthambhore (small hotel)	Room, Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner
28 <sup>th</sup> Feb, 1 <sup>st</sup> Mar and 2 <sup>nd</sup> Mar	Trident	Room, Breakfast
3 <sup>rd</sup> and 4 <sup>th</sup> Mar	Delhi – Claridges	Room, Breakfast
<u>Ground Transport:</u>		
13 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> Feb	Mumbai	
18 <sup>th</sup> – 24 <sup>th</sup> Feb	Kochi – Thekkady- Alappuzha - Kochi	
24 <sup>th</sup> Feb – 5 <sup>th</sup> Mar	Delhi – Agra –Ranthambhore-Jaipur-Delhi	
<p>1. For 4 Pax – 1 Toyota Innova car. The Toyota Innova car has 5 seats. However, its more comfortable if 2-3 pax are in one car and all the luggage of the 3 pax can be stored inside the car. If there are 4 pax then some of the luggage has to be carried on the overhead carrier. We recommend 3 pax maximum per car.</p> <p>2. For 4 Pax and above – 1 tempo Traveller van that can seat upto 9 pax</p>		
<u>Flight Transfers :</u>		
18 <sup>th</sup> Feb	Mumbai - Kochi = Flight, Economy	
24 <sup>th</sup> Feb	Kochi - Delhi = Flight, Economy	
<u>Guide – Local English Speaking -</u>		
14 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> Feb	Local Guide - English Speaking	
21 <sup>st</sup> ,22 <sup>nd</sup> and 23 <sup>rd</sup> Feb	Local Guide - English Speaking at Kochi	
26 <sup>th</sup> Feb – 4 <sup>th</sup> Mar	<b>Accompanying guide</b> at Delhi, Agra , Ranthambhore and Jaipur	
<u>Monument Entry/Activities</u>		
<u>Monument Entry Fees</u>	All destinations	
<u>Activities</u>	Boat ride to Elephanta Island Rickshaw Ride in Old Delhi Elephant Ride in Amer Fort Rickshaw Ride in Jaipur Rafting / Hiking in Periyar National Park	



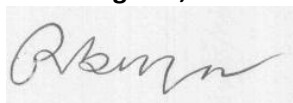
<b>Safari in Ranthambhore</b>	<b>27<sup>th</sup> Feb : Morning and afternoon safari</b> <b>28<sup>th</sup> Feb : Morning Safari</b> • Safari in Exclusive Jeep ( 6 pax in one jeep) with accompanying naturalist
<b>Meals</b>	
<b>Breakfast</b>	In Hotel where the group will be staying
<b>Breakfast Lunch and Dinner</b>	As detailed in Section 11 (Day wise meals inclusion) <b>NA – means – Not Included. You can either have the meal at a vegetarian restaurant or at the hotel you stay at and pay directly.</b>
<b>Shabbat Meals</b>	In Mumbai on Friday - Friday Dinner and Saturday Lunch in Synagogue In Kochi and Jaipur - Friday Dinner and Saturday Lunch at Vegetarian Restaurant
<b>Exclusions :</b>	
1. Accommodation: Any accommodation not mentioned in the Accommodation section 2. Meals: Any meals not specifically mentioned/included above 3. Guide Charges: Any guide charges not specifically mentioned/included above 4. Activities: Any activities not specifically mentioned/included above 5. Monument entry fees, permits for visiting restricted areas not specifically mentioned/included 6. Personal expenses: Tips/Gratuities, Laundry, Communication (phone, internet, mail), beverages, portage 7. Travel Insurance and Medical expenses	

\*\*\*\*\*

We hope the above gives you a good impression of the possibilities for the trip. Please let us know how we can improve on the same to make it just right for you

We look forward to hearing from you again very soon.

**Warm regards,**



**Ratnabh Banerjee**  
**Traveler - Monkfoot Travels Pvt Ltd**