



HERITAGE FAIRWAY- HERITAGE GOLF

Delhi – Kolkata – Hyderabad – Bangalore

Tour Duration: 12 Nights / 13 Days

Travel Proposal





Golf Schedule

Day	City	Golf Course
Day 02	Delhi	Delhi Golf Club
Day 05	Kolkata	The Royal Calcutta Golf Club
Day 08	Hyderabad	The Hyderabad Golf club
Day 11	Bangalore	Karnataka golf club

Major Sightseeing Points

Delhi	Kolkata	Hyderabad	Bangalore
Jama Masjid	Flower Market	Golconda Fort	Lalbagh Botanical Garden
Red Fort	Victoria Memorial	Charminar	Bangalore Palace
Humayun's Tomb	Mother Teresa House	Salar Jung Museum	Bull Temple

Program Details

Day 01 Arrive at Delhi

Arrive at Delhi. On arrival, you will be greeted and assisted by our representative and transferred to the hotel.
(Check in time is 1400 hrs).

DELHI - It is a city that bridges two different worlds. Old Delhi, once the capital of Islamic India, is a labyrinth of narrow lanes lined with crumbling havelis and formidable mosques. In contrast, the imperial city of New Delhi created by the British Raj is composed of spacious, tree-lined avenues and imposing government buildings. Delhi has been the seat of power for several rulers and many empires for about a millennium. Many a times the city was built, destroyed and then rebuilt here. Interestingly, a number of Delhi's rulers played a dual role, first as destroyers and then as creators.

On arrival in Delhi, transfer to hotel.

Overnight at the hotel



Day 02 Delhi

After breakfast, enjoy a Game of golf at the **Delhi Golf Club**.

Peter Thompson Design, 18 Hole, Par 72, 7036 Yards - Tee off on a trail of history. Spray your shot and chances are - particularly if that damned hook persists - that you'll be looking for the ball around turns of a tomb. Every golf



DELHI GOLF CLUB

course boasts of its hoary past, but few can compete with the Lodhi. Here lie the ends of dynasties, the relics of mighty empires, ruins which bear testimony to an age of glory. Sometimes your ball might fly unexpectedly; be sure the spirits are active. They hold you in awesome grip. Don't tremble, just get the ole riblike going and let history destine your play. 220 acre course you will no doubt want to see the card. Here it is. Your outward journey is 3,632 yards with a par of 37 made up of three 5's, five 4's and one 3. Coming in 3,340 yards par 35 with two long holes, three short and the rest par 4's. Somewhat imbalanced you say. Perhaps yes but our course architects have always striven to retain its old character of narrow scrub and tree-lined fairways with dense undergrowth and, any large scale reconstruction would rob the surroundings of their natural beauty. A paradise in the heart of a teeming city, for those of you who thirst after statistical knowledge, the course record is held by Graham Marsh, the Australian, who in the first and second rounds of the 1971 Open paved his way to victory with two consecutive 66's - a fantastic seven under part on a none-too-easy course. Rest of the day is at leisure.

Overnight at the hotel



Day 03

Delhi

After breakfast enjoy visit of Delhi including following -

Jama Masjid - This great mosque of Old Delhi is the largest in India, with a courtyard capable of holding 25,000 devotees. It was begun in 1644 and ended up being the final architectural extravagance of Shah Jahan, the Mughal emperor who built the Taj Mahal and the Red Fort. The highly decorative mosque has three great gates, four towers and two 40 m-high minarets constructed of strips of red sandstone and white marble. The interior of the prayer hall is divided into aisles by arches. The walls and floors are of marble inlay panels.

Rickshaw ride (Paddy cab) around Jama Masjid - Enjoy Rickshaw ride through the narrow streets of Old Delhi. The humble cycle rickshaw is not only the common man's beast of burden, but it also serves to generate considerable employment. Most of all however, in an age when our cities are beset by the pollution menace of the automobile, it provides perhaps the only viable alternative for the short-haul.

Red Fort - The Red Fort, Shah Jahan's elegant citadel in red sandstone, was built on the western bank of the river Yamuna. Shahjahan, started the construction of this massive fort in 1638, when he shifted the capital from Agra to Delhi. The Red sandstone walls of the massive Red Fort rise 33-m above the clamor of Old Delhi as a reminder of the magnificent power and pomp of the Mughals. Inside is a veritable treasure trove of buildings, including the Drum House, the Hall of Public and Private Audiences, the Pearl Mosque, Royal Baths and Palace of Color. (It remains closed on Mondays).

Later Drive through Lutyen's Delhi which included Govt. Building, residences of the ministers and high government officials. New Delhi houses several government buildings and official residences reminiscent of the British colonial architecture. Today we will drive past few of them, like The Parliament House, designed by Baker is 173m in diameter, the Rashtrapati Bhawan once the Viceroy's residence is now the official residence of the President of India. Designed by Lutyens, it combines western and eastern styles.

Photo Stop at India Gate - At the centre of New Delhi stands the 42 m high India Gate, an "Arc-de-Triumph" like archway in the middle of a crossroad. Almost similar to its French counterpart, it commemorates the 70,000 Indian soldiers who lost their lives fighting for the British Army during the World War I. The memorial bears the names of more than 13,516 British and Indian soldiers killed in the North-western Frontier in the Afghan war of 1919. Under the arch, the Amar Jawan Jyoti commemorating Indian armed forces' losses in the Indo-Pakistan war of 1971.



Humayun's Tomb - Humayun's Tomb is probably one of the most innovative and experimental monuments of its time, incorporating within it Indo-Islamic architectural styles. This magnificent garden tomb is the first substantial



HUMAYUN'S TOMB - DELHI

example of Mughal architecture in India. It was built in 1565 A.D. nine years after the death of Humayun, by his senior widow Bega Begam. Inside the walled enclosure the most notable features are the garden squares (Charbagh) with pathways water channels, centrally located well proportional mausoleum topped by double dome.

Overnight at the hotel

Day 04 Delhi / Kolkata (Flight)

After leisurely breakfast, in time transfer to the Airport to board the flight for Kolkata

KOLKATA - The word Kolkata derives from the Bengali term Kolikata, the name of one of three villages that predated the arrival of the British, in the area where the city eventually was to be established. Located on the east bank of River Hooghly, Kolkata is the capital of the Indian state of West Bengal. It is also the commercial, cultural, and educational centre of East India, while the Port of Kolkata is India's oldest port as well as its sole major riverine port.



On arrival In Kolkata transfer to Hotel.

Overnight at the hotel

Day 05 Kolkata

After breakfast enjoy a game of golf at **The Royal Calcutta Golf Club**



RCGC, 'Royal' as it is affectionately called, possesses a challenging 18 holes championship parkland course. This is a par 72 measuring about 7100 yards with a par rating of 74.5 and slope rating of 137. It comprises two par 3's, two par 5's and 14 par 4's, which tests the skills of both an amateur and professional golfer alike. Many a renowned international golfers have walked the fairways of Royal – the most significant ones being – Peter Thompson, Payne Stewart, Charles Schwartzel, Louis Oosthuizen amongst others. Our own greats – Billoo Sethi, Ashok Malik, 'Bunny' Lakshman Singh, Jeev Milkha Singh, Arjun Atwal, Jyoti Randhawa, SSP Chawrasia and Anirban Lahiri have all been a part of the Royal golfing heritage and history.

Rest of the day is at leisure.

Overnight at the hotel



Day 06

Kolkata

After breakfast enjoy full day tour of Kolkata including following-

Flower Market: Flower market underneath Howrah Bridge is one of the Asia's largest wholesale flower markets. Thousands of people gather here daily to buy and sell flowers and plants. The vivid orange and yellow garlands make for a spectacular splash of color.

Howrah Bridge: Howrah Bridge, located over the Hoogli River is said to be the busiest bridge of the world. It got its name owing to the fact that it connects the city of Howrah to Calcutta and is the lifeline of the city. Howrah Bridge is a cantilever truss bridge that was constructed in 1939 with 26,500 tons of steel without using any nuts and bolts and was opened to traffic in 1943. It stands on two 270 feet high pillars and acts as an important symbol of Kolkata. The eight-lane cantilevered bridge carries a steady flow of more than lakh vehicles and 2 million commuters every day.

Jain Temple: The temple is dedicated to Pareshnath, who was the 23rd Jain Tirthankar, and was built way back in the year 1867. Ever since its inception, this temple has been the primary place of worship for the burgeoning Jain community of Kolkata.

Also visit **Victoria Memorial** that is a huge white-marble structure and the most enduring of remains of the British Raj in India. Built by Lord Curzon in memory of the popular monarch, Queen Victoria, it is a wonderful example of the Western style of architecture. It has been now converted in a museum that houses the most impressive collection of memorabilia from the days of Raj. The manuscripts, paintings and sculptures here are outstanding.

Mother Teresa House: Nirmal Hriday is the first institution established in 1950 by Mother Teresa under her own Organization Missionaries of Charity. This is the home for dying people. Later she established many other homes in Kolkata like Orphanage, old age people etc. Kolkata is the worldwide Head Quarter Of Missionaries of Charity.

Kumartuli: Kumartuli is India's only potter's town. Every lane and by lane of Kumartuli will have houses which have been converted into platforms where artists work round the clock to develop clay idols of the deities of the Hindu pantheon like Durga, Kali, Saraswati, Ganesha etc.

Overnight at the hotel



Day 07 Kolkata / Hyderabad (Flight)

After leisurely breakfast, in time transfer to the airport to board flight for Hyderabad.

HYDERABAD – The name Hyderabad literally means ‘city of Hyder’ since it was named after Queen Hyder Mahal, the wife of Muhammad Quli Qutab Shah, the fifth sovereign of the Qutab Shahi dynasty, who founded Hyderabad on the banks of River Musi in the year 1591. With the help of Iranian architects,

On arrival in Hyderabad, transfer to hotel.

Overnight at the hotel

Day 08 Hyderabad

After the breakfast, enjoy a game of Golf at **The Hyderabad Golf club** - The Hyderabad Golf club is located in a historic setting in and around Golconda fort. A project promoted by the Telangana State Tourism Development



Corporation and the Hyderabad Golf Association. Hyderabad’s first and only public golf course, it is accessible to golfers from all over the world. An 18 hole, 6057 yard, Par 71, well maintained golf course, with water bodies and fast greens along with excellent training facilities such as a Golf Academy, Driving Range, and a modern club house with F



& B, pro-shop and club fitting facilities, golf simulator, HGA is now the top golfing destination in Hyderabad.

Later the evening will be free at leisure....

Overnight at the hotel

Day 09 Hyderabad

After breakfast, enjoy visit of Hyderabad including following:

Golconda Fort - The fort was founded as early as the twelfth century by the Kakatias. The Qutub Sahi kings converted this into a mighty fort with granite walls and ramparts that extend to around 5 kilometers in circumference. The perimeter of this massive fort measures around 11 kilometers, with 15 to 18-foot-high walls. There are as many as 70 ramparts besides 8 huge gates. It was once the market city for its diamond trade. Darya-e Nur, meaning 'sea of light', measuring 185 carats and housed now in Iran, was mined here. Many other famed diamonds—including the Kohinoor Diamond, Nur-ul-Ain Diamond, the Hope Diamond, and the Regent Diamond—are believed to belong to the mines in this region.

Charminar - Built by Mohammad Quli Qutub Shah in 1591, Charminar was said to be the centre around which Hyderabad was once built. This majestic architectural monument is said to be built to commemorate the eradication of plague from Hyderabad. The structure is 56 meters high and 30 meters wide. There are four minarets standing on the four corners of Charminar, each minaret having double balconies. The balconies offer a breathtaking view of the surrounding. These minarets are crowned with small, bulblike cupolas.

Salar Jung Museum - Salar Jung Museum is located on the southern side of the river Musi. It is the third most prominent museum in India and has the largest one-man collection of antiques in the world, exhibiting over 35,000 objects of art such as Chinese Porcelain, Aurangzeb's Sword, Daggers belonging to Queen Noor Jehan, Emperor Jahangir and Shah Jahan, Sculpture, Indian paintings and Persian carpets. The most notable of these are the Veiled Rebecca, Bezzoni's translucent white marble statue, the Arms section, the Jade section and the Oriental Section. *(It remains closed on Fridays).*

Qutub Shahi Tombs - Qutub Shahi Tombs are located at around 1 km away from the Golconda Fort. Qutub Shahi Tombs are a clump of tombs – there are more than thirty tombs in the composite besides some other open air tombs. It is the most trustworthy evidence of the architectural traditions of the Qutub Shahi. The style of architecture is a



mixture of the Hindu, Pathan, and Persian forms. The main material utilized in the construction of these tombs is grey granite, which was ornamented with stucco decoration wheresoever's required.

Overnight at the hotel

Day 10 Hyderabad / Bangalore (Flight)

After breakfast, transfer to the airport to board the flight to Bangalore.

BANGALORE - Rechristened as 'Bengaluru', it is the capital of the State of Karnataka. It enjoys a salubrious climate throughout the year. The city boasts of spacious gardens, parks, tree-lined avenues, a profusion of flowering trees and lakes, earning it the sobriquet of "Garden City." The once-sedate cantonment settlement of the British has now spread way beyond the mud fort and the four towers constructed by Kempegowda in 1537. With its booming economy and lifestyle, the capital of Karnataka has metamorphosed from a sleepy Garden City into one of India's fastest growing City.

On arrival, you will be greeted and assisted by our representative and transferred to the hotel. Evening free at leisure...

Overnight at the hotel

Day 11 Bangalore

After breakfast transfer to **Play golf at Karnataka golf club (Remains closed on Monday)**. Founded in 1973, the Karnataka Golf Association course designed by Peter Thompson is a 18 hole Championship course, with a Club House of 30, 000 sq. ft. in a 126 acres area next to the HAL airport. With a challenging 18 hole, 7228 yard, Par 72 layout the course was redesigned in 2008 & is now one of the toughest courses to play in the country. With water in play on 16 holes, Tifdwarf greens & a mature tree line it's a course that can challenge the best of the golfers.

Rest of the day is at leisure.

Overnight at the hotel

Day 12 Bangalore



After breakfast, enjoy a city tour of Bangalore including following –

Bangalore Palace - The Bangalore Palace was built in 1887 by Chamaraja Wodeyar depicting the Tudor-style. Windsor Castle was the brainchild, behind the construction of this Palace. The construction has fortified towers and its interiors are elegant carved of wood. The palace is complete with Gothic windows, battlements and turrets. ***It remains closed on Sundays***

Bull Temple - The Bull Temple, located in Basavanagudi is one of the oldest temples in Bangalore. The temple is dedicated to Nandi, the bull, which is the mount of Lord Shiva. Nandi, the awesome monolithic deity of the Bull Temple, attracts visitors, tourists and devotees from all parts of the country and outside. With a height of 4.5 m and 6 m long, the statue is carved out of a single granite rock and is older than the temple in which it is housed.

Lalbagh Botanical Garden - The gardens are said to be laid out by Haidar Ali and his son Tipu Sultan as a summer garden in the 18th century, has numerous flowers, hundred year old trees from many countries and the lotus Pond. There are over 1800 species of tropical, subtropical and medicinal plants and a Floral Clock. There is a glass house depicting London's Crystal Palace and this is the main center of attraction. The garden is well protected with stone walls which act as enclosures. It has four approach gates.

Drive past the Vidhan Sabha – Vidhana Sabha is a noble building built exclusively of Bangalore granite. It is a testimonial to temple architecture. The building is Bangalore's best known landmark. It is 46 meter high. Vidhana Soudha is one of Bangalore's important buildings. The building is constructed entirely on the Indian style of architecture. All the four corners have four domes. The main entranceway is eclipsed by the four headed lion. The lion is the symbolic representation of Indian sovereignty. The construction of the building was started in the year 1952. It took more than five thousand manual laborers, 1500 scammers, masons and wood carvers and 4 years to complete the building.

City Museum (Closed on Wed & Public holidays) – City Museum that was opened in 1886, one of the oldest in the country Has 18 galleries including Neolithic finds from the Chandravalli excavations, and from the Indus Valley, especially Mohenjodaro antiquities Also antique jewelry, textiles, coins, art, miniature paintings and geology **IMP :** ***The museum remains closed on Wednesday and on public holidays.***
Rest of the day is at leisure.

Overnight at the hotel

Day 13

Bangalore Departure



In time transfer to International Airport to board flight for onward journey / back home

(Check out time is 1200 Hrs)

End of Services
