MADHYA PADESH - MALWA WITH MANDU - 4N / 5D

ITINERARY

Day 01: Arrive Indore
Pick up from Indore Airport. Check in to Hotel , Evening Local Indore Sightseeing , Night stay at Indore .

Day 02 – Indore - Ujjain (60 km / 01 Hr.)
After Breakfast , Proceed for Ujjain , full day visit Mahakal and other Temples .
Overnight at Ujjain Hotel .

Day 03 – Ujjain - Omkareshwar (154 km / 03 Hrs.) – Maheshwar (60 Km / 1 Hr)
After Breakfast , Proceed for Omkareshwar. After Pooja and darshan transfer to Maheshwar. Sightseeing of Maheshwar. Overnight at Hotel .

Day – 04 Maheshwar – Mandu (60 Km / 01 Hr)
After Breakfast , proceed for Mandu. Full day for Mandu Sightseeing . Overnight at Mandu Hotel .

Day – 05 – Mandu – Indore (120 km / 03 hrs)
After Breakfast proceed for Indore for your onward Journey .

PLACES OF INTEREST:

INDORE

Rajwada: This Palace belonged to the Holkers. The palace is 200 years old. This Palace is a fine blend of French, Mughal and Maratha architecture.

Lal Bagh Palace: This Palace of importance built by the Holkers. The palace is an elegant structure and it is used for important functions and ceremonies in the past.

The Chattri Bagh: This is one of the highlights of tourism in Indore as it contains many beautiful memorials. The memorial of Malhar Rao Holker, the founder of the Holker dynasty is the most prominent structure in the complex

Kaanch Mandir: Temple of Glass, is a famous Jain temple in Indore, built by legendary Seth Hukumchand Jain. The construction began sometime around 1903.

Street Food: Sarafa Bazar & Chappan Dukan is most popular between Tourist for Street Food.
UJJAIN

Mahakaal Temple: One of the 12 Jyotirlingams and has the only Bhasm-Aarti (ash ritual) of its kind in the world. It is conducted everyday at the temple.

Kaal Bhairav Temple: The Shaivites worship eight Bhairavas, and of them the Kal Bhairava is the most important. This was done at the banks of the river Shipra. The Kapalika and the Aghora sects usually worship Kal Bhairava. Liquor is offered to the lord as a part of the worship and the temple exhibits beautiful Malwa style of architecture.

Raam Ghat: Ram Ghat is the oldest bathing ghat in Ujjain and has been used for that purpose for as long as the Kumbh Mella has been held.
Kumbh Mella is held in every 12 years at Ujjain. The normal Kumbh Mela is celebrated every 4 years, the Ardh (half) Kumbh Mella is celebrated every six years at Haridwar and Prayag, the Purna (complete) Kumbh takes place every twelve years at Prayag (Allahabad), Haridwar, Ujjain, and Nashik
OMKARESHWAR

Shiv Linga Temple: One of the 12 Jyotirlingams. It is situated on Island, in the shape of OM. On the confluence of the Rivers Narmada & Kaveri.

Mamleshwar Temple: Actual name is Amaleshwar. It is one of the 12 jyotirlingas. It is present on the opposite bank of Narmada river to Omkareshwar temple. Although Omkareshwar was famous temple, Mamaleshwar is the actual Jyotirling. Mamaleshwar temple is not a big one. There is a hall and a sanctum. Lord Shiva is present in the center of sanctum.
MAHESHWAR

Maheshwar Fort: The Fort is the most visited attraction in the city. The magnificent fort houses an archaeological museum that displays antiques and different possessions of Holkar Dynasty. The main attraction of the fort is the life-size statue of Rani Ahilyabai seated of the throne.

Temples of Maheshwar: Temples of Maheshwar are famous for the unique overhanging balconies. Like temples of olden times in many parts of India. Kaleshwara Temple, Rajarajeshwara Temple, Akhileshwara Temple and Vithaleshwara Temple are the most known temples of the area.

Narmada Ghat: Narmada Ghat has been a sacred part of Maheshwar since ever. Tourists visiting Maheshwar are bound to get amazed by the fact that every day there come thousands of people who consider bathing in Narmada as a gesture of extreme devotion and sacredness.

MANDU

Rani Roopmati’s Pavilion : It is a very romantic building, a perfect setting for fairytale romance. From the pavilion at the end of the terrace of this palace you feel as if you are standing on the prow of a great ship, surging through a rising sea of clouds, with water streaming away in cascades as you ride the swell of your imagination. It’s a heady feeling!

Jahaz Mahal: Jahaz Mahal (or the Ship Palace) is probably the most famous building in Mandu. There are two lakes on the east and west side of the palace that create a perfect illusion of a ship with its rectangular shape.

Hindola Mahal: Hindola Mahal (or Swing Palace) was a pleasure dome that gives the impression that the inward slopes of the walls are swaying.
Jami Masjid
Built in 1454, the Jami Masjid is by far the most majestic building in Mandu.

Hoshang's Tomb: It is located immediately behind the mosque and reputed to be the oldest marble structure in India. It is said that Shahjahan sent his architects to study this double-domed structure before constructing Taj Mahal.

Nilkanth Temple: Nilkanth (literally, the blue-throated one; another name of Lord Shiva) is a shrine dedicated to Shiva, the destroyer of the Hindu Trinity. Located on the edge of a steep gorge, the shrine is still visited by pilgrims.