



Akshardham Swaminarayan Temple

Akshardham is a sprawling, spell-binding Hindu temple complex, that displays centuries of traditional Indian and Hindu culture, spirituality and architecture. Designed in accordance with ancient Vedic text known as the Sthapatya Shastra, it features a blend of architectural styles from across India.

Metro Station: [Akshardham \(Line 3\)](#)

Distance from Metro Station : 300 mtrs.





Dilli Haat

Dilli Haat is a combination of craft bazaar and food plaza located in the heart of Delhi. While one branch is located at Sri Aurobindo Marg (opp. INA market), another is at Netaji Subhash Place, adjacent to the Netaji Subhash Place Metro Station. Dilli Haat has craft and food stalls representing each state of India, giving a complete variety of tastes and arts available across the country.

Metro Station: *INA (Line 2), Netaji Subhash Place (Line 1)*

Distance from Metro Station : *200 mtrs.*





Gurudwara Bangla Sahib

Gurudwara Bangla Sahib is one of the most sacrosanct Sikh places of worship in Delhi, associated with the eighth Sikh Guru, Guru Harkrishan. The pond inside its complex, known as the "Sarovar" is considered holy by the Sikhs.

Metro Station: *Patel Chowk (Line 2)*

Distance from Metro Station : *300 mtrs.*





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Humayun's Tomb

Humayun's Tomb is the Mughal Emperor Humayun's final resting place, commissioned by Humayun's wife Hamida Banu Begum in 1562. The complex was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1993 and since then has undergone extensive restoration work.

Metro Station: *Khan Market & Jangpura (Line 6)*

Distance from Metro Station : *1000 mtrs.*



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India Gate

India Gate is India's most venerated war memorial, designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens as a tribute to the 90,000 soldiers of the British Indian Army who lost their lives while fighting for the British Empire in India during World War-I and the Afghan Wars. Originally known as All India War Memorial, it is situated in the heart of Lutyens' Delhi.

Metro Station: *Central Secretariat (Line 2, 6).*

Distance from Metro Station : *900 mtrs.*



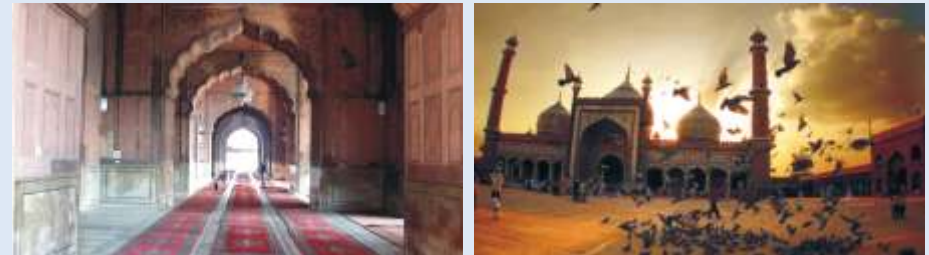


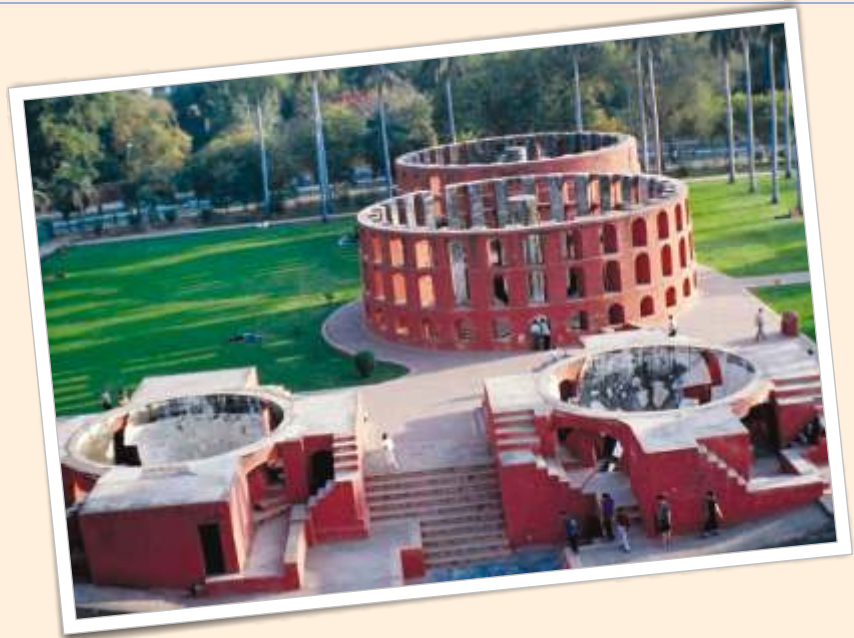
Jama Masjid

The historic Friday Mosque, a grandiose Muslim place of worship was commissioned by the fifth Mughal Emperor of India, Shahjahan, in 1656 AD. Truly an architectural marvel, the courtyard of the mosque can be reached from the east, north and south by three flights of steps, all built of red sandstone.

Metro Station: *Chandni Chowk (Line 2)*

Distance from Metro Station : *500 mtrs.*





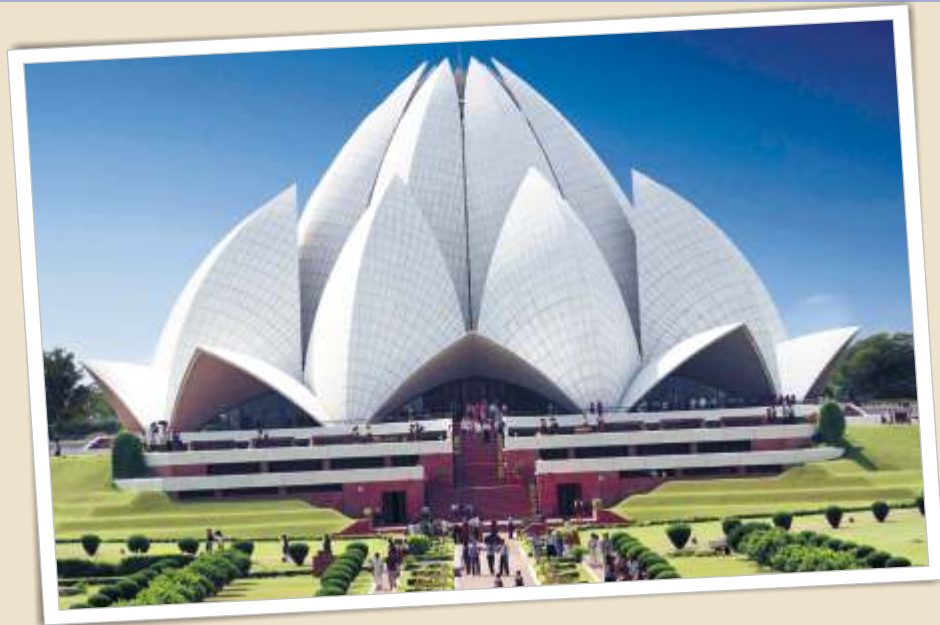
Jantar Mantar

Jantar Mantar, literally the 'Instrument and Formula', consists of 13 architectural astronomy instruments, built by Maharaja Jai Singh-II of Jaipur, in 1724. The primary purpose of the observatory was to compile astronomical tables and to predict the time and movement of the sun, moon and planets.

Metro Station: *Rajiv Chowk (Line 2, 3)*

Distance from Metro Station : *300 mtrs.*





Lotus Temple

The Baha'i House of worship, popularly known as the Lotus Temple due to its flower like shape was completed in 1986. It has won numerous architectural awards and has been featured in many newspapers and magazine articles.

Metro Station: *Nehru Place & Kalkaji Mandir (Line 6)*

Distance from Metro Station : *300 mtrs.*





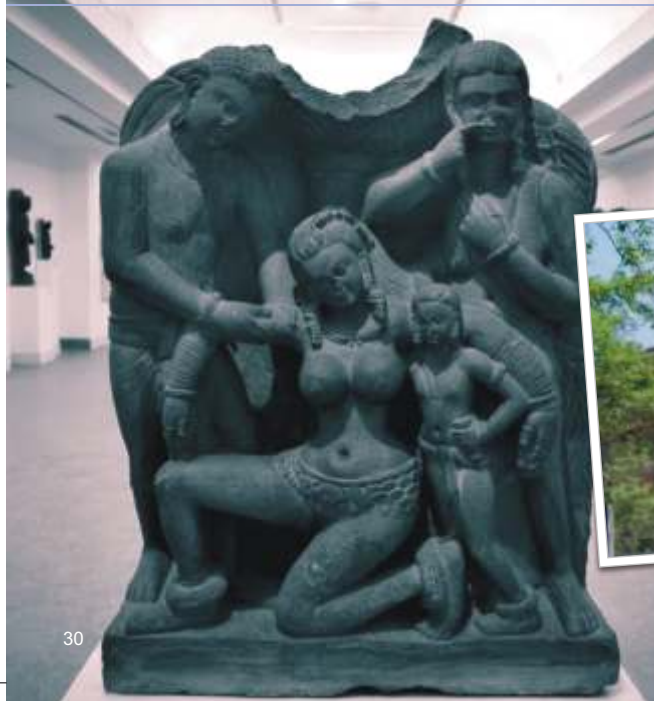
National Gallery of Modern Art (NGMA)

NGMA was established on March 29, 1954 by the Government of India. Its collection of over 14,000 works include masterpieces by artists such as Thomas Daniell, Raja Ravi Verma, Rabindranath Tagore, Jamini Roy, Amrita Sher-Gil among others.

Metro Station: *Central Secretariat (Line 2, 6)*

Distance from Metro Station : 900 mtrs.





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National Museum

Situated in the heart of Lutyens' Delhi, the National Museum is the largest museum in India. It holds a variety of articles ranging from pre-historic era to modern works of art. The museum houses over 200,000 works of art, of both Indian and foreign origin, covering more than 5,000 years of Indian cultural heritage.

Metro Station: *Central Secretariat (Line 2, 6)*

Distance from Metro Station : *800 mtrs.*



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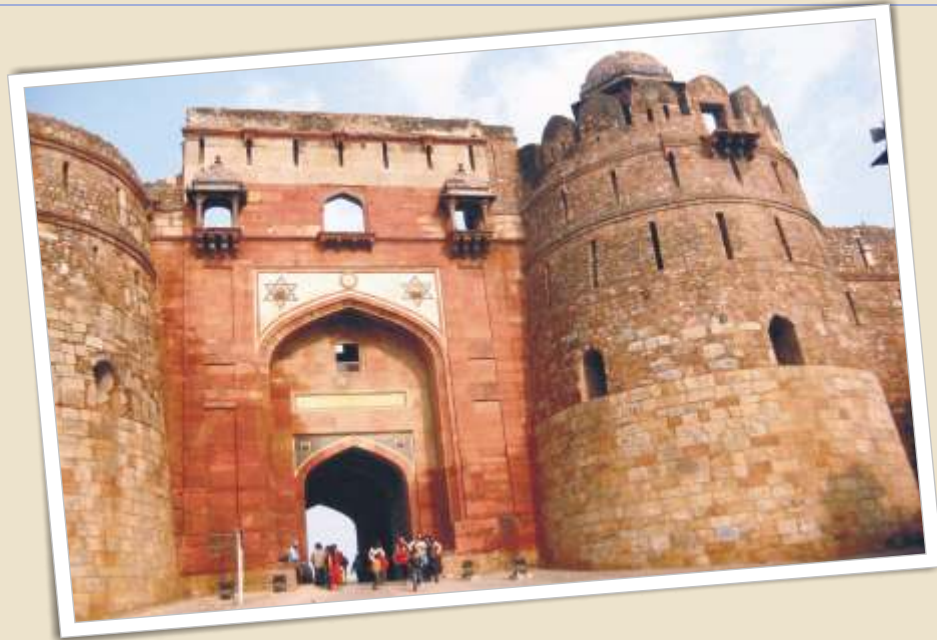
Parliament House

Parliament House, earlier called the Circular House, is situated at the end point of the Sansad Marg in Lutyens' Delhi. It is a circular structure with 247 pillars and was designed by Herbert Baker. This is the venue from where the world's largest democracy functions.

Metro Station: *Central Secretariat (Line 2, 6)*

Distance from Metro Station : 100 mtrs.





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Purana Quila (Old Fort)

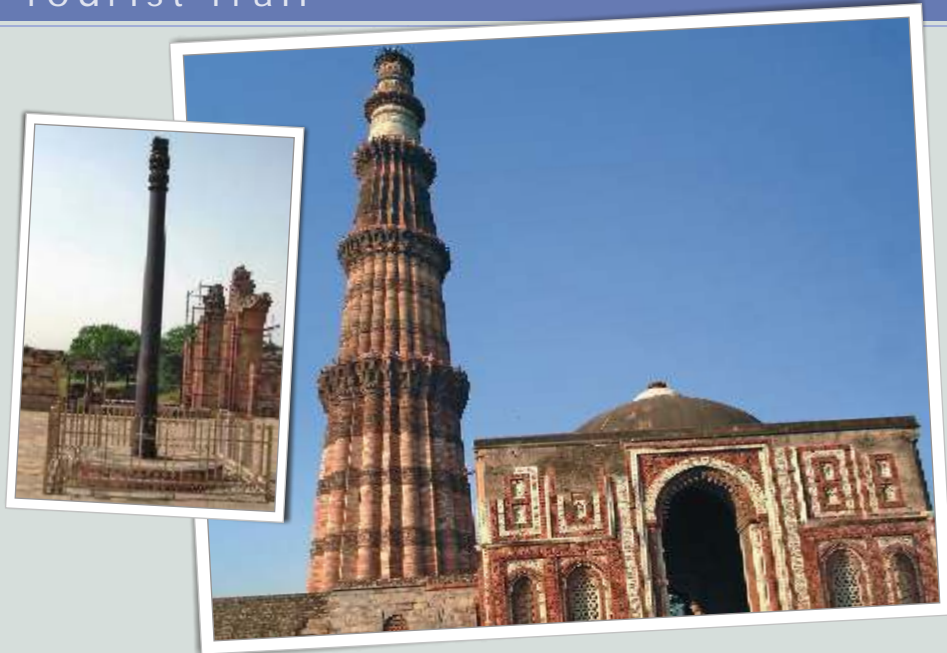
Purana Quila (or The Old Fort) and its environs flourished as the sixth city of Delhi. Constructed by the Mughal Emperor Humayun, the fort blends Rajasthani and Mughal styles of architecture. Despite the exterior's, only a few interior structures have survived like the Qila-i Kuhna Mosque and the Shermandal, both created by Sher Shah.

Metro Station: *Pragati Maidan (Line 3)*

Distance from Metro Station : *300 mtrs.*



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Qutab Minar

The Qutab Minar is a 72.5 meters tall tower, the world's tallest brick minaret. Construction commenced in 1193 under India's first Muslim ruler Qutb-ud-din Aibak, and the top-most storey of the minaret was completed in 1386 by Firoz Shah Tughluq. The Qutab Minar is notable for being one of the earliest and most prominent examples of Indo-Islamic architecture.

Metro Station: *Qutab Minar (Line 2)*

Distance from Metro Station : *300 mtrs.*



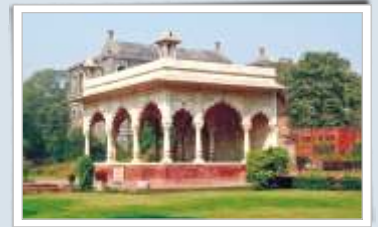


Red Fort

Red Fort (or The Lal Quila) is one of the most spectacular pieces of Mughal architecture. It was built by the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan between 1638 and 1648. Even today, the Fort remains an impressive testimony to Mughal grandeur, despite being attacked by the Persian Emperor Nadir Shah in 1739, and by the British soldiers, during the War of Independence in 1857.

Metro Station: *Chandni Chowk (Line 2)*

Distance from Metro Station : *300 mtrs.*





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Rashtrapati Bhavan (President's House)

Rashtrapati Bhawan is one of India's best known monuments and now houses the President of India. It is unquestionably a masterpiece of symmetry, discipline, silhouette, colour and harmony. The sprawling palace straddles the crown of Raisina Hill and is the focal point of New Delhi.

Metro Station: *Central Secretariat (Line 2, 6)*

Distance from Metro Station : *300 mtrs.*



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Safdarjung's Tomb

Safdarjung's Tomb is a spectacular garden tomb in a marble mausoleum built in 1754 in the style of late Mughal architecture. The garden, in the style evolved by the Mughal Empire known as a Charbagh (four gardens), is accessed through an ornate gate. Its facade is decorated with elaborate plaster carvings.

Metro Station: *Jor Bagh (Line 2)*

Distance from Metro Station : 200 mtrs.





Sacred Heart Cathedral

The Cathedral of the Sacred Heart is a Roman Catholic Cathedral and one of the oldest church buildings in Delhi. The church was designed by British architect Henry Medd, and is based on Italian architecture.

Metro Station: *Patel Chowk (Line 2)*

Distance from Metro Station : *300 mtrs.*





The Garden of Five Senses

The Garden of Five Senses is not just a park, it is a space with a variety of activities, inviting public interaction and exploration. The project was conceptualized to answer the city's need for leisure space as well as awakening of human sensitivity to the environment. Amidst the concrete jungle and the hustle and bustle of the city, the Garden of Five Senses comes across as a welcome breath of fresh air and serene quietude.

Metro Station: *Saket (Line 2)*

Distance from Metro Station : 300 mtrs.





Tughlaqabad Fort

Tughlaqabad Fort was built by Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq, the founder of the Tughlaq dynasty. The fort, spread over an extensive area is a piece of architectural marvel. Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq built the Tughlaqabad fort as part of Tughlaqabad, the third city of Delhi. Even though the fort is in a state of ruin, it bears testimony to its past glory and might of the Delhi Sultanate.

Metro Station: *Tughlaqabad (Line 6)*

Distance from Metro Station : 300 mtrs.

