5 kms away from the caves is where visitors can get a prelude of the magnificent experience in store for them. These Visitor Centres have been planned to ensure that tourists enjoy a grand spectacle that sets the tone for their visit to the UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

On display will be a replication of the ancient culture of the region, depicted through paintings, jewellery, costumes, culinary rituals and fashion. This architectural, design and multimedia project aims to offer visitors an authentic, informative and exciting experience and pay tribute to the ancient masters at the same time.

Replicas of four of the caves will be showcased along with stories drawn from the caves’ history, narrated using multimedia techniques.

While the Ajanta Visitor Centre concentrates on the paintings, the Ellora version focuses on the actual cave structure. Both complexes will feature a series of short films playing at all times, offering visitors a glimpse of the rich history of the caves.

The spotlight will be shared by four specialties for which Aurangabad is famous - Falthani sarees, Nimboo shawls, Bidri metalwork and stoneware. Local artisans will craft these products at the site itself, and one can take them home as souvenirs of a memorable time.
KalaGram has parking space for around 7 buses, 100 cars and 200 two-wheelers. An open-air amphitheatre with a seating capacity of 1500 has been constructed for live performances and cultural programmes. Kids can enjoy themselves in the children’s playing area. A food plaza serves local cuisine in the traditional way through 17 food stalls.

KalaGram also features a night bazaar for shopping, utilities, and an exhibition hall.

KalaGram provides an opportunity for craftsmen to demonstrate their artistic skills to the thousands of tourists visiting Aurangabad. This cultural complex also serves as a popular marketplace for the beautiful Jemmas and Paithani creations, as well as other local crafts. Apart from being a place to showcase local Maharashtra handicrafts, KalaGram also generates employment for over 1000 people.

KalaGram has been designed to keep the culture and traditions of Maharashtra alive. It also provides an ideal platform to keep the exquisite folk performances from Maharashtra like Dombare and Vassale, among many others, flourishing.

About Aurangabad

The historic city of Aurangabad, on the Deccan Plateau, has many tourist attractions and could easily stand on its own charm, were it not overshadowed by the UNESCO World Heritage Sites of the Ajanta and Ellora caves nearby.

Founded in 1610, on the site of a village called Khirki by Malik Ambar, Prime Minister of Murtaza Nizam Shah II, this city was renamed Fatephur after the Nizam’s son Fatih Khan succeeded to the throne in 1626. When Prince Aurangzeb became the Viceroy of Deccan in 1653, he made the city his capital and rechristened it Aurangabad.

The rise of the Marathas as a powerful kingdom in the region prompted the governor of the city to take measures for its protection. A wall was erected around the city of Aurangabad at the order of the Moghul Emperor, who also built a magnificent palace upon his arrival in the city in 1692.

The traces of the artistic and cultural influences that a number of dynasties have cast upon it are present everywhere in Aurangabad. When India became independent, Aurangabad was made a district of the Maharashtra state.

The subsequent efforts of the state government led it to become a major industrial hub of the country, with cotton and silk textile-producing factories leading the way.

Recently, Aurangabad has been declared the ‘Tourist Capital of Maharashtra’. The city has also been recognised as one of the fastest growing cities in the world. Aurangabad, which is also popular for its woven सिम्म्सूत, नरस्र, रबीदा, and the famous Paithani sarees from Paithan, continues to attract tourists from all over the world who come to discover an old-world carried in stone.
Aurangabad Culture

Aurangabad is a riveting historic city that still exudes the charm of bygone era. Its monuments, forts, palaces, food and culture are reminiscent of its former rulers. Their influence is reflected in the language and cuisine of the locals. Although Marathi and Urdu are the principal languages of the city, they are spoken in the Dakkhin - Vidarbha and Urd district. The city, with its rich cultural heritage and old-world charm, is favoured by tourists from all around the world.

The culture of Aurangabad city is heavily influenced by Nizamabad. Aurangabad District has always been a prominent region on the Dismatic Plateau and has a long artistic and cultural history, to which several dynasties have made major contributions over the years. The culture of Aurangabad has been highly influenced by the North Indian mental of cooking, a result of the long Mughal rule in the region.

The people of Aurangabad are very friendly and amicable. Today, contemporary Aurangabad boasts of a culture that is a blend of both - the modern and the ancient world.

Spread over a seven-acre plot with sprawling landscapes and extensive beautification work, Kalaram in Aurangabad brings together the arts, crafts, food and cultural activities of Maharashtra. Apart from catering to the contemporary expectations of tourists, Kalaram also provides the ambience of a traditional rural hall and village. This unique project is a joint venture between Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation (MTDC) and Aurangabad Municipal Corporation. The food and craft bazaar provides visitors a treasure house of Indian and Maharashtrian culture, handicrafts and ethnic cuisine. Tourists can buy International ethnic wear, savour the different local and Maharashtrian delicacies, and relax with their families. Kalaram has around 165 crafts stalls selling native, utilitarian and ethnic products from all over Maharashtra.
Aurangabad is well known for its woven Nimroo shawls, Mashru and Kimkhab weaves. The famed Pathani sures, a dream possession for every Indian woman, come from the ancient city of Pathan, also referred to as the "Kashi of the South." It is a shopping paradise for tourists, and women visiting the city are tempted to buy the fantastic Pathani sures and jewellery crafted with semi-precious stones. Walls, an object decorated with Indian art and made of iron, copper and other metals, is also a famous product of the city. These beautiful items can be found only in Aurangabad.
**Historical Places**

Bibi Ha' Maqbara

This magnificent mausoleum, situated approximately 5 kms from Aurangabad, was built in 1676 by Aurangzeb's son, Azam Shah. It was a living tribute to his mother, Rabia-ud-Dowlat, also known as Dilra Rani Begum. The chief architect was a Persian called Urdu Agha Ullah who, along with his chief engineer, Shastri Rai, based the design of this monument on the Taj Mahal. The inscription on the walls of the tomb reveals that it cost precisely Rs 661,283 and 7 annas to build this monument.

The mausoleum stands within an enclosed area measuring approximately 458 x 257 metres. The main entrance is on the southern side of the outer wall, and at the centre of the three remaining walls are open pavilions, which were used as a mausoleum, Dhiwan-e-Aam, and Dhiwan-e-Khas. These buildings contain beautiful paintings from the Moghul and Mughal periods.

The mausoleum is built at the centre of a high platform, with four minarets at its corners. The lower body and the dome of the building are made of pure marble and adorned with beautiful carvings. The middle portion is of basaltic trap, covered with fine plaster, rendered with a marble finish and adorned with marble work.

This monument is also called the Dilkashni Taj or the Taj of the Deccan.

Aurangabad is an agrarian district and the prominent crops here are the popular millet and sugarcane. Guavas and custard-apple grown at Daulatabad are famous all over Maharashtra. A Fruit Research Centre and a Sugarcane Research Centre have also been established at Aurangabad and Vaijarapur respectively.

There is ample evidence to show that Aurangabad was developed as a trading hub four centuries ago. It lies on a major trade route that used to connect north-west India’s sea and land ports to the Deccan region. The city has developed industrially since the 1970s and in today, the most important manufacturing centre in Marathwada. Today, Aurangabad produces motor vehicles and vehicle parts, pharmaceuticals, leathers, rubber & plastic products, beverages and fibre-optic cables.

The Shendre, Chikhilkhana and Waluj MIDC areas are prominent industrial zones on the outskirts of the city. Recently, Aurangabad became the third city in Maharashtra (after Pune and Nashik) to host an auto cluster, namely Marathwada Auto Cluster (MAC).

Aurangabad is also a major silk and cotton textile production centre. A fine blend of silk with locally grown cotton called Iffrez was developed here, and Iffrez fabrics and shawls are famous all over the world. The exquisite Paithan silk sarees are created in small industries nearby and are available in the city market.
The Panchakki (Water Mill) was built in the early part of the 17th century, by the Sufi Saint Baba Shah Mu'inuddin. The complex had been the abode of great Sufi saints who visited India in 16th century AD. The Sufis were Muslim saints, influenced by the spiritual philosophy of the Vedanta.

The Panchakki is a calm, peaceful place that reflects the life that existed in the medieval period. The water flows down through clay pipes based on the Siphon system, from a distance of 11 kms. This marvellous water mill was designed to generate energy to turn a large grinding stone, thus serving at a flour mill.

The Panchakki has its own underground water channel, with its course towards the north of the city, around 8 kms away in the mountains. The construction of this water channel was started sometime in the year 1664 AD.

The complete water channel is made up of earthen pipes, finely lined up. At appropriate distances, masonry pillars have been erected, which serve as natural suction pumps to make the water flow through the pipes for a distance of 8 kms. It takes its name from the mill which was used to grind grain for the pilgrims.
Religious Places

Jumma Masjid

Among the seven mosques built by Malik Ambar in Aurangabad, the Jumma Masjid is one of the most famous. The Jumma Masjid has fifty polygonal pillars arranged in five rows, and connected by a system of arches, which divide the building into twenty-seven equal compartments, each covered by a domical vault of simple but elegant design. There are nine pointed arches in front of which five were erected by Malik Ambar in 1612 AD, and the remaining were added by Aurangzeb.

Aurangabad is much like Mughal or Deccanwadi cuisine, with its fragrant Pulao and Biryani. Fresh meat cooked in aromatic spices and herbs is a specialty, as are the delectable sweets. The local cuisine also has an influence of the spices and herbs of the Marathwada region.

Nanq Paal - a dish mainly associated with Aurangabad - is a delectable concoction of mutton and a variety of spices, eaten with bread made in a tandoor (clay furnace). The dish originated in the army camp of Muhammad bin Tughlaq when he shifted his capital from Delhi to Deccanabad in the year 1327.

Tahri - Taharih is similar to Pulao-Biryani and is very popular in Aurangabad and Marathwada. It is prepared by adding the meat to the rice, as opposed to traditional Biryani, where the rice is added to the meat.

The availability of staple, easily used ingredients and some derivatives such as the Vada (crispy rice/lentil nuggets), and vegetables of the season - Vangi (bottle gourd) appear on most menus, while the other lentils from the region make their presence (like in the Zunka and Pitlha (raw tomato curry made thick with besan)).
Cuisine

Shahgani Masjid

Occupying the great market square of Surangahad is the large Shahgani mosque, one of the finest edifices of its kind to be found in any part of India. It was built around 1270 AD.

The mosque is on a raised platform, and has steps on three of its outer sides, while the fourth or the north side is open. The facade represents an arcade of five scalloped arches, constructed in the Indo-Saracenic style and supported on stone pillars.

The central portion is covered with a conical bulbous dome, the base is adorned with crisp, crinkled lotus leaves tied in a neat narrow band, and the apex bears an elegant spire.

Pariron ka Talab

The name, which means ‘the lake of the Pariron’, comes from an ancient legend. It was believed that women taking a dip in the lake were cleansed of any unholy spirit’s clutches. The lake, noted for its scenic beauty, has steps all along its western shore and a stage-like platform, which bears a striking resemblance to the ancient Roman amphitheatre. On some occasions, women still come for a holy bath in the lake. It is situated near the tomb of Sufi saint Sherh Saluddin Ganjavanai and is visited by Hindus and Muslims alike for its healing powers.
**Gommateshwara Temple**

This revered temple, which stands half a kilometre from the caves of Ellora, serves as the abode of one of the 13 Jyotirlingas in India dedicated to Lord Shiva. Davangere town is also situated nearby. The temple, with exquisitely sculpted walls, was built under the patronage of Queen Amritabhata Thimmak, one of the rulers of the Chalukya state of Melkote.

**Kachnur**

Kachnur is a little town that became famous after the miraculous arrival of the divine apparition of Chintamanacharirmath many 250 years ago. The idol was believed to be the one that satisfies a person's sincere desires and frees him of his troubles. Kachnur is today one of the important Jain religious places in India and is visited by pilgrims in great numbers. A beautiful temple dedicated to Jain Tirthankar Chintamanacharirmath stands 35 km from Auranagabad.

**Anva Temple**

A Shiva temple and an archaeological wonder, with beautifully carved sculptures and decorated pillars, the Anva Temple stands in the village of Anva, 10 km east of Kolhapur, on the main road leading from Auranagabad to the Aurangabad caves.

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**Lunar Lake**

This lake, which evolved due to a meteor strike, is both saline and alkaline in nature and is the world’s third-largest meteorite impact crater. Today, a forest nearly 137 metres deep in the rim of the crater surrounds the lake. Rare herbs can be found here, including the ‘Sanjivani’ that has great medicinal value and mythological significance. There are several historical temples around the lake belonging to the Konkani style of architecture, in which the building is constructed by placing rocks on top of each other.

The historic Dhana Manav, situated on the rim of the crater, is visited by several devotees every year.

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**Proweze Mall**

Proweze Mall is one of the largest and the first horizontally designed shopping mall in India. Spread over an area of 1 million sq. ft., it has ushered in the concept of modern retailing in Aurangabad. Here, you’ll find more than 150 retail stores selling top local and international brands, a five-screen cinema, a 40,000 sq. ft. family entertainment centre, prominent food chains and 2000 parking bays.

Planes are on the anvil to construct an office building and a business-class hotel in the same complex.
Shirdi

This is the abode of one of Maharashtra’s most revered saints, Sai Baba of Shirdi, who preached tolerance towards all religions and the message of universal brotherhood. Every activity at Shirdi revolves around the vast temple complex dedicated to Sai Baba. Devotees arrive at the early hours of dawn to seek the blessings of the life-size statue of Sai Baba. Thursday is marked by special prayers in honour of Sai Baba.

Other places of interest include the Dwarkadheesh Mandir where Sai Baba spent about 60 years of his life. Here, the altar is lit with flame from dawn to dusk.

Himroo Factory

Himroo is a fabric made of silk and cotton grown locally in Aurangabad. The Himroo Factory of Aurangabad near Zaffar Gate is a major tourist attraction, famed for its quality products. Patanis saris and conventional handloom shawls are also on display. The designs and patterns on these fabrics are inspired from the paintings at Ajanta.

Gulmandi

Gulmandi is one of the largest bazaars in Aurangabad. A variety of goods are sold and exchanged here, and the products keep changing every day. The specialties are Patanis saris, as well as a selection of garments and Himroo silk.

Antoorta Fort

Probably built by the Marathas before the Muslim rulers took over the Deccan region, this fort is perched on the summit of a small hill, 12 km north-east of Khamgaon. The waters of its mineral springs remain cool throughout the year.

Khadkeshwar Shiva Mandir

A huge temple of Lord Shiva located in Khadkeshwar is an ancient Chalukyan-style temple. It takes its name from the earlier name of Aurangabad, which was Khadshi. The Khadkeshwar Temple is situated between the Veterinary Hospital and the Municipal Library today. The main temple is surrounded by an old jari coloured wall, and it also has an underground temple. The Temple is heavily crowded on Mondays, especially during the month of Shrawan. The white coloured Khadkeshwar Temple affords the visitor instant peace of mind and inner happiness.

Bhadra Maruti

This temple of Vair Santman is located at Khadkeshwar, 26 kms from Aurangabad. The idol of the God is an old one and the temple is famous for its architecture and placement. It is regarded as a very holy place and attracts pilgrims from all over.

Merudeswar Temple

This temple, dedicated to Lord Shiva, is reckoned to be 450 years old, and stands 30 km away from Aurangabad. It is an excellent example of the architecture of both, the Hemadpanthi and the Rashtrakuta styles.
World Heritage

Ajanta View Point

Before you proceed towards Ajanta Caves, you should make it a point to visit the Ajanta View Point (a detour of 16 km), which offers a panoramic view and a prelude to the caves.

Ajanta Caves

The Ajanta Caves are a series of 29 Buddhist rock-cut caves, some of which date back to the 2nd century BC, encompassing both Theravada and Mahayana Buddhist traditions. The Ajanta Caves preserve some of the best masterpieces of Buddhist art in India.

The caves were built in two phases starting around 210 BC, with the second group of caves built around 950 AD. They were used by Buddhist monks as prayer halls (Chhatri Grhah) and monasteries (Viharas) for about nine centuries, and then abruptly abandoned. They fell into oblivion until they were rediscovered in 1819.

Jayakwadi Dam

The Jayakwadi project is one of the largest irrigation projects in Maharashtra. Its water is used mainly to irrigate agricultural land in the drought-prone Marathwada region of Maharashtra. The surrounding area of the dam has a beautiful garden and a Bird Sanctuary.

Mahasen

Mahasen is a small hill station in Aurangabad District, located at an altitude of 1067 m, about 12 km from Ahmadnagar and 40 km from Aurangabad. An exact copy of the Rani Temple at Tikamgadh is located at the top of this hill station. It attracts visitors during the monsoon when it is covered in greenery, and one gets to see a fantastic view of the surrounding valleys.
Chand Minar

Chand Minar, which stands inDWORD SHARED FORT, was built in 1435 by Abu-ud-Din Bahmani to commemorate his capture of the fort. Constructed in the Turkish style, this minaret is an outstanding example of Islamic art.

The 210 ft. (64 metres) high tower has four stories with balconies at each level, and three circular galleries. It was originally covered with beautiful glazed blue Faturan tiles, and its carved motifs can still be seen. Chand Minar also has 24 chambers and a small mosque at its base.

Apart from being a victory tower, it also served two major functions. It was used as a watch tower to look out for approaching enemies, as well as a place from which the faithful were called for ‘namaz’ (prayer).

Duneshwar Udyog

Duneshwar Udyog is the largest garden in Maharashtra, resembling the Vrindavan Gardens of Mysore, and is situated on the banks of Nathwari Lake, formed by the Jayawadi Dam. Out of the 125 acres it spans, orchids cover 26 hectares, 28 hectares are laid out as parks and 15 hectares have been beautified with fruit plantations.

On 28th April 1813, a British officer for the Moghul Presidency, John Smith, while hunting tigers, accidentally discovered the entrance to one of the cave temples (Cave No. 10) deep within the tangled undergrowth. Shortly after this rediscovery, the Ajanta Caves became renowned for their exotic paintings, impressive architecture and long-forgotten history.

The caves feature several exquisite works of art which represent the life of a long-forgotten era. In their range of time and treatment, the caves reflect a panorama of life in ancient India and are a source of all kinds of information: handcraft, ornaments, textiles, musical instruments, details of architecture, customs, etc. mostly inspired from the Jataka Tales. It was from this collection of classical Indian art that a particular style was formed, which traveled with Buddhism to many parts of the world.

In 1983, the Ajanta Caves were declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
The Ellora Caves

The Ellora Caves are an impressive complex of Buddhist, Hindu and Jain cave temples built between the 6th and 10th century AD near the ancient Indian village of Ellora. The caves have a slightly less dramatic setting than those at Ajanta, but they have more exquisite sculptures. Ellora is a World Heritage Site and the most visited ancient monument in Maharashtra.

Daulatabad

Situated around 11 km from Aurangabad, Daulatabad is known for its majestic fortress, built in the 12th century on top of a hill. Standing dramatically over 600 ft. high above the Deccan plateau, it is one of the world’s best preserved forts from medieval times and also one of the few impregnable forts in Maharashtra.

Formerly, the fort served as headquarters of the Yadava rulers and the area was known as Drapi or the ‘Hill of Gods.’ Later, it was renamed Daulatabad – The City of Fortune – by Mohammed bin Tughlak, the Sultan of Delhi.

Surrounded by triple rows of colossal walls, spiked peters, steep slide-ways and a deep trench, Daulatabad Fort is an excellent example of the extraordinary military and defence system that flourished ages ago. The 40 ft deep trench around the fort and 2.5 km long walls made it impossible for enemies to invade.

Daulatabad Fort is renowned for its outstanding architecture, and the most noteworthy monumets inside include the Rani Mahal, Chand Minar, Elephant Tank and ‘Chichi Mahal’ or Chinese Palace. The Royal Palaces impress guests with their spacious halls, pavilions and courtyards; the a visit is not complete without seeing the amazing ram-headed Kila Shikha (Fort Breaker) cannon, which has its name inscribed on it in Persian.
DAULATABAD FORT

Kailas Temple, also known as the Kailasa or the Kailasa-matha, is the unrivalled centrepiece of Ellora. This looks like a freestanding, multi-storied temple complex, but it was carved out of one single rock.

The carving work began around 550 AD, about the same time the Ajanta Caves (100 km north-west) were abandoned. The artisans began sculpting the enchanting marvel from the top - a rare showcase of immaculate planning and craftsmanship that was handed down for over 3 generations.

The craftsmanship is a showcase of some interesting creative liberties, wherein skilled artisans have created artistic masterpieces based on Indian mythology in an intriguing way. The sculptures, complemented with devotional messaging, offer simple yet fulfilling understanding of the artistic depiction, which can be easily understood by the common man. The most notable are the depictions of the "Saptamatrikas" (the 7 matrikas of the mother and a woman) and the small pictorial series portraying the epic stories of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata.

The 12 Buddhist (1-12), 17 Hindu (13-29) and 5 Jain (30-34) caves, built in proximity, demonstrate the religious harmony prevalent during this period of Indian history.
Pitalkhora Caves

Only 40 km away from Ellora Caves are located the Pitalkhora Caves, one of the earliest known caves in India. With many unusual sculptures, these caves date back to the 2nd century BC. They are cut into the side of a narrow valley and comprise mainly of Vaishnava and Buddhist monasteries. The main part has a wide terrace, with the naps (stairway) and guardstones flanking the door and a row of elephants decorating the complex.

The caves are divided into two groups. Caves 1-9 form north and east and are part of Group I. These caves are adjacent to each other. The other caves face south and make up Group II.

Today, the artifacts found at Pitalkhora can be seen on display at the National Museum, New Delhi.

The Aurangabad Caves

The Aurangabad Caves are 12 rock-cut Buddhist shrines located on a hill running roughly east to west, nearly 3 km north from Bibi Ka Maqbara. These caves were carved out of comparatively soft basalt rock during the 6th and 7th century.

Tamra Hinduism has been the inspiration for their architecture and iconography. Aurangabad Caves can be found at two different locations, a distance of a kilometre apart and are referred to as Western Group Caves (Caves 1-5) and Eastern Group Caves (Caves 6-12).

Khuldabad

Khuldabad, also Kuldabad or Khuldab, is a city and a Taluka of Aurangabad District. Initially, it was known as Rauza, meaning 'Garden of Paradise'. It is also known as the Valley of Saints, or the Abode of Immortality, because in the 14th century, several Sufi saints chose to reside here.

The dargah of Ziar Zari Zari Rais, Shahuk Raisan ud-din Ghurk Chisti and Shahuk Zamin ud-din Shansar, along with the tomb of the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb and his trusted general Ghamur ud-din Khan, Akal Jahan II, the first Nizam of Hyderabad, are located in this town.

As per Aurangzeb’s instructions, the tomb was built only with the few ruins he had earned by collecting cloth caps. On his tombstone is inscribed in elegant Persian calligraphy: “no man’s sheet should shield me from the sky as I lie there one with the earth.”

Pratishan (Pathan)

Pathan is located 56 km south of present-day Aurangabad on the Godavari River. Pathan was the home of the great Mahanirman Saint Khushmah, whose ‘samadhi’ (shrines) can be found there. Every year, people flock to this little town during the time of Pathan Tetra, also known as Nath Shabdi.

The town is famous today mainly for its sarees — the beautiful Pathan silk saris that sport intricately embroidered gold or silver borders. Known the world over as a paragon hand-woven in silk and gold, Pathani sarees are for those with discerning and refined tastes.
Aurangabad

Aurangabad is the grand historical palace called Sonei Mahal, which once belonged to a king from Bundelkhand. The halls inside the palace reflect the ancient period in which it was built, and all the paintings were once done in gold. It earned the name Sonei Mahal.

The palace now has a library and a small history museum displaying old statues, coins and ancient manuscripts. Every year, for the past few years, the prestigious Elora Aurangabad Festival has been held here.

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Museum

The Aurangabad Municipal Corporation established the Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Museum near Nehru Bal Sdyan and this is one place where you can get an insight into the life and history of the Maratha ruler, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

The Museum has six Exhibition Halls and the displays highlight the military capabilities of the great warrior. It holds some of the weapons and antiques that were used in the Maratha era. A 100-year-old chain mail suit, a copy of the Quran handwritten by Aurangzeb and a 450-year-old Persian scroll are some of the main exhibits here.

History Museum of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar

Marathwada University

The museum houses miniature paintings of Maratha, Rajput and Mughal origin, as well as paintings from the East India Company era. You can also see excavated material belonging to the Satavahana dynasty. Attractive objects from China and Japan, gold embroidery and numerous manuscripts in Persian and Arabic, which date back to the 17th and 18th century AD are also on display here.
Ganetla Wildlife Sanctuary

The wildlife sanctuary of Ganetla is situated in the dundid Gulah. It covers an area of over 700 sq. km. It is a popular destination among wildlife lovers from Aurangabad and the towns around.

particularly famous for leopards. Ganetla is home to several species of birds and animals. A trek during the day through the small rivulet branching through the forest and along a small river is the popular way of enjoying this naturally beautiful, as well as thrilling place.

Apart from leopards, this forest has stem bears, bonking deer, wolves, black bucks and more than 200 species of resident as well as migratory birds, such as cranes, ibis, storks, eagles, jungle fowl and partridges.

The Forest Department has built watch towers at different points, which can be used for bird-watching and for the animals to come to the water.

Sailim Ali Bird Sanctuary

Sailim Ali Babar (also, popularly known as Sailim Ali Taloth, is located near Sinni Gali, opposite Hinuma Road in the northern part of the city. During the Moghul period, it was known as Khoms Taloth, but was later renamed after the great ornithologist and naturalist Sailim Ali. It also has a Bird Sanctuary and a garden maintained by the Aurangabad Municipal Corporation.

Ajanta Forest Area

The ‘No Pollution’ zone created by the Government in the year 2003 has left some garments in the fragile forest area that has come up as a reserve forest. The result is a pristine, verdant and picturesque Ajantha forest, a view of which can be best admired on the 6 km journey from the Ajanta 7 point to the caves.

Buni Begum Baug

Buni Begum Baug is a special garden located about 24 km from Aurangabad. The garden is known for its lush green appearance and comforting atmosphere. It got its name from the tomb of Buni Begum, the wife of Aurangzeb’s son, which is located in the middle of the garden.

The garden has been constructed in various styles. Massive domes, fountains and pillars can be seen here.

The Siddharth Garden & Zoo

The Siddharth Garden is situated in the heart of the city, near the Station Road. The garden is spread over a large area and abounds with greenery. The Siddharth Garden, one of the most popular outdoor recreational centres in Aurangabad, has a small aquarium in the garden. Large areas of grass flanked by shrubs and trees are great spots for picnics, and enjoying a variety of games with family and friends.