Development and Establishing a Travel Manual for MTDC for use among the Trade World Wide

A Report
Submitted To
Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation, Mumbai

For the
Summer Internship programme of MBA 3rd Semester,
Department Of Business Administration
Assam University, Silchar.

In the subject of Tourism
Submitted by
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3rd semester MBA, Assam University

Under The Guidance of
Mr. Rajendra Patil
Executive assistant
Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation, Mumbai

Under the Supervision of
Mr. Chandrashekhar S. Jaiswal
Deputy General Manager
Maharashtra tourism Development Corporation, Mumbai
# INDEX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SR. NO.</th>
<th>TOPIC</th>
<th>PAGE NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ABOUT MTDC</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>WELCOME TO MAHARASHTRA</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>HISTORY</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>CULTURE</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>CLIMATE</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>TRANSPORT FACILITY</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>MAHARASHTRIAN DISHES</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ABOUT MUMBAI</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>TRANSPORT FACILITY</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>DIFFERENT HOTELS IN MUMBAI</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>THINGS TO DO IN MUMBAI</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>ABOUT KONKAN</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>HOW TO REACH</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>ACCOMODATION FACILITY</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>THINGS TO DO IN KONKAN</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>WAESTERN MAHARASHTRA</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>HOW TO REACH</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>ACCOMODATION FACILITY</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>THINGS TO DO IN WAESTERN MAHARASHTRA</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>MARATHWADA</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>HOW TO REACH</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section</td>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>ACCOMODATION FACILITY</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>THINGS TO DO IN MARATHWADA</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>VIDARBHA</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>HOW TO REACH</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>ACCOMODATION FACILITY</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>THINGS TO DO IN VIDARBHA</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>NORTH MAHARASHTRA</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>HOW TO REACH</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>ACCOMODATION FACILITY</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>THINGS TO DO IN NORTH MAHARASHTRA</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>REFERENCES</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PREFACE

In the recent years professional courses have reached a great height amongst the present generation. The course of Master of Business Administration, (MBA) has extensively developed for the students to meet high expectations and requirements to be a part of the corporate sector and acquire knowledge in various aspects in business administration.

As a part of the academic course curriculum in management, MBA students from Department Of Business Administration, Assam University are sent to different business organizations to undergo training to practice the theoretical knowledge gained through studies and get accustomed to the day to day workings of an organization.

I, Nabanita Das pursuing MBA course from Department Of Business Administration, Assam University, Silchar. I took up this project on “A STUDY ON DEVELOPING AND ESTABLISHING A TRAVEL MANUAL FOR MTDC FOR USE AMONG THE TRADE WORLD WIDE.” and it has been my privilege to be associated with MAHARASHTRA TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, MUMBAI with the aim to obtain practical exposure.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am using this opportunity to express my gratitude to everyone who supported me throughout the course of this MBA project. I am thankful for their aspiring guidance, invaluably constructive criticism and friendly advice during the project work. I am sincerely grateful to them for sharing their truthful and illuminating views on a number of issues related to the project.

First and foremost, I am very much grateful to MTDC for lending me the opportunity to undertake my project in such an esteemed and lending organization.

I am thankful to my project Mentor Mr. Chandrashekar S. Jaiswal, Deputy General Manager, Maharashtra tourism Development Corporation, Mumbai, Providing me the scope to pursue my Summer internship project in this organization and for the valuable contribution he had made towards the completion of the project.

I would like to thank my guide Mr. Rajendra Patil, executive assistant MTDC, for his kind guidance and necessary support during the training.

I extended my gratitude to the Department of Business Administration, Assam University Silchar, because it is the Endeavour of the faculty that has given me such a scope.

Lastly, I want to express my profound thanks to all employes of MTDC who have spent their valuable time to help me for the successful completion of the project and also thankful to everyone who has directly and indirectly given their full support in collecting the required information and continuous help during the project.

Nabanita Das.
Declaration

I hereby declared that the project entitled "Development and Establishing a travel manual for MTDC for use among the travel trade world wide." is a record of independent research carried out by me at (MTDC, Mumbai), in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the third semester, MBA degree as per course curriculum offered by Department of Business Administration, Assam University Silchar.

It is an original piece of work done by me and has not previously formed the basis for award of any degree, diploma or similar other titles in full or part.

Nabanita Das

MBA 3rd semester

Department of Business Administration

Assam university , silchar
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that Miss Nabanita Das student of MBA Assam University Silchar, has successfully completed his SUMMER INTERNSHIP TRAINING from 25th May to 21th July 2016 at our company (MTDC, Mumbai).

During the training period she did the project on "Development and Establishing a travel manual for MTDC for use among the travel trade worldwide" and her project was found satisfactory.

During the training period, she has been found sincere and hard working.

We wish him all success in his future endeavors.

Mr. Chandrashekhar S. Jaiswal
Dy. General Manager
M.T.D.C., Mumbai

Mr. Rajendra Patil
Executive Assistant
M.T.D.C., Mumbai
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TOPIC: DEVELOPMENT AND ESTABLISHING A TRAVEL MANUAL FOR MTDC FOR USE AMONG THE WORLD WIDE.

AREA OF STUDY: HOSPITALITY AND TOURISM.

PLACE OF STUDY: MAHARASHTRA TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

C.D.O. HUTMENTS, OPP. L.I.C. (YOGAKSHEMA) BUILDING, MADAME CAMA ROAD, MUMBAI,

MAHARASHTRA - 400020

PHONE: 1800 22 9930

ORGANISATIONAL GUIDE: MR. CHANDRASHEKHHAR S. JAISWAL

DEPUTY GENERAL MANAGER (DGM)

MAHARASHTRA TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED, MUMBAI.

PROJECT GUIDE: MR. RAJENDRA PATIL

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

MAHARASHTRA TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED, MUMBAI.
About Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. (MTDC): Maharashtra is a land of tourism opportunities. With increase in the infrastructure and accessibility, Domestic as well as international tourists are flocking to the interiors of Maharashtra. Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation (MTDC) has been established under the Companies Act, 1956, (fully owned by Govt. of Maharashtra) for systematic development of tourism on commercial lines, with an authorized share capital of Rs. 25 crore. The paid up share capital of the Corporation as on 31st March 2013 is Rs. 1538.88 lakhs. The main objectives of this scheme is to create a wide network of affordable stays at a lesser known places of tourist interest thus creating an experience to cherish. Currently more than 1100 houses/bungalows are registered under this scheme across Maharashtra. One can find all types of rooms from basic to luxury, based on the amenities provided inside the rooms and variety of food available. MTDC has insisted on certain standardization of factors like Cleanliness, necessary amenities, affordable prices and efficient hospitality services. Many Bad and Breakfast units also provided tourism based activities like working on farms, trekking, local games, local cuisine, etc.

MTDC has one head office and 7 regionl offices. The addresses are-

**HEAD OFFICE:-**

MTDC, C.D.O. Hutments, LIC(Yogkshema) building,

Madame Cama road, Mumbai 400020.

Telephone: 9122-22044040,22855678,

Fax: 9122-2285182

Email: bandb@maharashtratourism.gov.in

**REGIONAL OFFICES:**

**MUMBAI:** P.L.Deshpande Kela Academy, Ravidra Natya Mandir, 3rd floor, Prabhadevi, Mumbai-400025. Tel:(022) 24300413  Fax: 24300408

**AURANGABAD:** Holiday Resort, Station Road, Aurangabad-431001. Tel: (0240) 2343169, 2334259 Telefax: 2331198

**PUNE:** “I” Block, Central Building, Pune- 411001. Tel: (020) 26126867/ 8169  Fax: 26119434
Welcome to Maharashtra:

Maharashtra is a state in the western region of India and is India's third-largest state by area and is also the world’s second-most popular sub-national entity. Maharashtra is one of the wealthiest and the most developed states in India. It has over 110 million inhabitants and its capital, Mumbai, has a population of approximately 18 million. Nagpur is Maharashtra's second capital as well as winter capital.

Main languages are Marathi, Hindi and English. Marathi and Hindi are mostly understood all over the state. But different regions have their own dialects. English is applicable in urban areas.

Maharashtra, being a state of India, has the rupee as its currency. The money in the state is available in the denomination of Rs 1, 2, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500 and 1000. Rs 1, 2, 5 and 10 are available mainly in the form of coins. A large number of foreign tourists visit the state every year. It is quite obvious that they will require money exchange services. Apart from airports, they can get their currency exchanged at most of the five star hotels and banks.
**History:**

The name Maharashtra is believed to be originated from rathi, which means chariot driver. Maharashtra entered the recorded history in the 2nd century BC, with the construction of its first Buddhist caves. The name, Maharashtra first appeared in a 7th century in the account of a contemporary Chinese traveler, Huan Tsang. According to the recorded History, the first Hindu King ruled the state during 6th century, based in Badami. Shivaji Bhesle, the founder of the Maratha Empire, did a lifelong struggle against the Mughals. By 1680, the year of Shivaji’s death, nearly the whole of Deccan belonged to his empire. Shivaji Was a great warrior and one of the finest rulers of India, so he holds the highest place in Maratha history.

**Culture:**

Maharashtra has wonderful traditions of arts, crafts and religious celebrations and none stand out more strikingly than the Ganesh Festival, dedicated to the Hindu god, Ganesha, who is a fount of all good things and a solver of all problems.

Other Festivals that are celebrated here with much vigor along with the rest of country include Dussera, Holi, Diwali, Navaratri and Eid. While the state’s population may be predominantly Hindu, people embrace and celebrate other religious festivals with equal enthusiasm.

**Climate:**

Maharashtra has typical monsoon climate, with hot, rainy and cold weather seasons. However, dew, frost and hail also occur sometimes, depending upon the seasonal weather. The winter in January and February is followed by summer between March and May and the monsoon season between June and September. Summers are extreme with March, April and May as the hottest months. During April and May thunderstorms are common all over the state. Temperature varies between 22 °C and 39 °C during this season. Rainfall starts normally in the first week of June. July is the wettest month in Maharashtra, while August also gets substantial rain. Monsoon starts its retreat with the coming of September to the
state. Winter season is a cool, dry spell, with clear skies gentle breeze; pleasant weather prevails from November to February. But the eastern part of Maharashtra sometimes receives some rainfall. Temperature varies between 12 °C and 34 °C during this season. Rainfall in Maharashtra differs from region to region. The state has three game reserves, as well as several national parks and bird sanctuaries. Wild sanctuaries in the state include Radhanagari Wildlife Sanctuary, Bor Wildlife Sanctuary, Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary, Chandoli National Park, Sanjay Gandhi National Park and Mhadei Wildlife Sanctuary. The most common animals are found in the state are tigers, black panthers, leopards, gaur, sloth bears, sambar, four-headed antelope, blue bull, chital, barking deer, mouse deer, civet cats, jackals, jungle cats, spotted hyena, and hare. Other animals in the state include reptiles such as lizards, cobras and kraits.

Transport

**Airport in Maharashtra:**

Almost all the major cities of Maharashtra have airports. CSIA (formerly Bombay International Airport) and Juhu Airport are the two airports in Mumbai. The two other international airports are Pune International Airport and Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar International Airport (Nagpur). Flights are operated by both private and government airline companies.

**Top 5 civil airport in Maharashtra including international and domestic.**

1/ Chhatrapati Shivaji international airport.

2/ Pune airport.

3/ Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar International Airport.

4/ Aurangabad Airport.

5/ Nanded Airport, Nanded.
Bus facility:

The state has a large, multi-modal transportation system. The Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC) provides economical and reliable passenger road transport service in the public sector. These buses, popularly called ST (State Transport), are the preferred mode of transport for much of the populace. Hired forms of transport include metered taxis and auto rickshaws, which often ply specific routes in cities. Other district roads and village roads provide villages accessibility to meet their social needs as well as the means to transport agricultural produce from villages to nearby markets. Major district roads provide a secondary function of linking between main roads and rural roads. Almost 98% of villages are connected via the highways and modern roads in Maharashtra.

Train Facility:

The first passenger train in India ran from Mumbai to Thane on 16 April 1853.[145] Rail transportation consists of the Central Railway and the Western Railway zones of the Indian Railways that are headquartered in Mumbai, at Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (CST) and Churchgate respectively.[146][147] The Mumbai Rajdhan Express, the fastest rajdhan train, connects the Indian capital of New Delhi to Mumbai.[148] CST is the busiest railway station in India, serving as a terminal for both long-distance trains and commuter trains of the Mumbai Suburban Railway. Nanded division of South central railway comprises Marathwada region.shtra.

Port Facility:

The two principal sea ports, Mumbai Port and Jawaharlal Nehru Port, which is also in the Mumbai region, are under the control and supervision of the government of India.[149] There are around 48 minor ports in Maharashtra.[150] Most of these handle passenger traffic and have a limited capacity. None of the major rivers in Maharashtra are navigable and so river transport does not exist in the state.

Food:

Maharashtrian Dishes are not just tempting but lip smacking & delicious too. These dishes are full of flavors and spices. Some people (who are not from Maharashtra) find Maharashtrian food a little hot and spicy, but still can’t keep away.
1/ Vada pav:

2/ Shakarpara:

3/ Aluvadi:

4/ Subudana Vada

5/ Bhakarwadi:

6/ Pav Bhaji
List of help line in Maharashtra:

All India Railway Helpline number: 1512
Police Control Room (All over India): 100
Women's Helpline (All Over in India): 181
Ambulance helpline (All over India): 102
AIDS Helpline (All over India): 1097
Fire service (All over India): 101

Airlines

Air Port Authority Of India (Duty Officer): 26685201
General Enquiry: 140
Booking: 141
Arrival: 142
Departure: 143
Airport: 26689433
Air India: 26128190
Cargo: 26684877

Railways

General Enquiry: 131
Booking: 132
Mumbai is the capital of Maharashtra. It is the most populous city of India. It is one of the most popular urban region in the world and the second most populous metropolitan area in India. Mumbai lies on the west coast of India and has a deep natural harbour. In 2009, Mumbai was named an alpha world city. Mumbai is the financial, commercial and entertainment capital of India. It is also one of the world's top ten centres of commerce in terms of global financial flow. Mumbai is famous for Bollywood, the home of Indian films.

**Foreign currency exchange in Mumbai:**

1/ International currency exchange (I) Pvt. Ltd

Address: 103/B, Opp., East West Court, Colaba Causeway, Cusrow Baug Colony, Apollo Bandar, Colaba, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400005, Phone:098202 0399

2/ Lkp Forex

Address: No 112 A / 203, Embassy Center, Nariman Point, Nariman Point, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400021,Phone:022 2202 0937
3/ Forex Bazar- online currency exchange
Address: Shop 3, 1st Floor, Harchu Sindh Bahar,, Colony No 3, Jogeshwari West, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400102
Phone:022 6695 3333.

4/ Uae Exchange and Financial Service Ltd- Mumbai Fort
Address: 1, Motichand Devchand Buiding, S, Shahid Bhagat Singh Rd, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400001
Phone:1800 3000 1555.

5/ Thomas Cook
Address: Phoenix Mills Compound 462, Senapati Bapat Marg,Lower Parel, First floor, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400013
Phone:022 2495 5242

**Why we go to Mumbai:-**

1/ Mumbai’s Delicious Food.

2/ Shopping Extravaganza

3/Mumbai’s History and Culture

4/ Best Nightlife in India

5/The Sparkling Bollywood

6/Mumbai’s Beaches

**When to visit:** It's better to avoid the monsoon months of June to September, as during these months Mumbai is turns into an overflowing rut. Wherein October to March months are considered the best time to visit Mumbai, as air during these months is pleasant and these months are less humid.

**ACCESSIBILITY FACILITY IN MUMBAI:-**

We can reach Mumbai by Flight.
Mumbai has one unique Airport, the Chhatrapathi Shivaji International Airport. This airport was in the past two different airports: Santa Cruz Airport and Sahar Airport, some locals are still using these names nowadays. The Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport serves as one of India's major international airports. It is the second busiest after Delhi Airport.

We can get all information from the web site of this airport.

Email: www.mumbaiairport.com

**Train facility:**

The headquarters of both Western and Central Railways lie in Mumbai. This city is connected massively via railways. Railways are said to be the lifeline of Mumbai. Super-fast trains and passenger trains connects the city with all prominent towns of India like Delhi, Calcutta, Chennai, Hyderabad and Bangalore. The two railway stations in Mumbai are Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (CST) previously known Victoria Terminus, and Bombay Central Station. Central railways serve eastern and southern parts, wherein western railways operate towards to the north from Church gate and central stations. Other local railway stations are Dadar, Church gate and Kurla. It's always advisable to make bookings in advance to escape last minute hassle.

Email: www.irctc.co.in
Bus facility:

Mumbai is perfectly connected by a road network to the rest of India. The city's public bus system BEST is one of the most efficient bus systems. Interstate roadways buses and private operators run luxury coach buses as well as rickety buses. It has a vast fleet of black-and-yellow taxis too. The fine roads of this city connect you to all big and small towns and tourist centres in the state of Maharashtra- Pune (163 km), Aurangabad (392 km), Nashik (184 km), Mahabaleshwar (239 km) and to the towns and cities of the neighbouring states- Goa - Panaji (597 km), Gujarat - Ahmadabad (545 km) and Vadodara (432 km) and Andhra Pradesh.

Email: www.go4mumbai.com

WHERE TO STAY IN MUMBAI:-

For visiting different tourist place we can stay in hotel. In Mumbai there are different type of hotel.

Different type of hotels are:

5 star hotel in Mumbai:

1/ The Taj Mahal Palace
Address: Apollo Bunder, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400001
Phone: 022 6665 3366, Email: www.tajhotels.com Mumbai

2/ The Oberoi, Mumbai.
Address: Nariman Point, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400021
Phone: 022 66325757, Email: www.oberoihotels.com Mumbai

3/ Renaissance Mumbai Convention Centre Hotel.
Address: 2 & 3B, Near Chinmayanand Ashram, Powai, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400087.
Phone: 022 6692 7777 Email: www.renhotels.com, www.marriottindia.com
4/ Hotel Marine Plaza.
Address: 29, Marine Drive, Churchgate, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400020
Phone: 022 2285 1212 Email: www.hotelmarineplaza.com

5/ Grand Hyatt Mumbai
Address: Western Express Hwy, Santacruz East, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400055
Phone: 022 6676 1234, Email: www.mumbai.grand.hyatt.com

6/ Hotel Sahara Star.
Address: Opp. Domestic Airport, Vile Parle East, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400099.
Phone: 022 3989 5000, Email: www.saharastar.com

7/ ITC Maratha
Address: Sahar Rd, Andheri East, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400099.
Phone: 022 2830 3030, Email: www.itchotels.in

8/ Trident, Bandra Kurla.
Address: C-56, G Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400051.
Phone: 022 6672 7777. Email: www.tridenthotels.com

9/ JW Marriott Mumbai Sahar.
Address: In a Project Road, Andheri East, Mumbai – 400099, Near Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport
Phone: 022 28538888, Email: www.jwmumbai.com

10/ The Lalit Mumbai.
Address: Sahar Airport Road, Andheri East, Mumbai-40059, near International Airport
Phone: 022-38548609 Email: www.thelalit.com

11/ Waterstones Hotel
Address: Sahar Road, Andheri East, Mumbai - 400059, Near Mumbai International Airport
Phone: 022-38520739, 4090663, Email: www.waterstoneshotel.com

4 star hotel in Mumbai:

1/ Courtyard Mumbai International Airport

Address: CTS 215, Opposite Sangam BIG Cinemas Andheri, Kurla Rd, AAI Colony, J B Nagar, Andheri East, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400059.

Phone: 022 6136 9999, Email: www.courtyardmarriottmumbai.com

2/ The Garden House Hotel:

Address: 5, Battery Street, Apollo Bunder, Behind Regal Cinemas, Colaba, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400039.

Phone: 022 2289 4400, Email: www.gardenhousehotel.com

3/ Fariyas Hotel Mumbai:

Address: 25, Off Arthur Bunder Rd, Apollo Bandar, Colaba, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400005

Phone: 022 6141 6141. Email: www.fariyas.com

4/ The Fern Residency

Address: No. B-411, Hemu Kalani Marg, Sindhi Society, Chembur East, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400071.

Phone: 022 2523 8000. Email: www.fernhotels.com

5/ Hotel Suba International:

Address: Plot No. 211, Sahar Road, Opp. Cigarette Factory, Chakala, Andheri East, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400099

Phone: 022 6707 6707, Email: www.subahotels.com

6/ Hotel Kohinoor Continental:

Address: Andheri Kurla Road, J B Nagar, Andheri East, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400059.

Phone: 022-38542012 Email: www.hotellohinoorcontinental.com

7/ Royal Orchid Central Grazia:
Address: Plot No. 67, Palm Beach Road, Sector 19, Vashi, Near Truck Terminal, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra 400705.

Phone: 022 4171 2345 Email: www.royalorchidhotels.com

8/ The Regale By Tunga

Address: Plot No.31, Central Road, MIDC, Andheri East, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400093

Phone: 022 6672 6672 Email: www.tungahotels.com

9/The Emerald:

Address: Juhu Tara Rd, Juhu, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400049

Phone: 022 6714 4000 Email: www.theemerald.com

10/ Hotel Yogi Executive

Address: Plot No 31/A, Sector 24, APMC Road, Vashi, opp Mafco Market, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra 400705

Phone: 022 39862768 Email: www.yogihotels.com

3 star Hotel in Mumbai:

1/ Astoria Hotel.

Address: Jamshedji Tata Road, Churchgate, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400020

Phone: 022 38588640 Email: www.astoriamumbai.com

2/ Ascot Hotel

Address: Mumbai,MH,400 039, 38, Garden Rd, Cusrow Baug Colony, Apollo Bandar, Colaba, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400039

Phone: 022 6638 5566 Email: www.ascothotel.com

3/ Hotel Transit

Address: Nehru Road Ext, Vile Parle East, Near Domestic Airport, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400099

Phone: 022 2612 8882 Email: www.hoteltransit.in
4/ Hotel Bawa International

Address: Extension, Near Domestic Airport, Nehru Rd, Vile Parle East, Vile Parle, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400099

Phone: 022 3077 0270 Email: www.bawahotels.com

5/ Hotel Diplomat

Address: 24-26, B.K. Boman Behram Marg, Apollo Bunder, (Next to Taj Mahal Hotel), Opposite Starbucks, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400001

Phone: 022 2202 1661 Email: www.hoteldiplomat-bombay.com

6/ Hotel Kohinoor Elite

Address: Kohinoor City, Kirol Road, Kurla West, Mumbai, 400070 Off LBS Road

Phone: 022-61526152 Email: www.kohinoorelite.com

7/ Hotel City Point

Address: Plot No.255, S V Road Jogeshwari West Mumbai-400102, Near Deewan shopping complex

Phone: 022-38545180 Email: www.hotelmina.com

8/ Hotel Juhu Plaza

Address: 39/2, Juhu Beach, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400049

Phone: 022 6695 9600 Email: www.juhuplaza.com

9/ On Time Hotel

Address: 318/41, Kakkad Corner, Andheri Kurla Road, Andheri East, Mumbai- 400059, Near Marol Pipe Line

Phone: 022 38543304 Email: www.theontimehotel.com

10/ Mumbai Metro

Address: Nilkanth Udyog Bhavan, Andheri Kurla Road East, Mumbai-400072, Next to Mainland China Restaurant

Phone: 022 28582323 Email: www.mumbaimetrohotel.com
2 star Hotel in Mumbai:

1/ Hotel Harbour View
Address: 25, PJ Ramchandani Marg, Apollo Bandar, Colaba, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400001
Phone: 022 2282 1089 Email: www.viewhotelsinc.com

2/ Hotel Fortune:
Address: No.36/38, 1st Marine Street, Dhobi talao, Near Metro Cinema, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400002
Phone: 022 2205 2503 Email: www.hotelfortune.com

3/ Hotel Midland
Address: Lovely House, Jawaharlal Nehru Road, Santacruz East, Mumbai-400055, Near Domestic Airport
Phone: 022 26132411 Email: www.hotelmidland.com

4/ Hotel Imperial Palace
Address: 45, Telly Park Road, Andheri East, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400069
Phone: 022 2684 0651 Email: www.hotelimperialpalace.in

5/ Treebo Sea Side
Address: 39/2 Beach, Next to Sun-n-Sand Hotel Juhu, Juhu, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400049
Phone: 093228 00100 Email: www.treeboseaside.com

6/ Hotel Kemps Corner
Address: 131, Kemps Corner, August Kranti Marg., Mumbai, Maharashtra 400036
Phone: 022 2363 4646 Email: www.hotelkempscomer.com

7/ Treebo Garden
Address: 42,Garden Road,Colaba, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400001
Phone: 093228 00100 Email: www.treebogarden.com

8/ Hotel Royal Park Residency
Address: North End, Thane Belapur Road, Digha, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra 400708

Phone: 022 6525 7444 email: www.hotelroyalparkresidency.com

9/ Hotel Khwaish Presidency

Address: Kanch Pada, Ramchandran Lane, Near Link Road, Malad (W), Mumbai, Maharashtra 400064

Phone: 022 2888 5556 Email: www.khwaishpresidency.com

10/ Hotel Neelkiran

Address: Plot 12, Mumbai Pune Highway, Turbhe, Opp. Sanpada Station, Vashi, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400705

Phone: 022 6517 4582 Email: www.hotelneelkiran.com

**1 Star hotels in Mumbai**

1/ Vista Rooms

Address: G2 Naveketan Industrial Estate, Mahakali Caves Road, Mumbai- 400093, Opposite Onida House

Phone: 022 38591364 Email: www.vistarooms.com

2/ Hotel Royal Park Residency

Address: Thane Belapur Road, Airoli, Navi Mumbai-400708, Near Mukand Company.

Phone: 022 38510546 Email: www.hotelroyalparkresidency.com

3/ Hotel Everest

Address: 26/A, Colaba Chambers, 4th Floor, Shahid Bhagat Singh Road, Colaba, Mumbai-400005, Near Sahakari Bhandar And Colaba Post Office.

Phone: 022 38555361 Email: www.hoteleverestmumbai.com

4/ Central Guest House

Address: S M Mansion, Bellasis Road, Mumbai Central, Mumbai-400008, Opposite Mumbai Central railway Station, Above Anna Leena Udupi Hotel

Phone: 022 38545169 Email: www.centralguesthouse.com

5/ New Kubers Residency
Address: Plot No 35, Sector No 19/C, APMC Market, Navi Mumbai- 400705, Off Palm Beach Road, Behind Sony Centre Showroom.

Phone: 022 38542315 Email: www.kuberhospitality.com

6/ Hotel Lucky

Address: Goregaon Mulund Link Road, Goregaon East, Mumbai-400063, Next To Goregaon Fly Over, Near Durian Estate.

Phone: 022 38565717 Email: www.luckyhotels.in

7/ Hotel Royal Castle

Address: 76, August Kranti Marg, Kemps Corner, Mumbai-400006, Next to Cumballa Hill Hospital

Phone: 022 39862058 Email: www.hotelroyalcastle.in

8/ Hotel Ripon Palace

Address: 261, Ripon House, Bellasis Road Central, Mumbai-400008, Near BEST Depot.

Phone: 022 38560326 Email: www.hotelriponpalace.net

9/ Hotel Navi Mumbai

Address: Ravechi complex, Sector 19 D, Vashi, Navi Mumbai-400703, Opposite Dana Bazaar Gate No5, Next to Apmc Police Station, Behind Citi Centre Mall

Phone: 022 39862025 Email: www.hotelnavimumbai.in

10/ Lake Bloom Residency

Address: Saki Vihar Road, Powai Mumbai-40076, Opp L&T, Gate No ^, Behind Solaris Industrial Estate

Phone: 022 38526307 Email: www.lakebloomresidency.com

Student accommodation facility in Mumbai:

For Man:

1/ Ramdev Paying Guest House
+(91)-22-39862908, 20, Papa Estate, 40 Suren Road, Andheri East, Mumbai - 400093, Opposite Hotel Residency

2/ A.B.K. Boys Hostel

+(91)-250-6453476  +(91)-8308021967  Suraj Apartment, Evershaine gate, Vasai East, Thane - 401208, Near Madhuban Complex

3/ Bright Youth Boys Hostel

+(91)-22-38583504  B Wing, Vishwa Nanak, Near Hindustan Dorr Oliver, Andheri East, Mumbai - 400099, Chakala Junction, Near Andheri Flyover, Behind Bisleri Company

4/ Lucky Hostel

+(91)-22-38531754  Plot No 22, Lucky Building, Sector 18 A, Nerul, Navi Mumbai - 400706, Near Railway Station

5/ Meenal Kaur

+(91)-22-38550653  502, Mangal Jyot Building, Juhu Galli Road, Andheri West, Mumbai - 400058, Above Vodafone Gallery, Near Mukesh Patel Engineering College

6/ Slk Foundation

+(91)-22-38540082  G-29, Saoukhya, Sector 12, Kharghar, Navi Mumbai - 410210, Opposite Gamdevi Maidan, Next To Shivaji Chowk

For Ladies:

1/ Anandi Seva Kendra

+(91)-22-38523256, Anandi Seva Kendra, Plot No 29, Sector 18, Nerul, Navi Mumbai - 400706, Opposite Agri Koli Bhavan

2/ Welcome Home

+(91)-22-38577405, F7 Raw House No 1, Sector 8, Vashi, Navi Mumbai – 400703

3/ Student Housing

+(91)-22-38572614  G 11, Madonna Apartment, Next to NMIMS, Vile Parle West, Mumbai - 400056, Opposite Bhaidas Hall
4/ Manjushree Sanjoy Dole
+(91)-22-38595889  Bungalow No 77, Jankidevi School Road, Andheri West, Mumbai - 400053, Mahada SVP Nagar, At Jankidevi School Bus Stop

5/ Snackers Accomodation
+(91)-22-38578363  Shop No. 6, New MHADA Shopping Complex, Goregaon East, Mumbai - 400065, New Dindoshi, Near NNP

6/ Anandi Seva Kendra
+(91)-22-38523256  Anandi Seva Kendra, Plot No 29, Sector 18, Nerul, Navi Mumbai - 400706, Opposite Agri Koli Bhavan

7/ Mehta Girls Hostel
+(91)-22-38546253  101/102, Laxmi Krupa Chs, Shaha Ji Marg, Vile Parle East, Mumbai - 400057, Shivaji Chowk, Near Prabodhan Bal Thakre Swimming Pool

8/ YACM of Bombay
+(91)-22-26702872, 26702863, 26702831  Asha Kiran, 53 J P Road, Andheri West, Mumbai - 400058, Near Navrang Cinema

9/ Annapurna Mahila Mandal
+(91)-22-38524970  Annapurna Pariwar, Plot No 13/14, Sector No 19 E, Vashi, Navi Mumbai - 400703, Opposite Avlon International School

10/ Sai girls hostel
+(91)-9819906414  SAI Girls Hostel, Opposite Mohnis No 1, Nerul, Navi Mumbai - 400706, Near Centurion Haware Mall.

**Things to do in Mumbai**

1/ **Gateway of India:** The gateway of India is one of India’s most unique landmarks situated in the city of Mumbai. The Colossal Structure was constructed in 1924. The main objective behind the construction of the Gateway of India was to commemorate the
visit of King George V and Queen Mary to Bombay. The Gateway of India is a monument that marks India’s chief ports and is a major tourist attraction for visitors who arrive in India for the first time. The structure design of the Gateway of India is constituted of a large arch, with a height of 26m. The monument is built in yellow basalt and indissoluble concrete. The structural plan of Gateway of India is designed in the Indo-Saracenic style.

**Nearby tourist attraction:**

The Elephant Caves are located very close to the Gateway of India, and tourists can travel on motor boats to reach the Elephant Islands. Statues of the Maratha leader Shivaji and Swami Vivekananda are installed at the entrance of the Elephant Caves. The Taj Mahal Hotel is India's most prestigious and luxurious hotel and is situated close to the Gateway of India.

**Visiting Hours:**

People can visit the monument at any time of the day. The best time to visit the Gateway of India is during the period of November to March, as the post-monsoon climate is very pleasant and there are very less chances for downpours at this time.

**2/ Haji Ali Dargah:** The Haji Ali Dargah is a historical landmark in Mumbai, and is also one of the most prestigious Islamic symbols situated in South Mumbai. The Haji Ali was built by a wealthy Muslim merchant who became a saint named Haji Ali Shah Bukhari. The Haji Ali Dargah was built in his honor in 1431 AD. The Haji Ali Dargah is made of 'Makrana' marble, the same whitewashed marble that Emperor Shah Jahan used to build the Taj Mahal. The Haji Ali Dargah houses two important monuments-tomb of Pir Haji Ali Shah Bukhari and a mosque. The architecture of this monument reflects the styles and patterns of Mughal and Indo-Islamic architecture. The Haji Ali Dargah occupies 4,500 sq. meters space and is 85 feet tall.

**3/ Juhu Beach:** The Juhu Beach in Mumbai is one of the most famous Indian beaches. This beach is known to be the one of the most-visited beaches of India and is situated in 'Ville Parle'. It is located approximately 18 km from the city center and is a desired location for most film shootings. Juhu Beach borders a posh locality where most celebrities stay and therefore, it is quite common to find famous celebrities jogging along the sands of
this popular beach of Mumbai. Tourists visit this beach because of its peaceful atmosphere and its scenic beauty. Juhu Beach is also famous for its local delicacies and street food.

4/ Marine Drive: Marine Drive (officially, "Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Road") is a 3km long, six lane concrete road in southern Mumbai which stretches north along the coastline, forming a natural bay. This C-shaped road links Nariman Point to Babulnath, and is situated at the foot of Malabar Hill. Drive, this tourist spot has also been called Sonapur by the locals of the city. Large crowds of people come to this place to stride along the beautiful walkway and to view the stunning sight of the setting sun at dusk. The scenic beauty of the perfectly lined palm trees offers its visitors an enthralling experience. Marine Drive is also referred to as 'Queen's necklace', because the street lights make the road look like a string of pearls and create an illusion of a necklace, when viewed at night from any elevated point along the pathway of the drive.

5/ Elephanta Caves: The ferry from the Gateway to Elephanta Island transports you, inless than 75 minutes, back to the early centuries of the last millennium. The cave temples here, dating from the 6th century AD, are dedicated to Lord Shiva and are great specimens of Indian sculptural art. Believed to have been carved during a period of Brahmanical revival after the decline of Buddhism in this part of the country, the cave temples are a UNESCO World Heritage Site. From the pier, a short walk leads visitors to a steep flight of 125 steps that in turn lead to the temples’ entrance – a huge pavilion supported by two dozen pillars. In a deep recess in the rear wall is carved the massive triple-headed Shiva statue, known as the Maheshamurti. The three faces represent the three facets of Lord Shiva as the Creator, the Preserver and the Destroyer. There are other representations of Shiva as well: dancing as the Nataraja; slaying demons; playing chausar (game of dice) with Parvati and as the Ardhanarishvara. Visit the ASI Museum as well, where the history of Elephanta’s cave temples is presented in an easily understandable format. Entry `10 Ferry `120–150 Timings 9.00am–2.00pm Closed Monday.
6/ Prince of Wales Museum: Now known as the Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastu Sangrahalaya, this museum is a protected heritage structure. The sheer range of the collection is enough to satisfy even the most discerning connoisseur of art. The museum boasts collections of Indian Miniature Paintings, Far Eastern Art, artefacts from the Indus Valley Civilization, arms and armour, coins as well as relics from the Maurya and the Gupta periods. On a visit to India in 1905, the Prince of Wales (future King George V) laid the foundation stone of the museum on a three-acre semi-circular plot of land, known as the Crescent Site. George Wittet, the then consulting architect to the Government of Bombay, was commissioned to design the structure in 1909. He introduced the Indo-Saracenic style of architecture in the numerous buildings he designed and in doing so changed the visual template of the city. The museum’s base is a three-storied rectangular structure, topped by a dome, and it is set in the centre of a hemispherical garden. The dome, in fact, is said to be inspired by Bijapur’s Gol Gumbaz. Locally sourced basalt and kurla stone were used in the construction of the handsome building. There are approximately 60,000 artefacts housed in this vast museum divided into three broad categories, Art, Archaeology and Natural History. From the main central hall, a staircase leads to the upper storeys, with galleries branching out on either side. The ground floor has sculpture, the Pre-and-Proto History Gallery and the Natural History section. On the first floor are the Miniature Paintings, Nepalese and Tibetan galleries and decorative arts. The third floor houses European Paintings and arms and armour. The Archaeology collection of the museum—and the Natural History section. On the first floor are the Miniature Paintings, Nepalese and Tibetan galleries and decorative arts. The third floor houses European Paintings and arms and armour. The Archaeology collection of the museum boasts Indus Valley artefacts that date back to 3000 BCE as well as sculptures and figurines from the Maurya-Gupta period (320 BCE-800CE). All main schools of Indian painting collection, be it Mughal, Deccani or Rajasthani. fact, palm leaf manuscripts back to the 11th–12th centuries also displayed. The European Painting galleries showcase some classic scape paintings by John Constable, an English Romantic painter. The Natural History section has dioramas and habitat group cases that illustrate the diverse Indian wildlife.

**Entry:** Indian Adult rs 70, child rs 20; Foreigners rs 300 **Timings** 10.00am–6.00pm **Photography** cellphone camera rs 40; Still camera rs 200 **Closed** Public holidays.
7/ **Essel World**: EsselWorld is an amusement park located in Gorai, Mumbai and established in 1989. The park is owned by Pan India Paryatan Pvt. Ltd. (PIPPL). EsselWorld along with its counterparts, Water Kingdom are stretched over 64 acres of land. Together, they are recognised as India's Largest Amusement And Water Park as well as Asia's Largest Theme Water Park. It is open for general public between 9.00 AM to 7.30 PM on all days.

8/ **Bombay High Court**: The Bombay High Court is the highest court in state of Maharashtra. It is also one of the oldest high courts in India. It is situated on Dr. Kane road, Fort, Mumbai. The Bombay High court buildings is one of the most important and Historical buildings, attracts a lot of tourist regularly. The Bombay high court is also located in the fort area. The buildings is one of the most beautiful tourist attractions in Mumbai.

9/ **Bandra Worli Sea Link**: Bandra Worli Sea Link is the engineering marvellous in India. This type of bridge has never been built in India earlier. It connects Bandra and Worli in the shortest way. This bridge has been a new attraction of Mumbai due to its construction importance in India.

10/ **Bhau Daji Lad Mumbai City Museum**: This museum is situated inside a grand Palladian building with high Victorian interiors, which was built in 1858 to showcaseindustrial arts and life as it was like in 19th century Bombay. The building was opened to the public in May 1872 as the Victoria and Albert Museum. However, lack of regularupkeep resulted in the deteriorate on of the museum and in February 2003, the Jamnalal Bajaj
Foundation along with the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) signed an agreement with the Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM) for its restoration. Today, it contains one of the finest collections related to the city’s origins, history and evolution. The artefacts are kept inside stunning polished wooden cases which are retrofitted with state-of-the-art lighting. The exhibits on the ground floor are object d’art, ranging from pottery, bronze and metal ware, miniature paintings and ivory sculptures, while on the first floor are dioramas and clay models that trace the history and cultural development of Bombay during the 19th and early 20th centuries. The most important exhibits are clay model representations of all the communities of erstwhile Bombay. Their attire, occupation, religious beliefs, music, dance and festivals are all documented in painstaking detail. Another section here showcases the urban development of Mumbai from a group of disjointed islands to the sprawling metropolis that it is today through a series of maps, lithographs and photographs.

**Entry** Indian Adults rs10; Foreigners rs100  **Timings** 10.00am–6.00pm  **Closed** Wednesday.

11/ **Sanjay Gandhi National Park:** The Sanjay Gandhi National Park, also known as Borivali National Park, is a unique National Park in that, it lies within the border of a city. The park lies on the northern fringes of suburban Mumbai, India. It covers an area of 104 sq km. It is one of Asia’s most visited National Parks with 2 million annual visitors. The park also holds claim to be the largest park in the world located within city limits rocks and grasses.

The park was notified in 1974. The park offers a pleasant change from the usual sights, Attractions, rush and glamour of the big city. The undulating green lands of the Sanjay Gandhi National Park are just the kind of surroundings to which one would love to retreat for some moments of quiet introspection or meditation. The great panoramic views of hills, valleys, lakes and open expanses can actually have a soothing effect on mind, body and soul. The Sanjay Gandhi National park is known for its dense forests, vast bird life, butterflies, and the small population of tigers. The park also encompasses the famous Kanheri Cave complex (between 1st century BC and 9th century AD), two lakes Tulsi and Vihar Lake that provide water to Mumbai city.
12/ **Mahalaxmi Temple:** This temple looks upon the tomb of Peer Haji Ali. The temple was built by contractor Ramji Shivji, who was working on the Hornby Vellard Reclamation Project linking Bombay and the Worli islands. But the embankment kept crumbling into the sea repeatedly, derailing the project. It is said that the *devi* appeared to Ramji Shivji in a dream and told him to retrieve an idol of hers from the Worli creek. The idol was duly recovered and installed in the temple and the project was completed without any further hindrances. Mahalaxmi, Mahasaraswathi and Mahakali preside in the temple. The approach to the ornate gateway is along a narrow pathway dotted with smaller shrines to various gods. Great crowds visit the temple during the festival of Navaratri.

13/ **Jahangir Art Gallery And National Gallery of Modern Art:**
By far the most famous exhibition space in Mumbai, the Jehangir Art Gallery has four halls that have displayed the works of almost all renowned Indian artists. The museum shop sells reproductions and art print T-shirts, mugs and other collectibles.

**Entry Free**
**Timings** 11.00am–7.00pm

The National Gallery of Modern Art was originally Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall and played an important role in Bombay’s public and cultural milieu for several decades. However, the hall, which once hosted rallies by freedom fighters and concerts by Yehudi Menuhin, was eventually overshadowed by newer venues. Renovated and relaunched as the NGMA Mumbai in 1996, it now houses collections from some of India’s best known artists and has, on occasion, exhibited works by legendary artists such as Picasso.

**Entry** Indian Adults rs 20; Foreigners rs 500; Children upto standard XII free on presentation of identification

**Timings** 11.00am–6.00pm **Closed** Monday and national holidays

14/ **Shree Siddhivinayak Temple:** This revered shrine dedicated to the elephant god was constructed in 1801 by contractor Laxman Vithu Patil with the financial support and instructions of Late Mrs. Deubai Patil, a rich, childless woman belonging to the Agri Samaj. She had the temple constructed so that other childless women could pray to the Ganapati and have him grant them the boon of offspring. The sanctum sanctorum
is located in the middle of a small *mandapam*, and has doors on three sides for the entry and exit of devotees. The roof of the sanctum is plated with gold. The deity is depicted with four arms, bearing a lotus, an axe, *modaks* and a garland of beads respectively. The idol is built of black stone, has a third eye in the middle of the forehead and has a serpent around its shoulders.

15/ **St Thomas Cathedral**: This Anglican church, which gives Churchgate Station its name, stands opposite Horniman Circle Gardens. Churchgate was the station that terminated outside the Fort gate closest to St Thomas Church, a gate whose location is now occupied by Flora Fountain. The church took four decades to build, with work starting in 1672 and the main structure completed in 1718, with cow dung floors. In 1816 it was dedicated to St Thomas, and in 1838, the tower and clock were added and it was declared a Cathedral. The chancel was built in 1863. The church became the centre of the British ruled city of Bombay, and was the point from where distances in the city were measured. The church also serves as a museum of Indo-British history, making it an unmissable monument for seekers of this city’s heritage. It houses a chalice gifted by Gerald Aungier, the city’s third governor, and memorials honouring Col John Campbell for his successful engagement against Tipu Sultan. Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Ready money dedicated the church’s fountain. St Thomas still sees an influx of visitors. Crowds of all faiths turn up here at Christmas to see the beautiful displays and decorations.

16/ **Mount Mary Church, Bandra**: On 8 September, all roads in Mumbai lead to the Basilica of Our Lady of the Mount, simply known as Mount Mary. Established by converted Kolis, made accessible and rebuilt by Parsis, worshipped by all, Our Lady of the Mount is the most miraculous testimony of Mumbai’s secular character. Legend claims the statue of Our Lady was fished out of the sea by Koli fishermen in 1556, who installed her in a thatched hut chapel in the Portuguese *Castella de Aguada Fort* at Land’s End, Bandra, and worshipped her as the mother of the seas. In 1640, the Portuguese upgraded the structure to the *Nossa Senhora de Monte Church*, but it remained relatively obscure, since it was accessible only by a small pathway from Bandra fort. Few ruins of the fort remain today, but the chapel has become greater and grander and towers over all its surveys. When pirates attacked the church in the 1700s, they chopped the right hand of the statue of Mary, mistaking
the painted wooden spectre for gold. The arm was restored in 1761, this time, holding baby Jesus. A famous story of the church's eminence is as such. After the demise of his infant daughters, famous Parsi philanthropist Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and his wife vowed at the church, in 1833, that if a daughter of theirs lived beyond seven years, he’d build a causeway at Mahim. In 1834, Pirojbai was born. When she lived beyond the desired age, her father kept his word. And thus came into being the Mount Mary Steps going up the eastern side of the hill, and Mahim Causeway, both to ease the pilgrim’s passage and built on the condition that pilgrims would be charged no toll. Later, the church was also upgraded by a Parsi, Shapoorjee Chandbhoy, and consecrated on 11 May, 1902. The present crown that lies on Mother Mary’s head was personally sent by Pope Paul VI from the Vatican in 1970.

17/ Horniman Circle Gardens: Horniman Circle Gardens were once the location of the old Bombay Green, a vast open space in front of the Town Hall. It was used as a meeting point for cotton traders, and bales of cotton were transported from here to the docks and shipped out. Following the demolition of British fortifications in the 1860s, urban improvement and planning of new districts became a priority. Among the first projects undertaken was the restructuring of Bombay Green between 1869 and 1872. The area between two landmarks, the Town Hall and St Thomas’ Cathedral, was laid out as a circular public garden with a fountain at the centre. Forming two elegant crescents on either side of this garden came four Neo-Classical buildings designed by James Scott. Completed in 1873, these buildings share identical curving façades with continuous pedestrian arcades and decorative terracotta keystones from England. Representing the city’s first planned business district, it was named Elphinstone Circle. Post-Independence, it was re-christened in honour of Benjamin Guy Horniman, former editor of the Bombay Chronicle and supporter of India’s freedom movement. Original street furniture still used in the garden include the wrought-iron fencing stands, and the ornamental gates with handsome street lamps. A modern iron sculpture stands in place of the fountain, within the central water feature. Horniman Circle Gardens, maintained by the Tatas, also provides a beautiful setting for open-air performances and cultural events, such as the Kala Ghoda Arts Festival.
Konkan:

General Information About Konkan

Maharashtra’s 720-km. coastline and the adjoining area or 'Konkan' as it is called, extends from Dahanu in the north up to Goa in south. Konkan is well known for its natural beauty and is fast emerging as a favorite tourist destination for tourists. Konkan's greenery, coconut trees, beautiful virgin beaches, waterfalls, mountains and lush green valleys will definitely provide a rich and pleasant experience for the traveler.

Tourism in Konkan is developing very fast. Tourists from Maharashtra now prefer to visit Konkan because of several reasons like close vicinity, Easy accessibility due to better roads and Konkan railway. The economic accommodation and overall lower costs for visiting previously unexplored places is an added attraction.

Culture and People:

This region is a naturally gifted area of the state. The people are literate and generally well off. They are a generally peace loving people who are helpful and friendly towards Tourists. They depend mainly upon fishing and farming for their livelihood and nowadays some are making their living with the help of growing Tourism in the area. The areas of Devgad, Dapoli and Ratnagiri are famous for its Alphonso mangoes and also a lot of fish are exported from Ratnagiri port.

Ganesh Chaturthi & Other Festival Of Konkan

The Konkani People are a hearty and festive people by nature. Their love for celebration is deeply rooted in their culture and it finds its expression through the various festivals celebrated throughout the year.
Some of the Main Festivals celebrated in the Konkan area are: Diwali, Dassera, Gudhi Padwa, Ganesh Chaturthi, Narali poornima, Holi, Nag Panchami and Makar Sankranti.

**Languages Spoken:**

Marathi and Malvani are main languages spoken here and Hindi & English is understood by many.

**Konkan Climate:**

Maximum temperature of 37 degrees. and Minimum temperature of about 15 degrees. Rainfall is from 300 mm up to 900 mm in the monsoon.

**Best Time To Visit Konkan:**

The Konkan coastline is situated in the tropical region and the average temperatures are in the 30 degrees throughout the year and can go up to 40 degrees in May and October. The whole region is Humid and there is heavy Rainfall from June to September.

The best Period to visit Konkan is from November to February as the temperatures are a bit milder with less Humid conditions. But many local people who work outside Konkan or ‘Chakarmanis’ as they are locally referred, do visit in the summer vacations. If you decide to visit Konkan in Summer be sure to book an A/C accommodation.

For people who cannot tolerate Hot and Humid conditions, December and January months are the best time to visit.

**How To Reach Konkan:**

**By Road**

Konkan can be reached by road without much hassle on the part of the tourists as the place is connected to the other parts of the country very well. There are many options that can be availed by the visitors. The place can also be reached via train that would surely be a wonderful experience for the tourists. Konkan region is 42 Km away from Nandgaon village and can be reached by driving through the NH 17 (National Highway) which is also known as the Mumbai – Goa Highway. The distance from Devgad is 14 Km. One can also choose to drive through the Mumbai – Kunkeshwar route which is a distance of 492 Km, Kolhapur – Kunkeshwar route which is of 387 Km or Pune – Kunkeshwar route which is 387 Km.
By Rail
The nearest air terminal is at Kankavali railway station that is major train station within the Konkan region which is 49 Km away from the main tourist area. Another well-accessible railway station is at Nandgaon railway station at a distance of 42 Km.

By Air
The closest air terminal to the Konkan region is at Dabolim in the popular beach destination of Goa that is located at a distance of 186 Km. One can also land at the Mumbai International airport which is at a distance of 492 Km away

5 star hotel:

1/ Svenska Design Hotel
Svenska Design Hotel, Sab Tv Road, Off Link Road, Andheri West, Mumbai - 400053, Next to Laxmi Industrial Estate
+(91)-22-38558418, +(91)-22-44310011 Email: www.svenskahotels.com

2/ Waterstones Hotel
Sahar Road, Andheri East, Mumbai - 400059, Near Mumbai International Airport.
+(91)-22-38520739, +(91)-22-40906632 Email www.waterstoneshotel.com

3/ The Lalit Mumbai
Sahar Airport Road, Andheri East, Mumbai - 400059, Near International Airport
+(91)-22-38548609, Email: www.thelalit.com

4/ Sun N Sand Hotel
39, Juhu Beach Road, Juhu, Mumbai - 400049, Beside Novotel Hotel
+(91)-22-66938888, 26201811, +(91)-22-26202170, Email: www.sunnsandhotel.com

5/ Trident Hotel
C 56, G Block, Bandra Kurla Complex-Bandra East, Mumbai - 400051, Behind Citibank Building
+(91)-22-66727777, 66727194,+(91)-22-66727788 Email: www.tridenthotels.com

6/ Trident Hotel
C 56, G Block, Bandra Kurla Complex-Bandra East, Mumbai - 400051, Behind Citibank Building
+(91)-22-66727777, 66727194, 1800112122 Email: www.tridenthotels.com

7/ Novotel Mumbai Juhu Beach
Balraj Sahani Marg, Juhu, Mumbai - 400049, Next To Sun N Sand Hotel
+(91)-22-66934444 Email: www.novotelmumbai.com
8/ The Park
Road 1, Cbd Belapur, Navi Mumbai - 400614, Besides Central Government Office, Sector 10
+(91)-22-67589000, 27589000 ,+(91)-7710098856 Email: www.theparkhotels.com

9/ Ramada Powai Hotel & Convention Centre
Saki Vihar Road, Powai, Mumbai - 400076, Beside Nitie, Paspoli, Near The Residence & Convention Center
+(91)-22-67776000,+(91)-9768142508, Email: www.ramadapowai.com

10/ Sofitel Luxury Hotel
C 57, Block G, Bandra Kurla Complex-Bandra East, Mumbai - 400051
+(91)-22-61175000 Email: www.sofitel.com

4 star hotel:
1/ Greenarth Likeview Resort
Resovilla, Vikramgad Road, Manor, Thane - 401403, Off Manor Telephone Exchange, Near Vikramgad, At Post Deharje Wada
+(91)-9004494555, 9004494550, 9004494551 Email: www.greenarth.in

2/ Golden Tulip Hotel & Spa
Surve No 44/5/1, National Western Express Highway, Vasai East, Thane - 401208, Near Toyota Showroom
+(91)-250-6631900, 18001029945,+(91)-7767815060, 7767815063, 7767815062
Email: www.goldentulip.com

3/ Hotel Sea N Rock
Thane Ghodbunder Road, Western Express Highway, Mira Road, Thane - 401107, Versova Behind Fountian Hotel, Near Toll Naka
+(91)-22-28454600,+(91)-8108180711, 9967786070, 9820955711, 9029365812
Email: www.hotelseanrock.com

4/ Fortune Select Exoitica Plot 16, Palm Beach Road, Vashi, Navi Mumbai - 400703, Sector 19 D
+(91)-22-3988444 + (91)-22-30958555 Email: www.fortunehotels.in

5/ Concorde Service Apartment
1603, Raheja Heights, Film City Road, Goregaon East, Mumbai - 400063
+(91)-9167663524 Email: www.concordeapt.com

6/ Hotel Sunstar
Ratnagiri - 415612, Opposite Government Rest House, Mal Naka
+(91)-2352-220220 +(91)-9011322293 Email: www.hotelsunstar.net
7/ The Resort
Madh-Marve Road, Malad West, Mumbai - 400095, Aksha Beach
+(91)-22-28447777, 28447711, 28447712, 61367777 Email: www.theresortmumbai.com
8/ Grand Homelet
406/11, Off New Link Road, Malad West, Mumbai - 400064, Mindspace Behind Inorbit Mall
+(91)-9004664986, 9004664999, 9004240438, 8451002375, Email: www.grandhometel.com
9/ Beatle Hotel
Jmj House, Orchard Avenue, Powai, Mumbai - 400076, Near Hiranandani Gardens
+(91)-22-40895045, 40895044, +(91)-9167610034 Email: www.beatlehotels.com
10/ Hotel Yogi Midtown
Plot No DX-12, Thane Belapur Road, Turbhe, Navi Mumbai - 400705, Next To Sharayu Motors
+(91)-22-39862026 Email: www.yogimidtown.com

3 star hotel:
1/ Martins Inn Beach Hotel
Arnala Beach, Virar West, Thane - 401303, Arnala
+(91)-250-3211163, Email: www.martinsinn.com
2/ Rudra Shelter International Hotel
Nidhi Paradise, NH No 8, Vasai East, Thane - 401208, Near Tungarshwar Phata
+(91)-22-39936854 Email: www.rudrashelter.com
3/ Hotel Dhiraj
Louis Wadi, Shahid Mangal Pande Service Road, Wagle Industrial Estate-Thane West, Thane - 400604, Near LIC Building
+(91)-22-25806786, 25806565, +(91)-22-25805060 Email: www.hoteldhiraj.com
4/ Hotel Vinyasa
Savarkar Nagar, Savarkar Nagar-Thane West, Thane - 400606, Opposite R J Thakur College
+(91)-22-39370249 Email: www.hotelvinyasa.com
5/ Hotel Sea Fans
Ratnagiri - 415612, Mandavi beach, Mandavi
+(91)-2352-233555, 233666, +(91)-9673544333, Email: www.hotelseafans.com
6/ Hotel Shalom International
Mumbai Goa Highway, Chiplun, Ratnagiri - 415605, Opposite Dbj College
+(91)-2355-256467, 2566468 Email: www.shalomresort.com

7/ The Riverview Resort
Mumbai Goa Highway, Chiplun, Ratnagiri - 415605, Dhamandevi, Taluka Khed, Parshuram Ghat, Near Parshuram Temple
+(91)-2355-259081, 259082, 259083, 205754, 205755, 205756
Email: www.chiplunhotels.com

8/ Suvi Palace
Sasunavghar, Mumbai Ahemdabad Highway, Vadgadi-masjid, Mumbai - 400003, Opposite Royal Garden Resort
+(91)-9702834125, 7718978404, 8691944404 Email: www.suvipalace.com

9/ Gcc Hotels Pvt Ltd
Hatkesh, Udyog Nagar, Mira Bhayandar Road, Mira Road, Thane - 401107, Behind Maruti Showroom
+(91)-22-38540341 Email: www.gcchotelandclub.com

10/ Sun Shine Inn Hotel
Western Express Highway, Mira Road, Thane - 401107, Opposite Thakur Mall, Next To Dahisar Check Naka
+(91)-22-28283600, 28283700, 28963900, 28972800 Email: www.sunshineinn.in

2 star hotel:

1/ Hotel Sarovar
P 25, Chitralaya, Boisar Tarapur Road, Tarapur Mide, Thane - 401506, Opposite MIDC Office
+(91)-2525-271255, 270026 ,+(91)-9765871763 Email: www.hotelsarovar

2/ Ratna Palace Recidency
Lbs Marg, Khopat-Thane West, Thane - 400601, Next Akruti Smc, Near Saraswat Bank
+(91)-22-25376660, 25378880, 25379990 Email: www.hotelratnapalace.in

3/ Konark Inn
Plot No 351/352, Sector No 4, Ghansoli, Navi Mumbai - 400701, Opposite Water Tank, Near Railway Station
+(91)-22-27540335, 27540336, +(91)-9167642333 Email: www.konarkinn.com

4/ Pearl Residency
14, Usha Kunj Apartment, Mahakali Caves Road, Andheri East, Mumbai - 400093, Opposite Takshila Apartment
+(91)-22-39934346 Email: www.pearlresidency.in

5/ Oceano Pearl
Hosue No 64 Ganeshgule, Pawas, Ratnagiri - 415616, Ladwadi
+(91)-8605599789 , +(91)-9970841837 , +(91)-9689559789 Email: www.oceanopearl.com

6/ Hotel Kaanchan
P-55, Mirzole Block, Ratnagiri - 415612, MIDC Rajapur
+(91)-2352-228250, 228251, 324173 Email: www.hotelkaanchan.com

7/ Atithi Parinay Hotel
Ratnagiri - 415612, Kolagewadi, Kotawada
+(91)-2352-240121,+(91)-9049981309 Email: www.atithiparinay.com

8/ Hotel Kaanchan
P-55, Mirzole Block, Ratnagiri - 415612, MIDC Rajapur
+(91)-2352-228250, 228251, 324173
+(91)-9420908020 , +(91)-9769372472 Email: www.hotelkaanchan.com

9/ Hotel Reemz
N H 66, Mumbai Goa Highway, Chiplun, Ratnagiri - 415605, Near Valope Village Opposite Bharat Petrol Pump
+(91)-2355-257865, 257866 ,+(91)-9960389890, Email: www.hotelreemz.com

10/ Hotel Madhuri Shivsagar
Mumbai Goa Highway, Chiplun, Ratnagiri - 415605, Near Bahadur Shekh Naka
+(91)-9423018286 , +(91)-8806237888 Email: www.hotelmadhura.com

1 star hotel:

1/ Hill Zill Resort
Bordi, Thane - 401701, Borigaon, Tambolpada
+(91)-2528-249050, 249119 ,+(91)-9824121460, 8698998522 Email: www.hillzillresort.com

2/ Green Paradise Resort
Arnala, Thane - 401302, Near Arnala Beach
+(91)-22-38538917 Email: www.greenparadiseresort.com

3/ Jalaja Heritage Hotel
Ghodbunder Road, Thane West, Thane - 400601, Near Suraj Water Park, Waghbil Naka
4/ Hotel Highland Residency  
Thane West, Thane - 400601, Jambli Naka, Near Chintamani Circle, Opposite Clock Tower, Near Talao Pali  
+(91)-22-38579519 Email:  [www.highlandresidency.com](http://www.highlandresidency.com)  
5/ Hotel Maachli  
Ishavasyam, Vengurla, Sindhudurg - 416516, Manjardewadi At Post Parule Taluka Vengurle  
+(91)-9637333284, 9423879865 Email:  [www.maachli.in](http://www.maachli.in)  
6/ Lishan Resort  
Kankavli, Sindhudurg - 416602  
+(91)-9923970046, 9422044381, 9545788465 Email:  [www.hotellishan.com](http://www.hotellishan.com)  
7/ Hotel Renuka Palace  
Main road, Sawantwadi, Amboli - 416510, Near moti talav  
+(91)-2363-274777, 272999+(91)-8275072999, 9422054763 Email:  [www.renukapalace.com](http://www.renukapalace.com)  
8/ Hotel Annapurna  
Ratnagiri - 415612, Near Bank Of India,Guhagar, Ratnagiri  
+(91)-2352-240512, 240412,+(91)-9423048165, 7507522088  
Email:  [www.annapoornaguhagar.com](http://www.annapoornaguhagar.com)  
9/ Rustic Holidays  
Sangameshwar, Ratnagiri - 415611, Tural Sangameshwar  
+(91)-2354-203145 Email:  [www.rusticholidays.co.in](http://www.rusticholidays.co.in)  
10/ Gaurav Bed N Breakfast  
204, N H 105, Ratnagiri - 415612, Near Ratnagiri Railway Station, Ramchandra Nagar  
+(91)-9503150999 , +(91)-9850988999 Email:  [www.ghotel.com](http://www.ghotel.com)  

Hostel (student accommodation facility) in Konkan:  
1/ Sunrise Boys Hostel  
+(91)-731-3381736  24, Sitabaug Colony, Regal Square, M G Road, Indore - 452001, Near Dhenu Market  

Things to do in Konkan:  
1/ Harihareshwar: Most people visit Harihareshwar for its temple. But even for those who are travelling there just for the beach, a journey from Mumbai can sometimes seem like a pilgrimage
in itself. The trip, if undertaken in a rickety state transport bus, can seem endless. But somewhat similar to the spiritual succour that pilgrims find at the end of their arduous journeys, the tourist is rewarded at Harihareshwar with a glorious view that is picture-perfect and worth every hour of the bus trip.

There is an almost Om-shaped beach here, like the one in Gokarna, but bereft of the hippies you will find there. Near the other end of the beach is the residence of the local deity, the Kalbhairav Temple. This side, always abuzz with people, lies close to a fishing village where the countryside meets the sea. It’s a sacred confluence of sorts and standing at the beach, watching the fishermen bring the day’s catch home, is a calming experience.

2/ **Deobanadh Temple**: Step out of the camp and spend many a blissful moment gazing at Khodala’s hillocks, small soft green plateaus, huge trees and marvellously slow-moving people. Then snap out of your reverie and visit the small temple dedicated to Lord Ganesha here. However, you have to descend an exciting yet steep slope to get to the temple. A temperamental stream runs behind the premises. What is no more than a modest trickle during the rest of the year transforms into a full-fledged lake during the monsoons. The spot around the lake is worth exploring, with its hills, rocks and valleys of immense natural beauty.

3/ **Kalbhairav Temple**: The Kalbhairav Temple, consisting of idols of the Hindu Trinity as well as the Goddess Parvati, is shrouded in mystery as far as its year of construction is concerned. However, most believe the first Baijirao Peshwa reconstructed it in 1723. The architecture is fairly simple and the one-storeyed structure is located on a large compound facing the sea.
4/ **Ganapatipule Beach:**
Ganapatipule is one of the most magnificent beaches, stretching along the Konkan Coast. The beach is renowned for is scintillating blue sea, sun-kissed beach, rich flora, and Swayambhu Ganesh Temple that attracts tourists from around the country. A beautiful respite from city lights, Ganapatipule is the ideal place to relax and refresh and brings it on the list of Top 7 Beaches on Maharashtra Konkan Coast. Here are not too many shopping places at Ganapatipule. However, you can buy sun hats, beachwear, and handicrafts at shops around the beach.

5/ **Tarkarli Beach:**
Tarkarli Beach is popular among tourists for sheer tranquility and true Goan flavor decades ago that will amaze you. Serenity of the beaches, clear blue sea, and palm-fringed narrow lanes make Tarkarli a must-visit and made us list it one among the Top 7 Beaches on Maharashtra Konkan Coast. Best things to buy are fresh cashew nuts, Amba Poli, Kokam Wadi, Amba Wadi, and Karvande Wadi.

6/ **Shri Vajreshwari Temple:**
The town, earlier known as Vadvali, was renamed Vajreshwari in honour of the presiding deity of the temple. The region of Vadvali is mentioned in the Puranas (Hindu scripture) as visited by Avatars (incarnations) of Vishnu (Hindu god of preservation): Rama and Parshurama. The legend has it Parshurama had performed a yajna (fire offering) at Vadvali and the hills of volcanic ash in the area are its residue. The primary deity of the temple, Vajreshwari (vajreśvari), also spelled Vajreshvari, also known as Vajrābāi and Vajrayogini, is considered as an incarnation of goddess Parvati or Aadi-Maya on earth. Her name literally means "the lady of the Vajra (thunderbolt)". There are two legends about the goddess' origins, both associated with the Vajra.
Thousands of years ago, a Rakshasa (demon) named Kalikala or Kalikut troubled the rishis (sages) and humans in the region of Vadvali and waged a war against the devas (gods). Distressed, the gods and sages headed by Vashishta, performed the TriChandi yagna, a fire offering to the Goddess, to please her. An aahuti (offering of ghee in yajna) was not granted to Indra (king of devas). Enraged, Indra hurled his Vajra - one of most powerful weapons in Hindu mythology- at the yajna. The terrified gods and sages prayed to the Goddess to save them. The Goddess appeared in all her glory at the site and not only swallowed the Vajra and humbled Indra but also killed the demons. Rama requested the Goddess that she should stay in the region of Vadvali and be known as Vajreshwari. Thus, the Vajreshwari temple was established in this region.

7/ Kelva Beach: About 13 km from the main town, this beach is by far the most scenic in Palghar. Here, the black sands end where the suru trees begin. The sea is not as clean as it used to be once but thanks to the fact that it stretches for 7 km, it has a large number of tea stalls and cold drink vendors. There is a fort towards one end and the Kelva Dam 10 km away. Low tide is the best time to visit the fort. The long climb up to the walls of the fort is certainly not for the faint-hearted. Close to the beach is the Sheetila Devi Mandir. Make this your base to catch the sunset and sunrise.

8/ Jai Vilas Palace: This regal structure, belonging to the erstwhile tribal lords, is surrounded by extensive cashew plantations spread over a massive area. Inside the palace, the hall has some lovely portraits of the Mukne clan. Upstairs is the children’s nursery, drawing room, some intricate antique furniture items, the royal bedroom, the obligatory stuffed tigers, bathrooms the size of bedrooms and a huge lobby. The guest section is locked but according to the guide, important guests come and stay here occasionally. For instance, Akshay Kumar and his team camped here for 10 days during the shooting of Khiladi. The palace is a popular location for film shoots. It has close to 50 rooms and the terrace affords a great view of Jawhar.

9/Kondana/ Kondhavne Caves: From Karjat, drive or take an autorickshaw (‘20 shared, ‘250–300 private) to Kondhavne village. From the village, follow an easy trail to the ruins of the rock-cut caves of Kondhavne.
These are Buddhist caves complete with *stupa, chaitya, vihara* and sculptures. It is believed that during an earthquake in the early 1900s, much of the front, floor and *stupa* were damaged. This left the pillars in the *chaitya* suspended like huge stalactites from the ceiling. Several large beehives hang at the entrance to the cave, so avoid smoking, or peeling citrus fruit, or onions and other aromatic foods nearby. If you follow this trail further uphill, it will turn into a steep climb.

**10/ Matheran:** One great trek, out of the available options, is to Matheran, via Rambagh Point. From Karjat Station take an auto to Vavarle village. Just outside of Vavarle is a fork in the trail. From here, either take the right fork up an initially gentle climb that progressively gets steeper (and tougher on the knees) and eventually brings you to Rambagh Point in Matheran. Alternatively, take the left trail at the fork outside Vavarle, and you will first walk through some fields and rather gentle slopes. A gradual climb up a spur will bring you to Ambewadi village. The trail then gets somewhat steeper. Just before you hit the tree line, glance up at the rock face above you. This is Big Chowk Point. Look carefully at the rock face and you will see why it is called Elephant Head. The last section, known as the Shivaji Steps, is a steep climb up a re-entrant (which in the monsoon is a waterfall) and you could end up scrambling over boulders and rocks. It takes around 3.5 hours to trek up to Matheran from Vavarle. Do the trek on your way back to Mumbai, because from Matheran you can’t come back to Karjat unless you walk.

**11/ Alibaug Beach:** At Alibaug Beach, you will invariably see scores of people wading through the incessant waves, as the sandy shore and its cluster of buildings slowly but surely recede to the background. Throngs of frolickers walk precariously in knee-deep water, occasionally getting splashed by high, foamy waves, leaving everyone coughing and spluttering. This is truly a thrilling experience – walking across the sea is not something most people get to do everyday.

Beaches in Alibaug are safe for swimming at high tide but require caution during low tide. It is advisable to always be aware of one’s surroundings and to never stray too far from the coast under any circumstances. Be warned that there are no lifeguards. Wearing beachwear is okay, but you would not be able to buy it here.
12/ **Kihim Beach**: Kihim is situated 11 km from Alibaug to the north; to get here turn left at Chondhi on the Alibaug Rewas Road. The beach is a stony long stretch with white sand. It is dotted with farmhouses and thick vegetation. The laid-back village wakes up in the evening to host picnicking crowds, who come to enjoy the clean waters.

13/ **Tilak Ali Museum**: Tilak Ali Museum is located in Ratnagiri Town of Maharashtra. Tilak Ali Museum, the ancestral house of Lokamania Balgangadhar Tilak, is a fine example of native Konkani architecture.

Lokamania Balgangadhar Tilak, a prominent freedom fighter of India, was born in Ratnagiri Town. He devoted his life to the freedom of India. Tilak Ali Museum depicts the life of Lokamania Balgangadhar Tilak and his struggle for Indian Independence through paintings and pictures. This museum is maintained by the Archeological Department of India.

14/ **Vimleshwar Temple**: The Vimleshwar Shiva temple is dedicated to Lord Vimleshwar, a form of Shiva. Mahashivratri is one of the major festivals celebrated at the temple.

15/ **Kolaba Fort**: The Kolaba Fort is located just across the Alibaug Beach on a rock jutting out into the sea. It dominates the landscape of the beach and the imagination of its visitors. For most, the fort is the main reason to visit the Alibaug Beach, and rightly so. A couple of hours before low tide, the water becomes shallow enough for people to wade through the sea by foot or take horse rides (rs 200 per person, 30 minutes wait) to get to the fort. The fort’s construction was commissioned by Shivaji in the 1680s. The edifice is 900 ft long, 350 ft wide and has 25-foot walls with 17 bastions. It has many shrines, the most important being the 18th-century temple **Ganesh Panchayatan**. Next to it is a sweet water well.
16/ **Marud Beach:** The Murud Beach is a sheltered stretch of sand surrounded on three sides by hills. Rocky outcrops flank it to the south and north; to the east lie Murud town and the hills beyond. Early mornings are great for a private audience with the ocean. Evenings are more vivacious and playful; crowds converge on the beach to enjoy the breeze, the daily spectacle of the sunset and the sense of belonging to a community. Murud does not offer much if you are a water sports enthusiast, but you can enjoy rides on sailboats (₹1,000–1,200/ 1 hour approx) that can be hired from the fisherfolk at the Rajpuri Jetty.

**Western Maharashtra:**

**Western Maharashtra** is a region of Maharashtra state in India which includes districts of Kolhapur, Sangli, Satara, Sholapur, Ahmednagar and Pune. Politics in Western Maharashtra is linked with cooperative movement. Most of sugar Cooperative factories in western Maharashtra work as power center and play major role in politics.

**Kolhapur:**

Kolhapur district is the southernmost district of Maharashtra. Its headquarter is Kolhapur City which is an ancient city. The city is situated on the banks of river Panchganga and is known as 'Dakshin Kashi'. Kolhapur is seat of Goddess Mahalaxmi and is one of the Shaktipeeths mentioned in Indian mythology. Kolhapur was ruled by Silaharas, Yadavas, Rashtrakutas and Chalukyas in the Medieval times.

The growth of district in modern times is fascinating. Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaja is an architect and founder of modern Kolhapur. The district is abundant in natural resources—water, soil, natural vegetation, animal wealth and minerals. As a result, Kolhapur is one of the most agriculturally advanced districts of not only Maharashtra but also India. It is fast becoming an industrialised district as well and already a front runner in agro-based industries.
Kolhapur District is one of the shining examples in the Co-operative Movement of India. No doubt, the district has the highest per capita income in the Maharashtra State and one of the highest in the country.

Kolhapur has a distinct culture developed as a result of rich history and its quality of people who have been front-runners in various fields. Kolhapur is famous in the country for production of Jaggery, Kolhapur Chappals, silver jewelry, and Indian Wrestling.

The physical setting of the Kolhapur district is divided into three main parts namely Eastern ranges, Central ranges and Southern ranges. Eastern and Central ranges have black soil formed from 'lava' and at some places it has large tracks of fertile land. The western ranges are mostly hilly and have red soil. The majority area in the west is under thick forest coverage.

Panchaganga, Warana, Dudhaganga, Vedganga, Bhogavati, Hiranyakeshi and Ghataprabha are main rivers which flows towards east through western Ghats. The river Panchaganga is formed by the tributaries namely the Kasari, the Kumbi, the Tulsi and the Bhogavati. Krishna river flows in the east on easten border of the district, similarly Tillari river flows on western border to west.

**How to Reach Kolhapur:**

**BY FLIGHT**
Kolhapur is well connected to other major cities of the country via regular flights.
Airport(s): Kolhapur Airport (KLH)

**BY TRAIN**
You can easily get regular trains to Kolhapur from other major cities of the country.
Railway Station(s): Shahu Maharaj Terminus (KOP), Rukadi (RKD)

**BY BUS**
There are regular buses from other major cities of the country to Kolhapur.
Bus Station(s): Kolhapur, Kolhapur (Bye Pass)
Sangli:

SANGLI city is located in the Indian state of Maharashtra on the banks of river Krishna, nearly 400 kilometers southeast of Mumbai. This region lies in the Deccan plateau. Other small rivers, such as the Warana and the Panchganga, flow into the River Krishna. Land in the region is best suitable for agriculture. The green city is inside what is called 'Sugar Belt' of Maharashtra.

The district alone has more than thirty sugar factories, which makes it among the highest sugar-producing districts of India. It has largest trading centre for turmeric in Asia. Today, more than 90% of the turmeric trade in India takes place in Sangli. The Sangli district has recently entered into wine industry, and has achieved some success in producing classic vintage categories.

The Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad City Municipal Corporation is the local self-government body which looks after the development of the Sangli-Miraj twin cities. This is the largest municipal corporation in South Maharashtra and serves a population of 0.65 million.

How To Reach Sangli:

BY FLIGHT
Sangli does not have an airport. Nearest airport is Sambre Airport. Sangli 121 km away
Sambre Airport (IXG), Belgaum, Karnataka Sangli 186 km away Hubli Airport (HBX), Hubli, Karnataka
BY TRAIN
You can easily get regular trains to Sangli from other major cities of the country. Railway Station(s): Bhilavdi (BVQ), Sangli (SLI), Vishrambag (VRB), Takari (TKR)

BY BUS
There are regular buses from other major cities of the country to Sangli. Bus Station(s): Sangli

SATARA:

Satara District is a district of Maharashtra state in western India with an area of 10,480 km² and a population of 3,003,741 of which 14.17% were urban (as of 2011). Satara is the capital of the district and other major towns include Wai, Karad, Koregaon, Koynangar, Rahimatpur, Phaltan, Mahabaleshwar and Panchgani.

How to Reach Satara District:
There are no flights between Mumbai to Satara but there are 13 direct trains from Mumbai to Satara. These trains are Koyna Express (11029), Sahyadri Expres (11023), Mahalaxmi Exp (11011), Chalukya Expres (11017), Kolhapur Expres (11049) etc. The minimum time a train takes to reach Satara from Mumbai is 4h 15m. The cheapest way to reach Satara from
Mumbai takes you 4h 15m, which is to take Koyna Express from Mumbai to Satara. The fastest way to reach Satara from Mumbai takes you 3h 52m, which is to take Tata Indica from Mumbai to Satara.

**Sholapur:**

Solapur is located at a distance of 456 km from Mumbai in Maharashtra on the banks of river Sina. This place is famous as a Centre for Jains. The city is located on major road and rail routes between Mumbai and Hyderabad, with a branch line to Bijapur and Gadag. Solapur developed as a commercial centre for cotton and other agricultural produce.

**Tourist Attractions**

Solapur is known for its historical, religious, industrial and commercial importance. Ground Fort, Siddheshwar Temple, Mallikarjuna Temple, Parasnath Temple, Adinath Temple, Masjids, Churches and Agyari are the attractions of this place.

Akkalkot is considered to be an important center of Datta. The Vatavriksha Temple of Shri Swami Samartha and Akkalkot Swami math are important religious places, which are visited by many devotees.

Phandharpur the city of Pandhavi Vithoba is another most important pilgrimage center for the whole of India. It ranks first among the fairs in the state with an aggregate congregation of four to five lakh on and Kartiki Ekadasi.

**How to Reach Solapur:**

**BY FLIGHT**

Solapur is well connected to other major cities of the country via regular flights.

Airport(s): Sholapur Airport (SSE)
BY TRAIN
You can easily get regular trains to Solapur from other major cities of the country. Railway Station(s): Solapur (SUR), Tikekarwadi (TKWD), Bale (BALE)

BY BUS
There are regular buses from other major cities of the country to Solapur. Bus Station(s): Sholapur

Ahmednagar:

Ahmednagar district is the largest district of Maharashtra state in western India. The historical Ahmednagar city is the headquarters of the district. Ahmednagar was the seat of the Ahmednagar Sultanate of late medieval period (1496–1636 CE). This district is known for the towns of Shirdi associated with Sai Baba and Meherabad associated with Meher Baba

How to Reach Ahemednagar

BY FLIGHT
Ahmednagar does not have an airport. Nearest airport is Lohegaon Airport. **Ahmednagar** 96 km away
Lohegaon Airport (PNQ), Pune, Maharashtra Ahmednagar 123 km away Chikkalthana Airport (IXU), Aurangabad, Maharashtra

BY TRAIN
You can easily get regular trains to Ahmednagar from other major cities of the country. 
Railway Station(s): Ahmadnagar (ANG), Ranjangaon Road (RNJD), Visapur (VPR), Belwandi (BWD)

BY BUS
There are regular buses from other major cities of the country to Ahmednagar. Bus Station(s): Ahmednagar

PUNE:

Pune (District) is situated in Maharashtra state of India. Pune city is the district headquarters. Pune became popular with the rise of Maratha ruler Shivaji. He spent his early childhood in Pune at Lal Mahal, a palace built by his father Shahaji, where Shivaji’s mother Jijabai lived for a decade. Aurangzeb’s uncle, Shahistekhan was defeated at Lal Mahal by Shivaji.

Aurangzeb named Pune as Muhiyabad after the death of Shivaji in 1680. Pune again gained importance during the period of the second Peshwa Thorala (senior) Bajirao who ruled from 1720 to 1740. The palace of the Peshwas - Shaniwarwada was built during his time. Different Peshwas constructed various monuments.

How to Reach Pune:

BY FLIGHT
There are regular flights from other major cities of the country to Pune. Airport(s): Lohegaon Airport (PNQ)

BY TRAIN
Pune is well connected to other major cities of the country via regular trains. Railway Station(s): Pune Junction (PUNE), Ghorpuri (GPR), Khadki (KK), Shivajinagar (SVJR), Dapodi (DAPD), Hadapsar (HDP)

**BY BUS**

You can easily get regular buses to Pune from other major cities of the country.

Bus Station(s): Chinchwad, Pune (Bye Pass)

**Accommodation Facility:**

1/ **Sayaji Hotel Ltd**
2104/15, E Ward, Old Pune Bangalore Highway, Shahupuri, Kolhapur - 416001, Opposite MAI Hyundai Showroom, Pawar Colony
+(91)-231-2555999, 18001020066, +(91)-9325975227 Email: [www.sayajihotels.com](http://www.sayajihotels.com)

2/ **Fortune Landmark**
Ashram Road & Usmanpura Cross Road, Usmanpura, Ahmedabad - 380013
+(91)-79-30931518 Email: [www.fortunehotels.in](http://www.fortunehotels.in)

3/ **Courtyard Marriott Hotel**
Ramdevnagar Cross Road, Satellite Road, Ahmedabad - 380015, Near S G Highway, Near Police Station
+(91)-79-66185000 Email: [www.courtyardmarriottahmednagar.com](http://www.courtyardmarriottahmednagar.com)

4/ **Radission Blu Hotel**
Ambawadi, Ahmedabad - 380006, Near Panchvati Cross Roads, Off C G Road
+(91)-79-40501234 Email: [www.radissonblu.com](http://www.radissonblu.com)

5/ **Novotel Hotel**
Iscon Cross Road, Sarkhej Gandhinagar Highway, Ahmedabad - 380055, Next To Wide Angle Cinema
+(91)-79-40606060 Email: [www.novotel.com](http://www.novotel.com)

6/ **The Pride Hotel**
Judges Bunglow Road, Sarkhej Gandhinagar Highway Road, Bodakdev, Ahmedabad - 380054, Opposite NRI Tower, Near Pakwan Dining Hall
+(91)-79-30115555 Email: [www.pridehotel.com](http://www.pridehotel.com)

7/ **Novotel Pune**
Survey No 30/3, Weikfield IT City Infopark, Viman Nagar, Pune - 411014, Near Ramwadi
8/ The O Hotel
North Main Road, Koregaon Park, Pune - 411001, Opposite German Bakery
+(91)-20-40011000,+(91)-9503000043, 9503000023, Email: www.ohotelsindia.com

9/ Ramee Grand Hotel
Survey No 1221 C Plot No 587/3, Apte Road, Pune - 411004, Opposite 3 M Car Care,
Opposite HDFC Bank
+(91)-20-66846565, Email: www.rameehotelsindia.com

10/ Hyatt Pune
Survey No 88/4, Pune Nagar Road, Kalyani Nagar-Yerawada, Pune - 411006, Adjacent To
Aga Khan Palace
+(91)-20-41411234, +(91)-20-41411235, Email: www.pune.hyatthotels.hyatt.com

4 Star Hotel:
1/ Hotel Dev Corporate
Off C G Road, C G Road, Ahmedabad - 380009, Opposite Bawarchi Restaurant, Near Girish
Coldrinks
+(91)-9825505270, +(91)-9909985270 Email: www.hoteldevcorporate.com

2/ The Metropole hotel
Subhash Bridge, Ahmedabad - 380027, Near RTO Circle, Subhash Bridge Corner
+(91)-79-30817139 Email: www.themetropolehotel.com

3/ The Grand Bhagwati
Sarkhej Gandhinagar Highway, Ahmedabad - 380055, Opposite Gurudwara
+(91)-79-26841000+(91)-9909920708, 7897917900, 9909945072 Email: www.tgbhotels.com

4/ Ramada Hotel
Sarkhej Gandhinagar Highway, Satellite, Ahmedabad - 380015, Opposite Prahladnagar
Garden
+(91)-9099062885, 9537744338 Email: www.ramadaahmedabad.com

5/ Cama Hotel
Khanpur, Ahmedabad - 380001, Near Sarovar Portico Hotel, Beside Rifle Club
+(91)-79-25601234, 66071700,+(91)-994087044 Email: www.camahotelsindia.com

6/ Hotel Parc Estique
Nagar Road, Viman Nagar, Pune - 411014, Near Giga Space Opposite Inorbit Mall
+(91)-20-39633903, Email: www.parcestique.com

7/ Corporate stay

9 Sahyadri Farms, Baner Road, Baner, Pune - 411045, Near Orchid School
+(91)-20-39633735, Email: www.corporatestay.co.in

8/ Hotel Hindusthan International

Survey No 33/1/1 Plot No 2h, Neco Garden Road, Viman Nagar, Pune - 411014
+(91)-20-39634612, 18002121800, Email: www.hhihotels.com

9/ Hotel Utsav Deluxe

692/693 Chaphalkar Centre, Market Yard Rd Off Pune Satara Rd, Market Yard, Pune - 411037, Bh City Pride Multiplex
+(91)-20-39544461, Email: www.hotelutsavpune.com

10/ Spree Hotel

Plot No A 70 H Block, Pimpri, Pune - 411018, Opposite Morewadi Court MIDC
+(91)-20-39630275, Email: www.spreehotels.com

3 star hotel:

1/ Hotel Green Land Elegant

2100/K/165 E, Old P B Road, Kawala Naka, Kolhapur - 416002, Temblai Railway Gate, Opposite Star Bazar
+(91)-231-2653766, 2651641+(91)-9823262521 , +(91)-9168541828 Email: www.hotelgreenland.in

2/ Hotel Woodland

Plot No 204 E Ward, Tarabai Park, Kolhapur - 416003, Aditya Corner Near D Y Patil School
+(91)-231-2650941, 2650942, 2650943, 2650944 +(91)-9822411954 , +(91)-7721010404 Email: www.hotelwoodland.net

3/ The Grand Heritage

Sangli Miraj Road, Vishrambag, Sangli - 416415, Opposite Wilingdone College
+(91)-8007781085 , +(91)-8007221085 Email: www.thegrandheritage.in

4/ Hotel Jeet Paradise

Shinganapur Road, Phaltan, Satara - 415523, Kolki
+(91)-9320020999 , +(91)-9867265986 , Email: www.hoteljeetparadise.com

5/ Maharaja Regency Hotel

Survey No 174, Pawai Naka, Satara City, Satara - 415002, Shivaji Circle
+(91)-9422038738, 9422038738, 9423033667 Email: www.maharajagroupofhotels.com
6/ Hotel Preeti Executive
P 8/1, National Highway No 4, MIDC, Satara - 415004, Old MIDC
+(91)-2162-244884, 244885,18002705005,Email: www.hotelpreeti.in
7/ Jakson Inns
Plot No 398/6,399,400, Phaltan Lonand Road, Phaltan, Satara - 415523, Near Cummins Megasite
+(91)-2166-262111, 227676,+91-7774090289 Email: www.jaksonhospititily.com
8/ Hotel Mahendra
Nh 4 Pune Bangalore Highway, Karad - 415110, Near Koyna Dudh Dairy
+(91)-2164-226199, 224199, 225399+(91)-9423265663, 9822014818
Email: www.hotelmahendракarad.in
9/ Hotel Vaishnavi
VIP Road, Solapur - 413001, Opposite Bhagwat Theatre
+(91)-7774073432 , +91-777407343 Email: www.hotelvaishnavisolapur.com
10/ Gulmohar Pride
Plot No 231, Gulmohar Road, Gulmohar, Ahmednagar - 414003, Near Aurangabad Highway
+(91)-9011342080 , +(91)-9890704949 Email: www.gulmoharpride.com

2 Star Hotel:
1/ The Pavillion Hotel
392E, Assembly Road, Shahupuri, Kolhapur - 416001, Near Basant Bahar Theatre
+(91)-231-2654742, 2652751, 6683583 +(91)-8975212100 Email: www.hotelpavillion.co.in
2/ Hotel K Tree
65E, Shivaji Park, Kolhapur - 416001, Near Seventh Days High School
+(91)-231-2526990, 2527990 +(91)-7774082100 Email: www.hotelktree.com
3/ Hotel Royal Recidency Executive
Miraj, Sangli - 416410, OppositeJain Mandir Near Bus Stand
+(91)-8390613333 , +(91)-9890190179 , +(91)-9422613560 , +(91)-8390568888 Email: www.hotelroyalresidencyexecutive.com
4/ Presidency Highland Resort
Karad Chiplun Road, Koyana, Satara - 415207, At Post Koyana Nagar Near Koyna Dam
+(91)-9769386545, 9372351235 Email: www.presidencyhotels.com
5/ Hotel Shahi Palace  
Vastrapur, Ahmedabad - 380015, Opposite Vastrapur Lake  
+(91)-79-33018653 Email: www.hotelshahipalace.in

6/ Hotel Galaxy Inn  
Airport Gandhinagar Highway, Bhat Circle, Panchayat Road, Ahmedabad Gandhinagar Highway, Ahmedabad - 380012, Opposite Apollo Hospital  
+(91)-79-33014771 Email: www.galaxyinnahmedabad.com

7/ Hotel NeelKanth Residency  
Second Floor, Srushti Arcade, Visat Gandhinagar Highway, Chandkheda, Ahmedabad - 382424, Near I I T, Vishwakarma Engineering College  
+(91)-79-33010483 Email: www.hotelneelkanthresidency.com

8/ Hotel Stay Inn  
3rd Floor Satyam Arcade, Sarkhej Bawla Road, Changodar, Sanand - 382213, Moraiya Patiya  
+(91)-79-33014894 Email: www.hotelstayinn.in

9/ Suresh Inn  
Survey No 151 12, Magarpatta Road, Magarpatta City-hadapsar, Pune - 411028, Near Noble Hospital Above National Auto Wheel  
+(91)-20-39632550 Email: www.sureshinn.com

10/ Rutugandh Heritage  
638, J M Road, Deccan Gymkhana, Pune - 411004, Behind PMT Bus Depot, Near Z Bridge  
+(91)-20-39613616 Email: www.rutugandhhotel.com

1 Star Hotel:

1/ Ranjeet Hotel  
1140 E Ward, Shahupuri, Kolhapur - 416001, Near Parekh Bridge, Sykes Extension  
+(91)-9823412026 , +(91)-9823284481 , +(91)-7798776888 Email: www.hotelranjeet.com

2/ Hotel Landmark  
5 & 6 Floor, Amatya Towers, Station Road, Dabhokar Corner, Kolhapur - 416001, Behind Petrol Pump  
+(91)-231-2654575 +(91)-8380066062 Email: www.hotel-landmark.in

3/ Hotel Pearl  
Sangli Miraj Road, Vijay Nagar, Sangli - 416410, Vijay Nagar Chowk  
+(91)-233-2600451,+(91)-9689938900 , +(91)-7722073005 Email: www.hotelpearl.biz
4/ Hotel New Pride
Madhavnagar Road, Sangli - 416410, Vakharbhag Near New Pride Multiplex Theater Near Sangli Pune Bypass
+(91)-233-2624611, 2624612 Email: www.hotelnewpride.com

5/ Hotel Lake View
Satara Rahimatpur Road, Satara - 415001, Near Godoli Lake
+(91)-9881072782 , +(91)-9822546664 Email: www.hotellakeviewsatara.com

6/ Hotel Radhika Palace
Karanje, New Radhika Road, Satara - 415001, Karnje
+(91)-8408831333 , Email: www.hotelradhikapalace.net

7/ Hotel Srikamal International
77, Railway Lines, Solapur - 413001, Opposite Mayors Bunglow
+(91)-217-2331260, 2722964, 2725080 Email: www.hotelsrikamalsolapur.com

8/ Hotel Signature
First Floor, Shatrunjay Complex, Law Garden Road, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad - 380006,
Near Nagari Eye Hospital, Near Rashtriya Hindi Bhasha College
+(91)-79-30493403, Email: www.hotelsignature.co.in

9/ Hotel Mukund
5Th Floor, Ibs House, Sarkhej Gandhinagar Highway, Bodakdev, Ahmedabad - 380054,
Near Gnfc Tower And The Grand Bhagwati
+(91)-79-30927257 , Email: www.hotelmukund.com

10/ Raviraj Hotel
790, Bhandarkar Rd, Deccan Gymkhana, Pune - 411004, Opp HDFC Bank
+(91)-9822324110, 9096020928 +(91)-20-25674978 Email: www.hotelraviraj.com

Things To Do In Western Maharashtra:

1/ Mahalakshmi Temple: The Mahalakshmi temple was built in the 7th century by Chalukya rulers and is one of the six abodes of ‘Shakti’ (Goddess of Power) from where one can attain fulfillment and salvation of desires. Mahalakshmi is also known as Goddess Ambabai and is a
revered Goddess among Hindus. The temple enjoys a status of one of the most important pilgrim sites in India. The temple is situated about 5km from the Railway station and Central Bus depot of the city. Near the temple, there is a temple in honor of Goddess Bhavani.

2/ Shri Chatrapati Shahu Museum (New Palace)

The New Palace located on the Bahlani Mandap-Kasaba Bavda Road was constructed in 1877-84 and has been the residence of Chatrapati Shahu Maharaj. The ground floor of the palace is converted into a museum that houses artifacts belonging to those times when the king ruled and his own possessions. The beautiful palace is built in black polished stone and is an marvelous architectural feat to have been accomplished in that period. You can witness the royal lifestyle through the pictures and artifacts displayed in the museum.

3/ Rankala Lake

The Rankala Lake derives its name from the temple of Ramlalbhairav that is situated near the lake. The lake is located to the west of the Mahalakshmi temple and was built by the kings of Kolhapur. The municipality of Kolhapur has built a sidewalk and the area around the lake has been made into a garden. People come there to enjoy the serene beauty and relish the mouth-watering street food. There are horse-riding and boating facilities as well.

4/ Temlabai Mandir

The Temlabai temple is situated on the Temlabai Hill both of which derive their name from the Goddess Temlabai who according to mythology is the sister of Goddess Mahalakshmi. It is said that
Temlabai fought alongside Mahalakshmi to eradicate all evils however after the war, Mahalakshmi didn't give her due credit. Furious, Temlabai left and lived in the hills which is now named after her. During the festival of Navratri, The procession from Mahalakshmi temple goes to Temlabai Temple according to the legends this is the only day Mahalakshmi meets her sister Temlabai.

5/ Jyotiba Temple

Jyotiba Temple is situated 17kms to the north-west of Kolhapur and above 3100 feet cradled on a mountain called Ratnagiri Wadi. Full moon nights in the months of Chaitra and Vaishakh of the Hindu calendar witnesses a colourful fair around the temple. Jyotiba is said to be the reincarnation of Brahma-Vishnu-Mahesh the 3 supreme gods of the Hindu.

6/ Binkhambi Ganesh Temple

After the Mahalakshmi Temple, this is the most important temple in Kolhapur, built in honor of Lord Ganesha. The temple attracts a lot of devotees as well as architecture enthusiasts because the marvel of the temple is that it is made without a single pillar.

7/ Panhala Fort

The largest of all Deccan fort, Panhala Fort is situated 45kms from Kolhapur in Panhala. This is the only fort of Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj where he is known to have spent more than 500 days.

The Sajja Kothi(Prison) is the place where the famous maratha warrior Shambhaji Raje was imprisoned. There is a Ambabai temple where Shivaji used to seek blessings before venturing out on his trips. Situated on the hilltop, the Panhala Fort offers some breathtaking views.
8/ Shopping in Kolhapur

Kolhapur is famous for its Kolhapuri Chappals - footwear made from leather and wood. Kolhapuri jewellery - Saaj a type of antique jewellery. Jaggery - made from scratch, pure jaggery is made in mills in Kolhapur.

9/ Audumbar:

Audumbar is a holy place about 25 km from Sangli city. A sacred temple of Lord Dattatraya is located on the banks of Holy Krishna River. The followers of Lord 'Dattatreya' believe that Shri. Narsinha Sarswati' is the fourth incarnation of Lord 'Dattatreya'. He resided in Audumber for a year. The Datta temple was erected here by this devotees. Thousands of devotees from all over the world visit Audumbar every year.

10/ Bagetil Ganpati

This Ganapati in Sangli is known as 'Bagetil Ganapati'. This temple is on Sangli Haripur Road which is very beautiful and has pleasant atmosphere. This place was also sacred place for royal family at patwardhans at same time. Sangli peoples also has full faith on this temple. In this temple Birthday of lord Ganesha is celebrated as a very big festival.

11/ Bahe Borgaon

This place has its own sacred value and story. Bahe Borgaon is near walwa, when Prabhu Shri Ramchandra was seating for Meditation, there was a big flood occured on River Krishna due to this the Meditation of Shri Prabhu Ramchandra would have been disturbed. At the same time to avoid the disturbance in the Meditation Shri Hanuman spread his both hands and obstructed the flow of river and diverted the path of river water on both side of his hands. This is an ancient heard story. Because of this one island was formed, where Idol of Shri Hanuman spreading both his hands and obstructing the river water is here and is a sacred and faith places for the devotees.
12/ Bahubali Hill Temple:
Bahubal is 50 minutes drive from Sangli. Bahubali Hill Temples are located 27 km south of Kolhapur, Maharashtra on the Bahubali Hills. Huge devotees thronged the temple to worship the 28-feet tall marble statue of Bahubali and visit the temples of the 24 Tirthankaras or saints. These hills are popularly known as 'Kumbhojgiri'. A Celibacy Resort was established in 1935 and named after the sage Bahubali who mediated here about 300 years before.

13/ Gokak Water Falls:
Gokak Water Falls is a tourist attraction which you should not miss when you visit SANGLI. The Gokak water Falls is just 2 hours travel from SANGLI by train. You can even go by car.

The best time to visit this falls is between June to October as there is plenty of water. There is a swinging bridge on the water falls. Its great to be on the bridge when there is lot of water. You can climb up the hills & get showers of the water falls on those heights. You can also visit the Gokak Dam and the Hydro-electric Power plant.

14/ Mahabaleshwar:
Mahabaleshwar, the famous hill station is the origin of Krishna river. It is just 4 hours journey from SANGLI. State Transport Corporation runs Deluxe & Semi-Deluxe buses from SANGLI to Mahabaleshwar. But the best way to get to Mahabaleshwar is to hire a private car from SANGLI. The road from SANGLI to Mahabaleshwar is full of greenery. You may find few good hotels and Dhabas too. Once you start feeling more cold you are close to Mahabaleshwar. You can get Luxury as well as economy class hotels in Mahabaleshwar. There are a number of points like the sunrise point, sunset point etc. to see in Mahabaleshwar. There is a lake where you can enjoy boating or a horse ride. You can also visit the origin of the river Krishna and temples nearby. The fort of Pratapagad is also nearby. It was here that the Maratha crown prince Shivaji had killed Afzal Khan, the brave sultan of the Bijapur kingdom of Adilshah. This had marked the end of the Adilshahi rule in the Deccan region. Another place of interest is Panchgani which
is a hillstation famous for its dormitory schools. You can also enjoy strawberries and mulberry if you are here in the right season.

15/ Thd Koyna Dam:
The Koyna Dam is also about 4 hours drive from SANGLI. This is one of the largest Hydro-electric power plants in India. This dam supplies water to SANGLI city. The dam region is surrounded by thick forests and has the highest rainfall in the region. You can visit during the rainy season specially to see the water falls & the scenic beauty. There is a government guest house at Koyana. But it is worth going there for a day & returning back to SANGLI. If you can get special permission, you can visit the Hydro-electric power plant here and see how electricity is actually generated.

16/ Dargah of Miraj:
Miraj is a town of Sangli which is 10 kms. from Sangli. It is historical place with its own culture mostly famous for classical music and manufacturing of musical instruments which has attracted the Music Lover from all over India to this place. The famous stage actor Bal Gandharv began his career from Miraj and famous classical songs of Abdul Karim Khan of kirana family has increased the name of Miraj all over India. This dargah was built about 500 years ago. The dargah is called as Khaja Meersaheb dargah and is known for its secularism as people of all faiths and religions visit this dargah. A music festival is held every year and reformed musicians and singers perform here. The festival (Urus) is famous all over India and lot of Devotees visit there. The Devotees walked on 'Buring Coals' without any scarness. It also has math of Venabai1. It is worth visiting this beautiful place.

17/ Ajinkyatra Fort:
This fort located in the heart center of city town. It is 3,300 feet high on Ajinkyatra mountain. the walls of the forts are 4 meter high, many water tanks are there on the fort and there is no scarcity of water. The beauty of Ajinkyatra fort can be observed from the hill of Yawateshwar. Tourist have a wonderful view of the city from Ajinkyatra mountain. The Temple of Mangalai Devi is on the fort. Other temples are of Hanuman and Shiv. Apart from temple you can find Television and Radio broadcasting towers on this fort.
18/ Bhairavgad Fort:
This fort is forest type fort. This fort is in the Satara District. The height of this fort is about 3000 feet and it lies in the Mahabaleshwar range. Durgvadi is the village which is at the base of fort.

Temple is the main attraction of this fort due to its design and it shelters for 15-20 peoples. The temple is very beautiful. In temple there are three idols of Goddess which are about two to three feet in height. These idols are of Bheri, Tula, and Shree Vaghjai.

19/ Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary:
Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary is a wildlife sanctuary located in Satara district. The sanctuary is nested in the Western Ghats, covering an area of around 426.52 km2 and with an altitude ranging from 600 to 1,100 meters (2,000 - 3,600 ft). It was notified in 1985 as a wildlife sanctuary.

Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary has dense forests with three major sections, Vasota, Maharkhor and Indavli Met, and the sanctuary is endowed with natural protective boundaries - Shivasagar Lake on one side, and the slopes of the Western Ghats on both the sides. This protective cover has enabled the emergence of a diverse variety of flora and fauna in the sanctuary. The sanctuary has a diverse variety of fauna including tigers and panthers; gaurs and sambars; barking and mouse deers; pythons and cobras; common langurs and Indian Giant Squirrels. Many species of birds are found in the sanctuary including brown capped woodpecker; Asian Fairy Bluebird; and Crested Goshawk.

20/ Mahabaleshwar hill Station:
Mahabaleshwar is a hill station located in the Satara District in the Western Ghats range of Maharashtra, India. It reaches a height of 1438 m (4710 ft) at its highest peak above sea level, known as Wilson/Sunrise Point. Mahabaleshwar, "The Queen of Hill Stations", served as the summer capital of Bombay province during the British Raj, and today is a popular holiday resort and honeymoon spot. The area is also an important pilgrimage site for Hindus, and is the site of the Mahabaleshwar Temple.

Mahabaleshwar comprises three villages, Malcolm Peth, Old "Kshetra" Mahabaleshwar and part of the Shindola village. The first historical mention of Mahabaleshwar dates back to year
1215 when the King Singhan of Deogiri visited Old Mahabaleshwar. Present Mahabaleshwar came into existence in the year 1829-30 and from old records is mentioned as Malcolm Peth, but in practise today it is known as Mahabaleshwar.

21/ Mayani Bird Sanctuary:

Mayani is one of the most prominent bird sanctuaries from India! The bird sanctuary is globally reckoned for its gigantic range of species for migratory birds and local birds. According to 2005 census, there were more than 400 species of the birds over here. Mayani is located in the west India, that is pretty near to Vaduj area of Satara district of Maharashtra state. Mayani is bestowed with phenomenal beauty and that is why is extensively toured by visitors, ornithologists belonging to all the corners of the globe. People come here several reasons, few for studying nature, few for passing leisure, few for bird-watching and so on; the ambience of the sanctuary is really great.

If you are a bird lover, then Mayani is not less than a heaven for you. There are more than 400 different species of birds in Mayani that is quite larger to any other bird sanctuary in India. Whether be migratory birds like Brahminy Ducks, Coot, Common Spoon bills, Painted storks, Black Ibis, or other birds like the Stork, Northern Shoveler, and Kingfisher; you get them in plenty. Flamingoes (migrates from Siberia) that are water birds can also be located on the banks of Mayani. Presence of Flamingoes means plenty of insects, fishes and crabs as they are its prime foods.

22/ Nandgiri or Kalyangad Fort:

It is 3,537 feet above sea level, stands at the end of a spur of the Mahadev range and about 14 miles north-east of Satara. It is separated from the rest of the spur by a small gorge or Khind and stands on a lower hill than the Candan Vandan range close to its north-west.
The fort has two gateways the one below the other connected by steps. The first gate faces north, the path turning abruptly as it is reached. Within is a hollow used formerly for stores. From the inside facing east is another cave pond called the Gavi also full of good water. The entrance to it is protected by a wall. This cave pond is very difficult of access, the way being thickly blocked with prickly pear. The second gateway of mortared stone leads out into the plateau, which is about two hundred yards high by one hundred broad with many ruined buildings, and four chief ponds inside the second gate.

23/ Panchgani Hill Station:

Panchgani is an idyllic mountain retreat in the Krishna Valley, tucked away in the Satara district of Maharashtra. Panchgani is well known hill station of Maharashtra on the highway to Mahabalshwar from Pune. It is located amidst five small hills, from which it derives its name (panch in Marathi means five). All these 5 hills are topped by a volcanic plateau which is the second highest in Asia after the Tibetan plateau. Situated at an altitude of 1,334m, the 18-km approach to the Panchgani is breathtaking, offering heart-stopping views of the River Krishna on one side and the coastal plains on the other.

24/ Sajjangad Fort:

It has been said that during Chhtrapati Shivaji's Period Raigad was the capital of Shivshahi while Sajjangad was the spiritual Capital of it. Sajjangad (Fort) is situated just 9 kms away from Satara city where Samarth Ramdas took 'Samadhi'. There are 750 steps to enter into this Fort. Sajjangad is 3000 feet above sea level. There are 2 lakes onto the fort. Samarth Ramdas inspired Chhtrapati Shivaji in his fight for Swaraj. He was the spiritual teacher (guru) of Chhtrapati Shivaji. On the day of Das Navami people gather here and take part in festival.

25/ Shri Bhavani Museum Anudh:

Late Shrimant Bhavanrao alias Balasaheb Maharaj Pantpratinidhi (Raja of Aundh State) was a good artist and lover of art. He had a
good collection many paintings, statuary, sculptured pots, weapons
and holy books and many more. He wanted to give the benefit of his collection to the
peoples, he established Shri Bhavani Museum and Library in 1938. It has reach collection of
articles of sandalwood and ivory, Indian miniature paintings, Bengali/Western paintings,
coeval paintings etc. Strong room consist of very valuable ornaments and diamond collection.
Museum has more than 8,000 articles and 16,000 books including 3500 holy books
(handwritten). Shrimant Balasaheb Maharaj studied the science of museum and constructed
the present building with the help of foreign architects, considering natural light, ventilation
and protection. Its great wonder to see the huge one man collection in such a rural area of the
district. The scenic building of the museum situated on the slope of Aundh Hill, famous
'Yamai Mandir' is located at the top of hill with height approx. 800 ft. Aundh is 43 Kms from
Satara.
26/ Shri Chatrapati Shivaji Museum:
Satara the erstwhile Capital of Maratha Kingdom has a rich heritage.
It has been ruled by successors of Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj till 1839.
Museums and historical places are the main inspirations to the people.
The ground stone of this museum was laid in 1966 and was completed in 1970. The Museum
was inaugurated by the then Home Minister of India late Y.B.Chavan, with blessings from
Shrimant Chatrapati Sumitraraje Bhosale.
The museum mainly constructed to reveal the varied culture of 17th and 18th Century. The
museum is divided into 2 sections, exhibition articles and Maratha art Gallery. The
Exhibition articles are mainly displayed in 4 sections. They are Weapon Sections, Inscription
section, Painting Section, Textile. The museum has rich collection of weapons, textiles and
many more. Each article in this museum is so preserved and presented that, it tells you the
real story of valor of Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, his successors and the Golden era of
Maratha empire.

27/ Valmiki Table land:
On the west side of the Valmiki Temple at a distance of 1 km. is the table land. This table
land is 3259 to 3500 feet above sea level. It is 20 kms. in length and 5 to 7 kms. wide. It
stretches on the western side upto Chiplun and on the southern side it touches Sangameshwar(Nayari) and Devrukh(Kundi). The view from the table land is fascinating. Upto the horizon you can see only black flat stone. From the southern side of the table land, the Chandoli Dam is visible, whereas on the northern side Koyna abhayaranya is seen. In the monsoon season the table land is enveloped with mist and fog. The area is bloomed with colourful flowers. But the climate in this region keeps varying in the monsoon season.

28/ Akkalkot Swami Maharaj Temple:

Akkalkot Temple is one of the most visited places in Solapur and was built in the memory of Shri Samarth Maharaj. The temple complex houses an ancient tree of Banyan which is the most important attraction of this temple. Akkalkot Temple is an amalgamation of five temples which are situated in close proximity to each other. This temple is blessed with a beautiful architecture and comprises of around 97 pillars. The journey from Solapur to Akkalkot temple takes around 1 hour and is a peaceful experience in its own.

29/ Siddeshwar Temple:

Siddheshwar Temple is situated on the banks of Lake Siddheshwar and is one of the most popular Shiva temples in the state of Maharashtra. This temple is blessed with a beautiful location in the midst of a lake and houses some of the most amazing architectural marvels. The entire complex is built with beautiful marble and houses multiple small temples of various Hindu deities. Shri Siddheshwar temple hosts one of the biggest fairs of Maharashtra in the month of January and receives maximum visitors during this month. This temple takes you into a unique state of salvation and should not be missed on your trip to Solapur.

30/ Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary

Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary is one of the biggest bird sanctuaries of India and is a heaven for bird lovers. Famous for the mighty bird named Great Indian Bustard, this bird sanctuary spans across 8100 square km of land in close proximity to Solapur. Apart from the Great Indian Bustard, this sanctuary also houses some foreign birds like Eurasian dove and reptiles.
like Monitor Lizard. The entire sanctuary is filled with thick green spaces and is one of the most naturally equipped places in Solapur. On a cautionary note, one might have to wait for long to get a glimpse of the Great Indian Bustard as this bird is scarcely visible in this sanctuary.

31/ Solapur Fort
Also known as **Bhuikot Fort, Solapur Fort** was initially built under the Adilshah Empire in the 14th century but was later captured by the Mughals. Solapur Fort houses an ancient temple which was built by the devotees of Lord Shiva and attracts a huge number of visitors. The fort has two major entrances and is surrounded by a beautiful lush green garden which can be used as a pleasant picnic spot. This fort has a tremendous legacy attached with it and is a must visit place in Solapur.

32/ Pandharpur Temple:
**Pandharpur Temple** was built in 1196 and is one of the most magnificent examples of Indian art and craft in the ancient age. Dedicated to Hindu deities Vithal and Rukmani, this temple is often regarded as the ‘Kashi’ of Southern India. The principal shrine of this temple is a majestic five storey structure and is one of the most important Vaishnava shrines of the country. Pandharpur Temple has river Chandrabhaga on its one end and small hills on the other. All these features make this temple a major tourist spot and attract a significant number of visitors.

33/ Anand Dham:
Anand Dham was constructed in the memory of Shri Anand Rishiji Maharaj who died in 1992. He was born in 1990 at Shiral Chichondi and gained spiritual knowledge and preaching from Ratan Rishiji Maharaj at the age of 13. He committed himself to a life of spiritual pursuits and service to humanity.

By following the path of love, non-violence and tolerance, he established various educational, religious and ailing institutions for uplifting the society. Being proficient in nine languages, he started a magazine and wrote many literary works in the Marathi and the Hindi languages.
He was given the title of Acharya in 1965 and the postal department of the region has issued a multi-coloured stamp for paying tribute to him.

34/ Ahmednagar Fort:

The Ahamadnagar fort was built by Husain Nizam Shah in 1559 AD. The fort was besieged by the vast Mughal army in 1596 AD, but the garrison led by Chandbibibi valiantly defied the attack for four months and the Mughals had to beat a retreat. In the next attack in 1600 AD, the fort was captured by Akbar. It remained with the Mughals till 1759 AD, when it was sold to Sadashiv Bhau, the cousin of the third Peshwa. In 1797 AD, the fort was assigned to Daulatrao Shinde, from whom it was captured by General Wellesley in August, 1803. Finally under the Treaty of Pune (June, 1817 AD) the fort was handed over to the British by Bajirav Peshwa II.

The Ahamednagar fort was often used as royal prison, both by the Marathas and the British, Nana Phadnis, who was instrumental in imprisoning many Maratha noblemen in this fort was himself locked up in the fort by Daulatrao Shinde. During the Quit India Movement of 1942, the entire Congress Working Committee was detained here.

35/ Vishal Ganpati Mandir:

Shri Vishal Ganpati Mandir is situated at a distance of approximately two kilometers at Maliwada from its corresponding district headquarters. This temple is specially developed to pray Lord Ganesha and is easy reachable by walk. The inside arena of the temple is embellished by a tall eleven feet high Lord Ganesha idol. Lord Ganesha is well known as Gram devta in the surrounding region. Strictly pets are not allowed inside this temple. The temple is open for public from Monday to Sunday between 6 AM and 6 PM. The timings are same even during public holidays. This temple is quite famous in the city of Ahmednagar and is known to be highly powerful and therefore well worshipped by thousands of devotees through the year.

36/ Dargah Daira:

Located near Damdi mosque, Dargah Daira is the tomb of famous Sufi Saint Hazart Shah Sheriff. The tomb is important religious places visited by people of all religion.
37/ Shree Datta Devasthan Trust:
Sadguru Shree Ramakrishna Saraswati Swamiji founded Shree Datta Devasthan Trust in 1974 at Ahmednagar in Maharashtra, with a view to protect and preserve the Vedas. The Trust runs Vedant Vidyapeetham and all the Veda and Dharma related activities and undertakings. The trust has been registered under Bombay Public Trust Act A-711.

The entire expenditure of the students is borne by the trust. In keeping with the Hindu tradition, the trust also maintains cows at the Shree Nrusimha Saraswati Tapovan on the Ahmednagar-Aurangabad highway. The Tapovan also has a small farm where fruits and vegetables are cultivated and supplied to the hermitage.

38/ Chand Bibi Palace:
Essentially the palace is the tomb of one of the famous ministers of Murtaza Nazam Shah I, Salabat Khan. It being known as the palace of Chand Bibi is still a mystery. The hill of Chand Bibi Palace is located about 3080 feet above sea level. Situated on top of a hill, it has a view of the city lights at night. The structure is very strong. It is believed that the structure was planned to be seven-storey high, but could be built only till three-storeys. It is visible from almost anywhere in Ahmednagar City.

Mistaken many a times as the Palace of Chand Bibi by the locals, the structure marks a respect to the statesman, who was appointed minister in 1579, after the half-mad Murtaza put to death his regent, Changiz Khan, in a fit of suspicion and rage. Salabat Khan was respected and loved by the people of Ahmednagar.

39/ Ralegan Siddhi:
Recognised as a model village by the World Bank Group, Ralegan Siddhi transformed from being an extremely degraded village in a semiarid region of poverty to the richest in the country. The village, situated within the Ahmednagar District, and at a distance of 87 km from Pune, is best known for its environmental conservation techniques. Programmes such as tree planting, terracing for reduction of soil erosion, canal digging, use of solar energy and biogas made from community toilets, have been extensively implemented here. The village sarpanch (elected head), Anna Hazare, has been instrumental in transforming the shape of this village over the last 25 years. In his quest to make the villagers hardworking and to get
rid of all social evils, he banned the consumption of liquor and smoking tobacco. If you come across a wise old man sitting under a banyan tree in the village, he is sure to narrate to you the story of how Ralegan Siddhi was once full of drunk people who wasted their lives and how the banning of alcohol has brought about positive changes. Today, this little village stands as an example for the rest of the villages in the country that are aiming at positive economic growth and sustainable development.

40/ Dagdusheth Ganpati:
For anyone interested in temple tourism, the Dagdusheth Halwai Sarvajanik Ganpati is a must visit. Located in Budhwar Peth, the temple houses one of the most serene looking Ganpati statues. Devotees from all over the state flock to the temple and offer their prayers to Lord Ganesha. The temple was built by a rich businessman named Dagdusheth Halwai in 1893. However, it came into the limelight as the spot where Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, a famous freedom fighter, first thought about organising a public Ganesh festival. Eventually this festival became instrumental in uniting people from different walks of life during the struggle for independence.

Till today, this temple hosts grand celebrations during the Ganesh Festival. This festival is also celebrated on a large scale across Pune and other parts of Maharashtra.

41/ National Defense Academy:
The National Defense Academy in Khadakwasla is a Joint Services academy where cadets of the Indian defence services go through a combined training before going on to train for either the air force, army or navy. Being the first triservices academy in the world, NDA’s alumni have fought in every major conflict in which the Indian armed forces have been involved in, since it was established in 1954. Located near the Khadakwasla Lake, the NDA is a sprawling 7,015 acres campus, strategically located near the Arabian Sea and other military establishments in Pune. The campus houses museums and war memorials that can be accessed by visitors and also organizes a video screening on the Indian Armed Forces. Those interested can apply for the appropriate permits to visit the campus.

42/ Kelkar Museum:
This unusual museum in Shukrawar Peth, located in the heart of the city, has been built on the initiative of one collector, Dr Dinkar G Kelkar. Here
you will see, in a very un-museum-like, almost homely gathering, specimens
of temple architecture from Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan, bric- a-brac from
different homes, replicas of old Paithani paintings, 18th- and 19th-century dolls from
Sawantwadi, utensils from the 19th century alongside a 20th-century Ganpati made of
aluminium utensils.
◆ Location Off Bajirao Road, Raja Kelkar Sangrahaly Road, Shukrawar Peth Entry Indians
rs 50; Foreigners rs200 Timings 10.00am–5.30pm daily Photography rs 200, Videography Rs
500 Tel 020-24482101 email: www.rajakelkarmuseum.com
43/ Aga Khan Palace:
Extensively used as a location for the film Gandhi, the palace
houses an assortment of photographs and personal objects of
Mahatma Gandhi. The samadhis of Kasturba Gandhi and
Mahadev Desai are also located here. The palace was built
by Aga Khan III, Imam of the Ismaili branch among the Shias. The palace was donated by his
descendant to the Government of India to make a Gandhi memorial.
◆ Location Yerwada Entry Indians rs 5; Foreigners rs100 Timings 9.00am–5.30pm
Photography free, Videography Rs 25 Tel 26612700

Marathwada:

Marathwada is region of Maharashtra state of India. Aurangabad city is a regional
headquarter of Marathwada and tourism capital of Maharashtra state. Out of 4 UNESCO
World Heritage Sites in Maharashtra, 2 of them are in Marathwada. Also there are 110
monuments in Marathwada which are protected by Government of Maharashtra and
recognized by Archaeological Survey of India. Marathwada is also important region for
Religious tourism, out of 12 Jyotirlingas of Hindu God Shiva, 3 are in Marathwada. Hazur
Sahib Nanded is the second holiest place in Sikhism after Harmander Sahib (Golden Temple)
of Amritsir. There are also sufi shrines in Marathwada, most famous among them is Turabul Haq Dargah at Parbhani where thousands of people of all religion visits dargah annually. Pathri in Parbhani district is birthplace of Sai Baba of Shirdi and Sai Baba Birth Temple in Pathri is one of major religious tourism place in Marathwada.

How To Reach Marathwada Region:

Aurangabad:

BY FLIGHT
There are regular flights from other major cities of the country to Aurangabad.

Airport(s): Chikkalthana Airport (IXU)

BY TRAIN
Aurangabad is well connected to other major cities of the country via regular trains.

Railway Station(s): Aurangabad (AWB), Rotegaon (RGO), Chikalthan (CTH), Mukundwadi Halt (MKDD)

BY BUS
You can easily get regular buses to Aurangabad from other major cities of the country.

Bus Station(s): Aurangabad

Nanded:

BY FLIGHT
Nanded is well connected to other major cities of the country via regular flights.

Airport(s): Nanded Airport (NDC)

BY TRAIN
You can easily get regular trains to Nanded from other major cities of the country.

Railway Station(s): Hazur Sahib Nanded (NED), Umri (UMRI), Limbgaon (LBG)

BY BUS
There are regular buses from other major cities of the country to Nanded.

Bus Station(s): Nanded

Latur:

BY FLIGHT
There are regular flights from other major cities of the country to Latur.

Airport(s): Latur Airport (LTU)

BY TRAIN
Latur is well connected to other major cities of the country via regular trains.

Railway Station(s): Latur (LUR), Latur Road (LTRR), Ambika Rohina (AMBR), Her (HER)
BY BUS
You can easily get regular buses to Latur from other major cities of the country.
Bus Station(s): Latur
Parbhani:
BY FLIGHT
Parbhani does not have an airport. Nearest airport is Chikkalthana Airport.
Parbhani
160 km away
Chikkalthana Airport (IXU), Aurangabad, Maharashtra
Parbhani
281 km away
Begumpet Airport (HYD), Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
BY TRAIN
You can easily get regular trains to Parbhani from other major cities of the country.
Railway Station(s): Parbhani Junction (PBN), Selu (SELU), Pergaon (PG)

BY BUS
There are regular buses from other major cities of the country to Parbhani.
Bus Station(s): Parbhani

Jalna:
BY FLIGHT
Jalna does not have an airport. Nearest airport is Chikkalthana Airport.
Jalna
62 km away
Chikkalthana Airport (IXU), Aurangabad, Maharashtra
Jalna
257 km away
Lohegaon Airport (PNQ), Pune, Maharashtra
BY TRAIN
You can easily get regular trains to Jalna from other major cities of the country.
Railway Station(s): Jalna (J)
BY BUS
There are regular buses from other major cities of the country to Jalna.
Bus Station(s): Jalna

**Beed:**

**BY FLIGHT**

There are no regular flights from other major cities of the country to Beed. Nearest airport is Chikkalthana Airport.

Beed

111 km away

Chikkalthana Airport (IXU), Aurangabad, Maharashtra

Beed

206 km away

Lohegaon Airport (PNQ), Pune, Maharashtra

**BY TRAIN**

Beed does not have an train station. Nearest option is Kalamb Road.

Beed

74 km away

Kalamb Road (KMRD), Kalamb Road, Maharashtra

Beed

77 km away

Yedshi (YSI), Vedshi, Maharashtra

**BY BUS**

You can easily get regular buses to Beed from other major cities of the country.

Bus Station(s): Beed, Beed

**Hingoli**

**BY FLIGHT**

Instead of Hingoli you can get a flight to Chikkalthana Airport on regular basis.

Hingoli

194 km away

Chikkalthana Airport (IXU), Aurangabad, Maharashtra

Hingoli

264 km away

Sonegaon Airport (NAG), Nagpur, Maharashtra

**BY TRAIN**

There are regular trains from other major cities of the country to Hingoli.
Railway Station(s): Hingoli Deccan (HNL)

BY BUS
Hingoli is well connected to other major cities of the country via regular buses.
Bus Station(s): Hingoli

Osmanabad:

BY FLIGHT
Osmanabad does not have an airport. Nearest airport is Chikkalthana Airport.
Osmanabad
202 km away
Chikkalthana Airport (IXU), Aurangabad, Maharashtra
Osmanabad
232 km away
Lohegaon Airport (PNQ), Pune, Maharashtra

BY TRAIN
You can easily get regular trains to Osmanabad from other major cities of the country.
Railway Station(s): Osmanabad (UMD)

BY BUS
There are regular buses from other major cities of the country to Osmanabad.
Bus Station(s): Osmanabad

Accommodation facility:

5 Star Hotel
1/ Hotel Vivanta By Taj
8N 12, Harsul Road, Cidco Colony, Aurangabad-Maharashtra - 431003, Rauza Bagh
+(91)-240-6613737, 1800111825, Email: www.vivantabytaj.com

4 star hotel
1/ Vits Hotel
Station Road, Station Road Aurangabad, Aurangabad-Maharashtra - 431005, Next Goldie Theatre
+(91)-240-2350701, 2350702, 2350703, 2350704, 6647500, Email: www.vitshotels.com

2/ Lemon Tree Hotel
R-7/2, Airport Road, Chikhalthana I A Aurangabad, Aurangabad-Maharashtra - 431210
+(91)-240-6603030, 6603007 +(91)-9911701701 ,Email: www.lemontreehotels.com

3 Star Hotel
1/ Hotel J P International
Aurangapura, Aurangabad-Maharashtra - 431001, Narali Baugh, Near Anjali Big Cinema
+(91)-240-2363738, 2359595 +(91)-9175999999 , Email: www.hoteljpinternational.com

2/ Hotel Krishna Inn
Mill Corner Road, Khadkeshwar, Aurangabad-Maharashtra - 431001, Near Central
+(91)-240-2349340, +(91)-7755903321 , Email: www.hotellrishainn.com

3/ Hotel City Pride
Airport Road, Nanded - 431601, Near Hanumangadh Kaman
+(91)-8805012384, 8805012385, 8805012388,Email: www.hotelcitypride.in

4/ Vits Hotel Grand International
Barshi Road, Latur - 413512, Near Pvr Cinema, Opposite New Collector Office
+(91)-7028007881, 9921330087, 9561961987, Email: www.vitshotellatur.com

5/ Saffron Hotel
Srpf Road, Jalna - 431203, Opposite Head Post Office
+(91)-9168304411 , +(91)-7385213788 ,Email: www.saffronhotel.in

2 Star Hotel:
1/ Admiral Suites
A P Heights, Osmanpura, Aurangabad-Maharashtra - 431005, Behind Gopal Cultural Hall
.Near Kranti Chowk
+(91)-240-2340248, 23602+(91)-9096713333 , Email: www.admiralsuites.in

2/ OYO Rooms
Nanda Deep Society, Station Road, Bansilal Nagar, Aurangabad-Maharashtra - 431005
+(91)-9953350145 Email: www.oyorooms.com

3/ Hotel Galaxy Deluxe
B R Jindal Super Market, D Wing, Jalna
+(91)-2482-241297, 241298, 241299, 241300, Email: www.hotelgalaxydeluxecom

1Star Hotel
1/ Hotel Oberoi
Osmanpura Circle, Station Road, Aurangabad HO, Aurangabad-Maharashtra - 431001,
Opposite Bharat Petroleum Pump
+(91)-240-2323841,+(91)-8698000333 , +(91)-9923250033 , Email: www.hotelgurjas.com

2/ Hotel Kartiki
Aurangabad HO, Aurangabad-Maharashtra - 431001, Samarth Nagar, Near Central Bus Stand Opposite Ganpati Mandir
+(91)-240-2339060, +(91)-9823467937 , +(91)-9028578475, Email: www.hotelkartiki.com

3/ Hotel Chandralok
Mgm College Road, Nanded - 431601, Maharana Pratap Chowk
+(91)-2462-224000, 224001, 224002, 222277, Email: www.hotelchandralok.com

4/ Aroma Hotel
Survey No A 74/1, Old midc road, Latur, Ausa Road, Latur - 413531, MIDC Latur
+(91)-2382-222246, 222248, +(91)-9665764301, Email: www.aromahotel.co.in

5/ Hotel Udayshree Palace
Latur - 413512, Near Ushakiran Talkies, Ushakiran Petrol Pump Compound
+(91)-9881467777, 7385607777, Email: www.hoteludayshreepalace.com

Things To Do In Marathwad:

1/ Bibi Ka Maqbara
The iconic Taj Mahal might be seemingly unique but its legendary status has ensured that people have tried to replicate it over the years. While a Bangladeshi filmmaker made one close to Dhaka in 2008 and a postman in Bulandshahr recently built a mini-Taj to commemorate his wife, one of the earliest attempts was in the 17th century. It is believed that the Bibi ka Maqbara (literally ‘tomb of the lady’) was built to outshine the Taj Mahal, but due to budgetary constraints and opposition from emperor Aurangzeb, it ended up being a mere shadow of the original. Despite this, the monument, also known as the Dakkhani Taj (Taj of the Deccan) or the poor person’s Taj, is worth seeing in its own right. Set in a Mughal charbagh garden enclosure on a raised platform, the mausoleum is crowned with an onion-shaped dome and has four minars (towers) surrounding it. There is a mosque as well on the plinth, which was a later addition by the Nizam of Hyderabad. The mountain ranges rolling behind the tomb provide the perfect backdrop. As in other Mughal monuments, there is a canal lined with ornamental shrubs running along the approach path. However, unlike the Taj, only some parts are built of marble while the rest is made of a high quality plaster. Thus, the structure has an ersatz marble-like appearance and lacks the whiteness and sheen of its predecessor. The mausoleum was built for Rabia-ul Daurani, also known as Dilras Banu
Begum, the third wife of the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb, by her son Azam Shah. It was constructed between 1551 to 1561 CE with marble brought from mines near Jaipur. While Azam Shah wanted to raise a grand structure, Aurangzeb, famous for his frugality, refused to spend lavishly. He blocked the movement of construction materials from Rajasthan until finally a compromise was reached and only the dome was built of marble. According to contemporary accounts, the construction cost more than `6,00,000. Comparisons to the Taj notwithstanding, the tomb is a grand structure and once you see it, you’ll know why it is emblematic of Aurangabad. Entry Indians rs 5; Foreigners rs 100

2/ Sunehri Mahal:
Not far from the Bibi ka Maqbara, inside the campus of the BR Ambedkar Marathwada University, is Sunehri Mahal (literally ‘golden palace’). The palace was so called because of the golden paintings which embellished its interiors. Built by Paharsingh, a chieftain from Bundelkhand who accompanied Aurangzeb on his Deccan invasions, in 1652 CE at a cost of Rs 50,000, the palace was later sold to the Nizam of Hyderabad. It is a twostorey edifice set in a lush garden against the Satara mountain range. The lawn is surrounded by an enclosure studded with arches and has an imposing gateway at its entrance. The first floor of the palace, accessible by two narrow staircases, has been turned into a museum. There are nine galleries with a variety of exhibits like sculptures, weapons, paintings and utensils.

3/ Shivaji Museum:
The Shivaji museum was founded by the Municipal Corporation of Aurangabad to commemorate the first Maratha leader Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. It has a collection of coins, weapons, clothes, armours as well as memorabilia related to the emperor. Some of its famous exhibits are Mughal emperor Aurangzeb’s hand-written copy of the Koran, a 400-year-old sari and a 500-year-old war suit. It is located near Nehru Bal Udyan. Entry `5 Timings 10.30am–6.00pm Photography is not permitted Tel: 0240-2334087

4/ Daulatabad Fort:
Daulatabad Fort, a rock-hewn fortress dominating the landscape, from a 600 feet high mesa-like flat terrain, is 14 kilometer away from Aurangabad City. Daulatabad Fort is one of the world's best
preserved Fort, survived without being altered. Daulatabad Fort is said to be only occupied by cheating. A series of secret, puzzled, endless passages lounge curved like a python amidst the fort. Here blazing torches were push upon enemies. Or hot oil poured down his path, as he deliberated in the maze. The Fort itself lies in the body of an isolated hill; the steep hill - sides at the base falling so sharply to the moat that no aggressive troops could scale the height. The moat, 40 feet deep with mechanical drawbridges full with crocodiles.

5/ Ajanta Caves:
**Ajanta Caves** top the list of favorites when one visits Aurangabad. Declared as World Heritage Site by UNESCO, Ajanta Caves have been visited by tourists from all parts of the world. The mural paintings in Ajanta Caves display unique style that cannot be seen in any part of the world. The paintings depict the events on the life of Buddha and there are illustrations on Buddhist deities. The stunning paintings reveal the skills and artistry of the artists and they effectively narrate the events without the need for words. A lot of researches were undertaken to learn about the mystery behind the life of paintings. The paintings have withstood the test of time and the colors are fresh and glowing

6/ Ellora caves:
Ellora Caves throw light on the tolerance of the people of ancient India who were ready to accommodate other beliefs and faiths. Ellora Caves are spaced over 2 kilometers and there are 34 caves representing three religions namely Buddhism, Hinduism and Jainism. The monuments date between 600 A.D. and 1000 A.D. All the 34 temples and monasteries were dug adjacent to each other in the walls of a cliff. The first 12 caves are Buddhist Caves and they are the oldest. The next 17 caves are the Hindu Caves. The last 5 caves are Jain Caves. The architectural expertise and the efforts taken by the artisans in constructing buildings out of rocks have no words to admire enough.

7/ Devgiri Fort:
Devgiri Fort is situated in the village of Daulat. The massive fort immediately attracts you and has you spellbound the moment you set your eyes on it. The fort was considered to be constructed by Billamraja who ruled Daulatabad during 1187 A.D. The most
interesting fact about the fort is that it remained unconquerable throughout. The architectural wonder was built to provide the best defense to the rulers and it was very well achieved, as the fort was never won.

8/ Bani Bagam Bagh:
The beautiful garden was created by the grandson of Aurangazeb in memory of Bani Begum, his wife. This is a perfect place if you want to relax on your tour and keep your spirits soaring. The lush greenery and the landscape help you experience inner peace. The garden reflects the style of Mughal architecture. You will find waterfall near the garden. Not much activity for you here except to relax and enjoy.

9/ Ghrishneshwar Temple:
Ghrishneshwar Temple belongs to 18th century. It is just half a kilometer from Ellora Caves. The marvelous architecture is awe-inspiring though you cannot hope to see the complete ancient architecture here owing to the damage caused by Aurangazeb. A peaceful place and it is frequented by tourists, as it is one of the twelve Siva temples.

10/ Khuldabad:
The place is a holy shrine for Muslims. It is a wonderful place surrounded by mountains and it offers scenic view. The city walls constructed by Aurangazeb were ruined and you could see ruins of ancient buildings. The Tombs of Aurangazeb, Khan Jahan’s Lal Bagh and various other Tombs are found here.

11/ Pitakhora Caves:
You will love the location of Pitalkhora Caves. They are located in the most picturesque setting under the valley. It consists of 14 Buddhist Caves. They are grouped into two sets with the first group consisting of 10 caves and the second group consisting of 4 caves. You can find traces of excellent paintings here. The architecture and
sculpture are beyond words.

12/ Hazur Sahib:

Hazur Sahib, also spelled Hazoor Sahib, more called as Takht Sri Hazur Sahib and also known as Abchal Nagar, is one of the five takhts ("thrones", seats of temporal authority) in Sikhism. It is located on the banks of the River Godavari at the city of Nanded in the state of Maharashtra, Western India. It is where the 10th guru, Guru Gobind Singh Ji completed his last breath. The gurudwara within the complex is known Sach-Khand "Realm of Truth".

The structure is built at the place of death of Guru Gobind Singh. The inner room of the gurdwara is called the Angitha Sahib and is built over the place where Guru Gobind Singh was cremated in 1708. The construction of the gurdwara was done from 1832 to 1837 by order of Maharaja Ranjit Singh (1780-1839). The Takht houses both the Sri Guru Granth Sahib and the Sri Dasam Granth. This follows the pattern of Takht Sri Patna Sahib.

12/ Hottal:

Hottal is situated in Degloor Taluka. There is a very beautiful Temple Lord Siddheshwar, which is known for the characteristic Art of The Chalukya Era. Hottal is 8 km away from Degloor. The temple is built in stone.

13/ Ispur Dam;

This Dam is build over the Painganga River. This river divides maharashtra in marathwada and vidharbha regions. It is situated 100 Km away from Nanded.

14/ Kandhar Fort:

Kandhar fort is situated in the heart of Kandhar Town. Encircling the fort, is a ditch filled with water. Its construction is attributed to the Rashtrakuta King Krishna III of Malkhed who styled himself as Kandharpuradhi Swar. Outside the Kandhar fort at some distance is a hillock on which is situated an old Idgah held in reverence by the Muslims. It is of Nizamsahi period with two domes in characteristic Ahmednagar style.

15/ Nanded Fort:

The dilapidated fort of Nanded is situated at a distance of about 4 km from the Nanded Railway Station and is surrounded by Godavari River on three sides. The fort has a good garden and water works.
16/ Sachkhand and other Gurudwara:
Takhat Sachkhand Shri Hazur Abchalnagar Sahib is the main Gurudwara of Nanded and is one of the four High seats of Authority of the sikhs. This is the place where Shri Guru Gobind Singhji breathed his last. The Gurudwara is situated in Nanded Town. The Gurudwara was built by Maharaja Ranjit Singhji, The great Ruler of Punjab between 1830 to 1839 A.D. Inside the Gurudwara, which contains the mortal remains of the 10th Guru, there are exhibited a number of weapons of various kinds. Sachkhand Gurudwara and eight other historic Gurudwaras connected with events in the life of Shri Guru Gobind Singhji attracts every year over 1 million pilgrims / tourists to Nanded. Most of these Gurudwaras are situated in the close vicinity of the City along the riverside except for couple of them that is situated at about 8-10 kms from the city. Most of the pilgrims visiting the Sachkhand Gurudwara also visit these Gurudwaras.

16/ Ausa
This is a Town headquarters, just 20 km away from Latur. Ausa also has an old historical fort which today is in ruins. The pace has a huge temple of Virnath Maharaj, built by his son Mallinath Maharaj about 300 years ago. Around the Killari area, grape production is large and is an important export. Bhada village is famous for producing carrots in whole district. The major river in Ausa is Tavaraja and Terana. It is a large market for livestock like cows, buffaloes, goats in the Latur districts.

17/ Chakur:
The Chakur is Town place and on the state highway of Latur-Nanded. It is 35 Km far from Latur city. A temple of Lord Shiva with amusement park is situated near by the Chakur Town. The Wadwal Nagnath Bet (Hill) is very famous for its unique feature of producing a very rare species of Ayurvedic bushes and plants. It is 16.5 km away from Chakur and 39 Km from Latur Town. The hill is of 600- 700 feet height from the ground and is 3 km near the Wadwal-Nagnath village. The rare species of Ayurvedic plants grows in the Uttara Nakshatra and hence the well known ayurvedic practitioners from nearest states are visiting this hill in the same period.

18/Ganj Golai:
Ganj Golai is a construction located in the heart of Latur City, India. The famous 'Ganjgolai' being the central place of the city. The town planner Shri Faiyajuddin prepared the plan for the 'Ganjgolai'. The main building of the Ganj Golai is a huge two-storeyed structure which was constructed in the year 1917.
In the middle of the circular structure is the temple of Goddess Jagdamba. There are 16 roads connecting to this Ganj Golai and along these roads are separate markets selling all kinds of traditional localware such as gold ornaments to footwears and food items from chilli to jaggery. Thus, the 'Ganjgolai' has become the main commercial and trade centre of this city.

19/ Kharosa Caves:
Kharosa is a village situated at about 45 km from Latur City in Latur district, Maharashtra, India. The place is renowned for its caves, which were built around the 6th century. Other attractions include the beautiful sculptures of Narasimha, Shiv Parvati, Kartikeya and Ravana. There are about 12 caves, of which one has an image of seated Jins (Jain Tirthankar).

The upper side of the hill you will find Renuka devi Temple and a Mosque side by side which shows the unity of Hindus and muslims in the area. Everyone who come to visit the temple also visit the mosque. On the top side of the hill you will find source of water which is called as Seeta Nhani (Seeta's Bathroom) as they believe that Rama, Lakshmana and Seeta had once lived there.

20/ Shirur Anatpal:
This is a newly formed town place well know for the Temple of Lord Shiva. The another well known and famous Temple of Lord Shiva is situated at Hippalgaon village 12 km away from Tahsil place and 26 Km from Latur city. The temple is built in the 11th century. The linga of Lord Shiva and the statue of Devi Mahishasur is finely sculptured in the black stone. The sides and corners are full of carved statues of different gods and godesses. Approximatley 2.5 lac pilgrims are visiting this place for Darshana every year and a big ustava or holi retual is performed on every Chaitra Ekadash and Dwadashi (Marathi Calender).

21/ Siddeshwar and Ratneshwar:
Siddheshwar and Ratneshwar Temple is situated about 2 kilometres (1.2 mi) from Latur City. Latur city has the beautiful Siddheswar and Ratneshwar Temple which was built by King Tamradwaj. There are temples of Ramlingeswar, Bhuteswar, Keshavraj, Ram, Dutta present which add to the ancient cultural heritage of Latur city. Every year there is a huge Fair and people from all over the district used to come to the fair.

22/ Udgir Fort:
Udgir is a town in Latur District in the Indian state of Maharashtra. It is
famous for education and its great fort. The Name Udgir was derived from the saint Udagir Baba.

The fort of Udgir stands in all its glory speaking volumes about the Indian history and Indian culture. The fort is bounded by a 40 feet deep trench as the fort is built at the ground level. Jamia Masjid located at Chaubara is one of the two biggest mosques, the other one is Maqbara mosque which is located in the centre of the city.

In the fort are several palaces Durbar halls and the Samadhi of Udaygir Maharaj(Udagir Baba) which is 60 feet under the normal ground level. Udgir was named after the famous Hindu Saint Udaygiri Rishi. This is a place of great reverence to the people of the region. The fort has some rare inscriptions written in Arabic and Persian.

Today the town is an important commercial centre. It is a taluka and also the subdivisinal Headquarters. The cattle market of Udgir has been famous mainly on account of the Devani breed of Bull which is not merely a graceful herbivore but equally efficient friend of the farmer.

23/ Wadwal NagnathBet:

It is very famous for its unique feature of producing a very rare species of Ayurvedic bushes and plants. It is 16.5 km away from Chakur and 39 km from Latur city. The hill is of 600 - 700 feet height from the ground and is 3 km near the Wadwal-Nagnath village.

The rare species of Ayurvedic plants grows in the Uttara Nakshatra and hence the well known ayurvedic practitioners from nearest states are visiting this hill in the same period.

24/ Gangakhed:

Janabai was erected at Gangakhed. Ranisawargaon is located 18 km from Gangakhed, where an ancient temple of lord Renukamata was founded by lord Parshuram. A famous sweet named as "Kalam" is made at Gangakhed, which is made up of Khoa and Sugar.

25/ Mrityunjaya Pardeshwar Temple:

The famous temple called "Pardeshwar" is situated in the city. In this temple the shivlinga is built by using mercury. In Marathi language, mercury is called "para" so its name Pardeshwar temple. The weight of this Lingam is 2.5 quintal. The founder of this temple is "1008 Mahamandaleshwar Swami Satchchitanand Saraswati".
26/ Muddaleshwar Temple:
It is located on the bank of Godavari river. Temple is in the midst of river. Temple in middle of river flow is more than 900 years old. Same is written on stone script at entrance. Temple on river bank and old ghat was built by "Ahilya Bai"250 years back. During rainy season the temple will get immersed in water. To have darshan one has to swim to the temple. Best time to visit is summer season i.e from April to June. The temple is managed by Shri Sahebrao Mudgalkar and Shri Subhashrao Mudgalkar. The Shivaratri is celebrated here every year. All type of pujas are performed here. Nagbali and Sukhshanti pujas are very famous. The temple campus has a Mango Farm which consists of 4000 Mango Trees.

27/ Shirdi Saibaba Janmshhtan Mandir:
The temple of Saibaba, which is also known as Shirdi Saibaba Janmshhtan Mandir, is located at Pathri, close to Parbhani in Selu Town. Selu is the town where Sai Baba lived with his guru, Shri Babasaheb Maharaj, for twelve years. The place is also considered as his birth place and the place of his meeting with his guru.

28/ Yeldari Dam:
Yeldari Dam was built as a small hydel power station, built on River Purna. Later, the dam was renovated and developed as a very big reservoir and also tourist attraction spot in the Jintur Tuluqa in Parbhani district of Maharashtra.

29/ Jalna Fort:
Nizam ul Mulk Asaf Jah favoured the town as being healthier than Aurangabad and it was he who ordered Kabil Khan in 1725 to build the fort together with citadel situated to the east of the town and which is today known as Mastgad. The citadel is being used to accommodate the municipal offices. The fort is quadrangular in shape, with semi circular bastions at the corners.
It is reported that the inner and the outer gates were constructed by Asaf Jah himself in 1711 and 1723, respectively. The citadel bears of Persian inscription recording the date when it was constructed. Within the citadel is a large well containing a series of galleries and chambers.

30/ Jamb Samartha Ghansawangi:
Jamb Samarth, the place where the Sant Ramdas swami born. This place is in Ghansavangi tahsil of Jalna district. The Samartha Ramdas was born
on Chaitra Shukla Navami Shake 1530 (as per hindu Calender) at 12 P.M.,
exactly on the time of Ram Janma (Lord Rama's birth) as the younger son of Suryajipant
Thosar Kulkarni and Ranubai. His actual name was 'Narayan'.
The Elder brother of Sant Ramdas swami was Gangadhar but he is known as 'Shreshtha' or
'Rami Ramdas'. He was born on Margashirsha Vadhyya Trayodashi Shake 1527. A largely
attended annual fair helds at the Ram temple On Ram Navami. This Ram temple is situated in
Sant Ramdas swami’s home.
The Samrtha temple is built in the meory of Sant Ramdas swami. This temple is managed bya
trust which was registered in 1943 by Nanasaheb Dev. The trust comprises 55 members and
11 trusties. Now this trust has its own land of 240 Hector. The facility of lodging bording is
available by trust. This building is built in the donation received by Mother queen Holkar of
Indore in the memory of Shri Devi Ahilyabai Holkar.
31/ Matsyodari devi Temple, Ambad:
The Matsyodari devi Temple of Ambad situated in south 21 km. away
from Jalna city. Matsyodari, so called because the temple is on the hill
which resembles the shape of a fish (matsya). It is believed to be one of
the oldest temples in the region. A largely attended annual fair is held at the temple in
October, in Navratra.
32/ Moti Bag:
The Sambhaji Udyan of Nagar Parishad popular by 'Moti Bag' is one of
the attaction of the Jalna city. It is having a Beautiful Garden with green
grass and colourful flowers, Play articles and Mini Train for the Childrens,
a Beautiful Beach on the of Moti Talav and the Colourful Music Karanje are the main
attactions of the garden.
33/ Moti Talab:
Jamshed Khan, built the “Kali” masjid, inside the Mecca gate, together
with the “hammam” or bath, and the “sarai”. He also constructed the Moti
Talab, a large tank to the west of the town. A system of underground pipes
conveyed water to reservoirs, in the town. The largest of which is in quadrangle of the sarai.
The system is no longer in working order.
When the city was at the height of its prosperity it had five tanks. A garden was also
constructed on the banks of the talab known as Moti Bagh. Jalna was also surrounded by a
mud and brick wall but it is all in ruins except two gates, known as the Murti Darwaza and the Hyderabad gate.

34/ Shree GANESH, Rajur:
The GANESH temple of Rajur is situated in north 25 k.m. away from JALNA city. On every Chathurthi lots of pilgrims comes to pray the deity. A largely attended fair is held at the temple on Angarika Chaturthi. The Rajur is considered as one of the complete PITH of Lord Ganesh in Ganesh Puran. Other PITH are at Morgaon, Chinchwad (Pune). The remaining HALF PITH is Padmalaya. The temple is under the renovation and it is in completion stage.

35/ Historic Gates:
The town had several gates and a small fort in the past. Now only four are remaining and are in poor condition. Only one out of several were built in the eastern part in Mahbub Gunj (now Hiralal Chowk). Kotwali gate (known as Kotwali Ves) is situated at the western bank of river Bendsura. This has got its name because a police station (Kotwali) was situated adjacent to the gate. Another gate, which is also in a bad condition, is found at Quila near Milliya campus. Fourth gate is in Bashir Gunj area and perhaps is in a little better condition than the other gates, most probably due to the grave on its Burj which is said to be of some Sufi Buland Shah.

36/ Kankaleshwar Temple:
It is perhaps the oldest and the most beautiful building in the town. Historians are not sure about the construction period of this temple. The architectural style suggests that it might have been constructed during Yadava period, most probably during the reign of Singhana (1210-47), who also founded Devagiri (Daulatabad). The design of this temple has some close similarities to the temples at the famous caves of Ellora. Situated in the middle of a small lake in the eastern part of the town, the temple is built with black stone and is carved with excellent human and divine figures. A fair is held in the grounds of temple during Mahashivratri.

37/ Khandoba Temple:
Often regarded as the symbol of the town, the temple stands in a bad condition. It is situated on the eastern hills. Built in Hemadpanti style, it is often regarded as the symbol of town. Two symmetrical, octagonal
dipmal (tower of light) rising 21.33 meters (70 ft) are standing in front of the temple. Towers have carved figures of humans and animals, now most of them defaced. There are two stories about the construction of this temple. One says that it was built by Sultanji Nimbalkar a Jagirdar of Nizam era. The other says that it was built by Mahadji Scindia. Tarikh-e-Bir (History of Beed) mentions it with Nimbalkar.

38/ Mansur Shah Tomb:
Marble dome is built on the grave of the sufi and the adjacent twin domes are on the graves of his sons. Mansur Shah was 18th century Sufi of Suharwardy clan of Sufis. He is said to be a Dharma Guru (spiritual teacher) of Mahadji Scindia. His tomb is in the eastern part of Beed near Khandeshwari temple. Dome of the shrine is made of marble.

39/ Rakshbhuvan
On the bank Godawari river there is an ancient temple of shani Maharaj. It is one of the holy places of Shani which is one of three and half holy places of god Shani on the occasion Shani amavashya thousands of people come from Maharashtra and other States of India to take the blessings of Shani Maharaj. Apart from this there a holy temple of Panchaleshwar. The god of Mahanubhava sect. It is cultural center for them. It is believed that the God Dattatraya takes his lunch everyday here.

40/ Shahinshah Wali Tomb:
Shahinshah Wali was a Sufi of 14th century. He came to Beed during the rule of Muhammad Tughluq. His tomb and surrounding areas were built in different periods from 1385 - 1840. The details can be seen in the history of Beed. It is situated on the eastern elevations. Each year an Urs (fair) is held here on 2nd day of Rabi' Al-Awwal, third month of Islamic calendar.

41/ Aundha Nagnath Temple:
It is 30 Km. away from the hingoli District. The twelve jyotirlingas are the most significant places of pilgrimage for Hindus in India. Five of them happen to be in the state of Maharashtra. Lord Shiva has been worshipped in these places for centuries.
This pilgrim centre is of great significance, since it is considered to be the Eighth (adya), of the 12 jyotirlingas. It is believed that Dharmraj (eldest of the Pandavas of Mahabharat) had
constructed this beautiful temple during the time that they were expelled for 14 years from Hastinapur.

The temple has been constructed in the Hemadpanthi style of architecture and has exquisite carvings. It is situated in an area of about 60,000 sq. ft. A large number of pilgrims visit this temple on Shivaratri and Vijayadashami.

42/ Mallinath Digambar Jain Temple:

It is 35 Km. away from the hingoli District. At Shirad Shahapur village of Aundha Nagnath taluka place lies a historical temple of the Jain community. There is found here a statue of Lord Mallinath which is about 300 years old. There is a legend behind the establishment of this temple. Years back the idol was placed at Ardhapur. Bhattarak shree Prem anand once saw this idol placed in between other confuted idols and was annoyed. He sought permission from the Nizam to move the idol to Karanja. Nizam permitted him to take the idol to Karanja. While he was traveling he once stayed at shirad shahapur. There he saw dream in which he got message to establish the idol at shirad shahpur, only according to the famous temple came in to existence. Now it is well constructed with facilities for pilgrims to stay. Lot of Jain pilgrims from all over India visit this place.

43/ Dharashiv Caves:

The dharashiv caves are situated 8 km away from Osmanabad city in Balaghat Mountains. The caves were taken note of by Archaeological Department and mentioned in the book "Archaeological survey of India" by James Verges. There are total 7 caves in the Balaghat Mountain lane. The first cave is without any statue with small open space. The second cave consists of a statue with Artistic work on right side of statue. The art work is of gandharva era. The fourth cave is with open space without any statue inside. The statue in the sixth cave is damaged while the seventh cave has no statue. That is an ancient place is shown by the caves excavated in the hill at a distance of about eight miles. These caves were originally Buddhist, but were later converted into monuments of the Jain religion and fresh caves were also excavated nearby.

There are some more Buddhist caves excavated in the hills, about 8 miles from Dharashiva. The earlier of them are referred by Burgess to the middle of the 7th century A. D. Cave No. II is modeled on the plan of the Vakataka caves at Ajanta. It has a central hall measuring 80 feet by 80 feet, with 14 cells for the residence of the Bhiksus and garbhagraha with a colossal
image of the Buddha in Padmasana. Later some Jain caves (No. V and VI) were excavated on the same hill. They are described in the Prakrt work Karakandacariu as excavated by the king Karakanda, who came to know about the earlier caves from the prince Siva of Terapura (Tagara). The Karakandacariu is a work of the 11th century A.D. so these later caves were probably excavated in the 9th or 10th century A.D. during the age of Rastrakutas.

44/Mankeshwar:
Mankeshwar is a small village in Bhoom tehasil, Osmanabad district of Maharashtra, India. It is famous for its SHIV temple and Goddess Satwai Devi temple. Shiv temple is among one of the famous category of temples called "Hemandpanti mandirs". This shiv mandir is built in one black rock which has nice beautiful art in it. There is a Shiv Ling in temple which below the ground level and you have to get down by stairs for darshan.

There is a river flowing around the temple which make a curve around temple. In monsoon this is a beautiful scene where you see greenery, blue river water and peaceful temple.

Goddess Satwai devi temple is beside Shiv mandir. People around this village follows a tradition called "Jawal". This is a ritual in which a baby boy upto the age of 2-3 years is brought here. Hairs of the baby boy are cut and 'bali' of a male goat is given in devotion to the Satwai devi. Meal from the same male goat is prepared here and first served as a naivydyta to goddess and to all the invitees. People have holistic faith on goddess.

45/Naldurg Fort:
Naldurg is situated about 50 Kms from Osmanabad. south-east of Osmanabad. The fort which is an interesting place has enclosed a surface of a knoll or plantain of basalt rock which is jutted out into the valley or raving of the small river Bori. Along the rest of the cliff on three sides ran fortifications. bastion firmly built out have deseed basalt and are large enough to carry heavy guns. Along the rest of the cliff on three sides ran fortifications. bastion firmly built out have deseed basalt and are large enough to carry heavy guns. The entire circumference is about a mile and a half. The interior portion is covered with ruined walls and a half, the interior portion is covered with ruined walls and a vide road running up to the centre. The fort has many bastions amongst which are upli Buruj, which is the height point in the fort paranda Buruj , nagar Buruj, Sangam Burug, Sangram Buruj, Bands Buruj, poone Buruj, etc.

Inside the fort there are remains of the walls and some of the building such a Barood kotha, Baradari, Ambarkhana, Rangaan mahal, Jali etc. Though the buildings are in ruins the
remains give a impression that there night have been at one time the specious buildings, There are two tanks in the fort known as machali guns amongst which important are the “hathi toph” and magar Toph”. The hathi Darwaza and the hurmukh and the hurmukh darwaza are the main gates of the fort. The most interesting building which connects the fort and the Ranmandala is the dam constructed across the bori river, the dam and the” pani mahal, which is built underaatch and in the middle of the dam were, constructed.

46/ Paranda Fort:
Paranda is a town place in the Osmanabad District and is situated about 80 Kms. from the district headquarter. The fort is one of the many forts erected by the Bahamani kings and is a fine spicemen of military Architecture and engineering. The gates defended by traversals and redoubts and the Ramparts. These are of the out and dressed stones with round bastions fitted for the heavy guns of the period. Around the fort there is a moat, which was always kept filled with water. At present inside the fort there are the mosque, Narsimha Mandir and wall called "RAMTIRTH" but there are also remains of the building like BARADARI, TAIKHANA ZANANA MAKAN act. The remains of the walls and the dilapidated remains give an impression that at one time there might have been spacious and exquisites constructions.

47/ Tulja Bhavni Temple, Tuljapur:
Tulja Bhavani Temple is a Hindu temple of Goddess Bhavani. It is located in Tuljapur in Osmanabad district of Maharashtra is considered as one of the 51 Shakti Pithas. The second among the Shaktipeeths in India is the Tulja Bhavani of Tuljapur. It was the family deity of the Bhosale kings. Chatrapati Shivaji always visited the temple to seek her blessings. It is believed that the Goddess gifted him a sword - ‘the Bhawani sword’ - for success in his expeditions. The history of the temple has been mentioned in the Skanda Puran. The temple is located on the hill of the Balaghat. The same place is today known as Tuljapur. The Idol of the Shree Tulja Bhavani mata is a swayambu idol. The goddess has eight hands and is seen sitting on a throne. There are two main entrances to get into the temple. One is called the Raja Shahaji Mahadwar, and the other is the Rajmata Jijavu main gate.
Vidarbha:

Vidarbha is the eastern region of Maharashtra state made up of Nagpur Division and Amravati Division. It occupies 31.6% of total area and holds 21.3% of total population of Maharashtra. It borders the state of Madhya Pradesh to north, Chattisgarh to east, Andhra Pradesh to south and Marathwada and Khandesh regions of Maharashtra to west. Situated in central India Vidarbha has its own rich cultural and historical background distinct from rest of Maharashtra. The largest city in Vidarbha is Nagpur, second largest is Amravati followed by Akola, Gondia, Chandrapur and Yavatmal. A majority of Vidarbhians speak Varhadi a dialect of Marathi.

The region is famous for growing oranges and cotton. Vidarbha holds two-thirds of Maharashtra’s mineral resources, three quarters of its forest resources and is a net producer of power. Throughout its history Vidarbha has remained much calmer during the communal troubles than the rest of India but it is plagued very much by poverty and malnutrition. It is less economically prosperous compared to the rest of Maharashtra.

Vidarbha has lush green deciduous forests which are home to a variety of flora and fauna. These attract a large number of visitors each year. All Maharashtra's tiger reserves are located in Vidarbha. They are Melghat Tiger Reserve in Amravati district, Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve in Chandrapur district and Pench Tiger Reserve in Nagpur district. Nagzira wild life sentury and navegoan bandh National Park(bird sentury)of Gondia District is also very popular. Although the eastern region of the Vidarbha is poorer in natural resources in comparison with the west, it contains Maharashtra's oldest National Park created in 1955, the Tadoba Tiger Reserve spanning 575.78 km, one of India's 25 Project Tiger Reserves.
How to Reach:

BHANDARA

BY FLIGHT
There are no regular flights from other major cities of the country to Bhandara. Nearest airport is Sonegaon Airport.

Bhandara
58 km away
Sonegaon Airport (NAG), Nagpur, Maharashtra

Bhandara
201 km away
Raipur Airport (RPR), Raipur, Chhattisgarh

BY TRAIN
Bhandara is well connected to other major cities of the country via regular trains.

Railway Station(s): Bhandara Road (BRD)

BY BUS
You can easily get regular buses to Bhandara from other major cities of the country.

Bus Station(s): Bhandara

CHANDRAPUR

BY FLIGHT
There are no regular flights from other major cities of the country to Chandrapur. Nearest airport is Sonegaon Airport.

Chandrapur
139 km away
Sonegaon Airport (NAG), Nagpur, Maharashtra

Chandrapur
292 km away
Begumpet Airport (HYD), Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh

BY TRAIN
Chandrapur is well connected to other major cities of the country via regular trains.

Railway Station(s): Chandrapur (CD), Babupeth (BUPH), Chanda Fort (CAF)

BY BUS
You can easily get regular buses to Chandrapur from other major cities of the country.

Bus Station(s): Chandrapur
GADCHIROLI
Reach Gadchiroli by flight/Air- The nearest airport is at Nagpur 180 km.

Railway route- The nearest railway station is at Chandrapur at a distance of 80 km. Gadchiroli has 18.5 km of narrow gauge railway lines passing through the northwestern part of the district.

Bus route- Govt. run MSRTC buses ply on a regular basis to Major Cities Of The State.

Road route- Although there are no national highways passing through Gadchiroli, roads from the district headquarters at Gadchiroli link all 12 tehsils (sub-districts) and towns of Maharashtra and neighboring states.

GONDIA
BY FLIGHT
There are no regular flights from other major cities of the country to Gondia. Nearest airport is Sonegaon Airport.
Gondia
123 km away
Sonegaon Airport (NAG), Nagpur, Maharashtra
Gondia
139 km away
Raipur Airport (RPR), Raipur, Chhattisgarh

BY TRAIN
Gondia is well connected to other major cities of the country via regular trains.
Railway Station(s): Gondia Junction (G), Paniajob (PJB)

BY BUS
You can easily get regular buses to Gondia from other major cities of the country.
Bus Station(s): Gondia

NAGPUR
BY FLIGHT
There are regular flights from other major cities of the country to Nagpur.
Airport(s): Sonegaon Airport (NAG)

BY TRAIN
Nagpur is well connected to other major cities of the country via regular trains.  
Railway Station(s): Nagpur Junction (NGP), Ajni (AJNI), Itwari (ITR), Kalamna (KAV), Malegaon Vyenku (MGVK), Khat (KHAT), Tharsa (TAR)  

**BY BUS**  
You can easily get regular buses to Nagpur from other major cities of the country.  
Bus Station(s): Nagpur  
WARDHA  

**BY FLIGHT**  
Instead of Wardha you can get a flight to Sonegaon Airport on regular basis.  
Wardha  
70 km away  
Sonegaon Airport (NAG), Nagpur, Maharashtra  
Wardha  
302 km away  
Jabalpur Airport (JLR), Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh  

**BY TRAIN**  
There are regular trains from other major cities of the country to Wardha.  
Railway Station(s): Wardha Junction (WR), Tuljapur (TGP)  

**BY BUS**  
Wardha is well connected to other major cities of the country via regular buses.  
Bus Station(s): Wardha  
Accomodation Facility  

**AKOLA**  

**BY FLIGHT**  
There are no regular flights from other major cities of the country to Akola. Nearest airport is Chikkalathana Airport.  
Akola  
207 km away  
Chikkalathana Airport (IXU), Aurangabad, Maharashtra  
Akola  
225 km away  
Sonegaon Airport (NAG), Nagpur, Maharashtra
BY TRAIN
Akola is well connected to other major cities of the country via regular trains.
Railway Station(s): Akola Junction (AK), Akot (AKOT), Ugwe (UGWE), Shivni Shivapur (SVW)

BY BUS
You can easily get regular buses to Akola from other major cities of the country.
Bus Station(s): Akola Bypass

AMRAVATI

BY FLIGHT
There are no regular flights from other major cities of the country to Amravati. Nearest airport is Sonegaon Airport.
Amravati
148 km away
Sonegaon Airport (NAG), Nagpur, Maharashtra
Amravati
265 km away
Bhopal Airport (BHO), Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh

BY TRAIN
Amravati is well connected to other major cities of the country via regular trains.
Railway Station(s): Amravati (AMI), New Amravati (NAVI)

BY BUS
You can easily get regular buses to Amravati from other major cities of the country.
Bus Station(s): Amravati, Amaravati

BALDANA

BY FLIGHT
Buldana does not have an airport. Nearest airport is Chikkalthana Airport.
Buldana
84 km away
Chikkalthana Airport (IXU), Aurangabad, Maharashtra
Buldana
274 km away
Indore Airport (IDR), Indore, Madhya Pradesh
BY TRAIN
Instead of Buldana you can get a train to Jalna on regular basis.
Buldana
51 km away
Jalna (J), Jalna, Maharashtra
Buldana
61 km away
Badnapur (BDU), Badnapur, Maharashtra

BY BUS
There are regular buses from other major cities of the country to Buldana.
Bus Station(s): Buldhana

YAVATMAL

BY FLIGHT
Instead of Yavatmal you can get a flight to Sonegaon Airport on regular basis.
Yavatmal
138 km away
Sonegaon Airport (NAG), Nagpur, Maharashtra
Yavatmal
300 km away
Chikkalhanada Airport (IXU), Aurangabad, Maharashtra

BY TRAIN
There are no regular trains from other major cities to Yavatmal. Nearest train station is Dhamangaon.
Yavatmal
44 km away
Dhamangaon (DMN), Dhamangaon, Maharashtra
Yavatmal
43 km away
Pulgaon Junction (PLO), Pulgaon, Maharashtra

BY BUS
Yavatmal is well connected to other major cities of the country via regular buses.
Bus Station(s): Yavatmal

WASHIM
BY FLIGHT
Washim does not have an airport. Nearest airport is Chikkalthana Airport.
Washim
192 km away
Chikkalthana Airport (IXU), Aurangabad, Maharashtra
Washim
239 km away
Sonegaon Airport (NAG), Nagpur, Maharashtra

BY TRAIN
You can easily get regular trains to Washim from other major cities of the country.
Railway Station(s): Washim (WHM), Aman Vadi (AMW), Kata Road (KXX)

BY BUS
There are regular buses from other major cities of the country to Washim.
Bus Station(s): Washim

5 star Hotel
1/ The Gateway Hotel
Balghat Road, Gondia City, Gondia - 441614, Katangi Kala
+(91)-7182-239001 Email:  www.thegatewayhotels.com
2/ Radission Blu Hotel Nagpur
Wardha Road No 7, Wardha Road, Nagpur - 440015, Near Coca Cola Factory
+(91)-712-6665888,1800086000 email:  www.radissonblu.com
3/ Tuli Imperial Hotel
37armland, Central Bazar Road, Ramdas Peth, Nagpur - 440010
+(91)-712-6653666,+(91)-937238701,Email:  www.tulihotels.com
4/ Pride Hotel
Wardha Road, Wardha Road, Nagpur - 440015, Opposite Airport
+(91)-712-6622555+(91)-9373287874,Email:  www.pridehotel.com

4 Star Hotel:
1/ Loharkars Hotel
135, New Ramadaspeth, Ramdas Peth, Nagpur - 440010
+(91)-712-6609777, 6630462,+(91)-9823618313, Email:  www.ajayserviceapartment.com

3 Star Hotel
1/ The ND Hotel
Chandrapur City, Chandrapur - 442402, Near Gajanand Mandir Chowk, Gajanand Mandir Square, Bapat Nagar
+(91)-9890359593 , +(91)-7744844442 , Email: www.thendhotel.com

2/ Tigers Heaven Resort
Chimur, Chandrapur - 442903, Tadoba National Park, Navegaon Gate, Khadsangi
+(91)-7170203804, 9850043322, 9850943322, Email: www.tigersheavenresort.com

3/ The Grand Sita Hotel
Gat No 561 562, Tiroda Road, Gondia - 441601
+(91)-7182-252501 Email: www.thegrantsita.com

4/ Vora Corporate Inn
2nd Floor Vora Complex, Kamptee Road, Sadar Bazar, Nagpur - 440001, Near Patni Automobiles, 327/1, Mount Road Corner, Nagpur Gpo
+(91)-712-6640323, +(91)-9673993752 ,Email: www.voraservices.com

5/ Hotel Orient Star
Seva Sadan Square, C A Road, Central Avenue, Nagpur - 440018, Near Seva Sadan Building, Gandhibagh
+(91)-712-2773600, 2773800, +(91)-8087630200 , Email: www.hotelorientstar.com

6/ Darshan Towers Hotel
60, Central Avenue, Nagpur - 440018, Near Gitanjali Theatre Central Avenue
+(91)-712-2726845, 6616845, +(91)-9370722233, Email: www.hoteldarshantowers.com

7/ The Travotel Suites
Plot No 4, Wardha Road, Nagpur - 440005, Opposite Airport And Sonegaon Police Station
+(91)-712-2293421, 2293422,Email: www.travotelhotels.com

8/ Centre Point Hotel
24, Central Bazar Road, Ramdas Peth, Nagpur - 440010, Near Lokmat
+(91)-712-6699000,+(91)-9011138756, Email: www.centrepointnagpur.com

9/ Hotel Vidyadeep regency
Sevagram Road, Wardha - 442001, Behind Yashwant Art College, Laxmi Nagar
+(91)-7152-240904,+(91)-9371598213,Email:www.hotelvidyadeep.com

10/ Shavin Residency
247, Wardha - 442001, Opposite Dharampeth Mahila Bank, Kelkarwadi
+(91)-9422146092 , +(91)-8793255765,Email: www.shavinresidency.com

11/ Hotel Welcome Inn
Akola City, Akola - 444002, Near Railway Station
+(91)-724-2411755,+(91)-8888116678, Email: www.welcomeinnakl.com

12/ Hotel Gouri Inn
Amravati New Bypass, Nagpur Road, Amravati - 444601
+(91)-721-2669155, 2669055, Email: www.gouriinn.in

13/ Hotel Sai Residency
Chikhali Road, Buldana H O, Buldhana - 443001, Opp MSEB Office
+(91)-9422181819, 9422181909, email: www.hotelsairesidencybuldana.com

14/ Hotel Varenya Inn
Arni Road, Yavatmal - 445001, wadgaon
+(91)-7232-248500,+9823267222, Email: www.hotervarenya.in

2 Star Hotel

1/ Hotel Palace
Mul Road, Chandrapur - 442401, Near S T Bus Stand, Opposite Court
+(91)-9850000688 , +(91)-8888550444 , +(91)-8888660444 , Email: www.thehotelpalace.in

2/ Hotel Due Continental
Mount Road, Kamptee Road, Sadar Bazar, Nagpur - 440001, Opposite Patni Automobiles
+(91)-9168260621 , +(91)-9637776961 ,Email: www.duacontinental.com

3/ Hotel Orient Grand
Plot No 347/348, Padole Corner Great Nag Road, Untkhana Chowk, Nagpur - 440009,
Ashok Chowk
+(91)-7304330200 , +91-7304930200, Email: www.hotelorientgrand.com

4/ Hotel Shaheen International
X 24, Hingana Road, Nagpur - 440016, Behind St Xaviers High School, MIDC
+(91)-9822407585,Email: www.hotelshaheen.com

5/ Hotel Woodlands
51, Near Railway Station, Central Avenue, Nagpur - 440018, Opposite Gitanjali
+(91)-9657010011 , +(91)-9822222669 , +(91)-8888895797,Email: www.hotelwoodlands.net

6/ India Sun Hotel
1235, C A Road, Central Avenue, Nagpur - 440018, Bhavsar Chowk Near Railway Station
+(91)-9890111898 , +(91)-9822693872,Email: www.hotelindiasun.com

7/ Hotel Kuber
Somwari Bazar Road, Sitabuldi, Nagpur - 440012, Near Bhaji Mandi, Near Pakodewala
8/ Flora Inn Hotel
Wardha Road, Rajiv Nagar, Nagpur - 440025, Near Airport
+(91)-7755983054, +(91)-7755983056, Email: www.florainn.com

9/ Hotel Excel Executive
Walcut Compound, Amravati - 444601, Opposite Fire Brigade, Near Railway Station
+(91)-721-2651800, Email: www.hotelexcelexecutive.com

10/ Hotel Maniprabha
Hingoli Road, Washim - 444505, Near Bus Stand
+(91)-7252-233322, 235322, +(91)-9422860322, Email: www.hotelmaniprabha.com

**1 star Hotel**

1/ Royal Tiger Resort
Chandrapur Moharli Road, Chandrapur - 442401, Moharli
+(91)-9881717818, 9881650005, Email: www.royaltigertadoba.com

2/ Nagzira Tiger Resort
Gondia - 441601, Chorkhamara Gate Nagzira
+(91)-967338756 Email: www.nagziratigerresort.org

3/ Pacific Hotel
RAIL TOLI, Gondia - 441601, OPPOSITE GUJRATI SCHOOL
+(91)-7182-252806, 252807, 252916 +(91)-9422831009, Email: www.hotelpacific.in

4/ Hotel Bindal
1st Floor Bindal Plaza, Gondia Bazar, Gondia - 441601, Main Market Rajnigandha Gorelal Chowk
+(91)-7182-233777, 231398, +(91)-9422830979, Email: www.hotelbindal.com

5/ Aditya Inn
Vazalwar Colony, Dharampeth, Nagpur - 440010, Opposite Dharampeth School
+(91)-712-2536608, +(91)-8975011665, Email: www.hotelandityainn.com

6/ Hotel Anand Mahal
Temple Bazar Road, Sitabuldi, Nagpur - 440012, Near Amar Sports
+(91)-9970735147, +(91)-9422507401, Email: www.hotelanandmahal.com

7/ Hotel Dwarkamai
Sri sainath enclave, Agyaram devi mandir road, Ganesh Peth, Nagpur - 440018, Near S T Stand square
8/ Hotel President
Modi Street No 3, Sitabuldi, Nagpur - 440012
+(91)-9371742005, 9370906241, 9373103957, Email: www.hotelpresidentnagpur.com

9/ Hotel Green City
Ameya Towers, Dr Munje Marg, Dhantoli, Nagpur - 440012, Near Yeshwant Stadium
+(91)-712-2440045, +(91)-9860186393, Email: www.hotelgreencity.com

10/ Hotel Jasnagra
Gaddam Plots Road, Akola - 444001, Near Railway Station
+(91)-9823176106, +(91)-9823176105, +(91)-9823176107, Email: www.jasnagra.biz

11/ Ranjeet Hotel
Akola - 444001, Behind New Bus Stand
+(91)-8275035359, 9403042133, Email: www.ranjeetakola.com

12/ Hotel Indrapuri
Amravati - 444601, Near Jai Stambh Square Behind Balaji Temple
+(91)-9403866624, Email: www.hotelindrapuri.com

13/ Hotel Gurukrupa
Mandir Parishar, Shegaon, Buldhana - 444203, Infront Of Gajanan Maharaj Mandir
+(91)-9028433355, 9423739660, Email: www.hotelgurukrupa.com

14/ Palash Inn
Palash, Garden Road, LIC Square, Near Bus Stand, Yavatmal - 445001, Bus Stand
+(91)-7232-256660, +(91)-9890834312, Email: www.palashinn.com

Things To Do In Vidarbha Region:

1/ Ambagar Fort
This medieval period fort is situated in Tumsar taluka and about 13 kms away from Tumsar in the district. The fort was constructed by Raja Khan Pathan, the subhedar of Bakht Buland Shah, the ruler of Devgadh around 1700 A.D. Later it came under the possession of Raja Raghuji Bhosla of Nagpur who used it as prison for captives. Later on it was taken over by the British.

2/ Andhalgaon
Andhalgaon also known as Andhalgaon or the dark village is a village in the Bhandara tahsil lying about 16 miles north of Bhandara and connected
with Mohali by a good metalled road. It is one of the principal centres in the district having a considerable weaving industry, silk bordered cloths for women being chiefly produced. The kosa (silk) cloth for which the district is so well-known has become very costly and hence the demand for it has correspondingly declined. A weekly market is held on Wednesdays to which some cattle are also brought for sale.

3/ Chaundeshwari Devi:
This temple is in Mohadi which is about 20 km distance from Bhandara. Many pilgrims visit during Navaratri. This place is a popular tourist spot of Bhandara.

4/ Gaimukh
Gaimukh, is a small village in Bhandara tahsil 20 miles north of Bhandara and six miles from Ambagad. It is so called because a spring issues from the rocks here, and the name gaimukh or cow’s mouth is usually applied to such springs, the form of a cow’s mouth being sometimes carved out of the rock. There is a cave temple ascribed to the Kuramvars.

5/ Indirasagar Dam
2,50,800 hectares irrigation potential will be created in Nagpur, Bhandara and Chandrapur districts by this Dam project. It is also known as Gosikhurd Project.

6/ Rawanwadi
This place is famous for a more than hundred year old temple dedicated to Lord Rama constructed by Shri Sitaram Prasad Dube, a resident of Gunthara village on a hillock. On Ekadashi/ Amawasya day of kartik month, religious gathering takes place here. On both sides of the tank there is dense forest which has converted it into not only a tourist and picnic spot but also a bird sanctuary.

7/ Ballalpur Fort
Situated in Chandrapur district of Maharashtra, all the three forts (Ballalpur, Chandrapur and Manikgarh Forts) are of tribal origin. Ballalpur, now known for its coal mines and paper mills, is 16kms south-east of Chandrapur, the district headquarters, Ballalpur was the capital of the Good king Khandakya Ballalshah during 1437-62 AD.

The land fort that he built here on the eastern bank of the Wardha River is square in shape with walls and bastions. There are still two intact gates set at right angle to each other. There
is also a small postern gate on the river side. The fort walls are still intact, but all the old buildings are in total ruins.

8/ Chandrapur Fort
Situated in Chandrapur district of Maharashtra, all the three forts (Ballalpur, Chandrapur and Manikgarh Forts) are of tribal origin.
The credit for establishing Chandrapur also goes to Khandakya Ballalshah. When the capital was shifted from Ballalpur to Chandrapur, the Ballal kings built here an extensive land fort with high walls and bastions. The fort had at its four cardinal points four impressive gates. The original buildings have vanished, but the gates and a portion of the wall still exists. Chandrapur was annexed by Raghuji Bhosale of Nagpur in the middle of the 18th century. Finally the fort was captured by the Britishers in 1818 AD. Now an industrial town, Chandrapur is also famous for its old Mahakali temple.

9/ Ganesha Temple:
This is also an ancient temple of Lord Ganesha and is visited by a large number of devotees throughout the year. The temple architecture and sculptures are a major tourist attraction.

10/Mahakali Mandir:
Mahakali Mandir in Chandrapur is an icon for Chandrapur. It is symbolic to Chandrapur City and it has prominent place in the heart of people of Chandrapur. Devotes visit Mahakali Mandir every day but Tuesdays are special days to visit Mahakali mandir. There is a small Ganesha temple and Hanuman temple inside the Mahakali Mandir premises.
There are two entrances for the temple. The rear entrance has Ganesh and Hanuman temple. Both the entrances have small shops for puja supplies like coconut, flowers and cloth. We get lot of other things for home décor and puja décor items all the time near the temple. There is also Shani temple next to the rear entrance.
There are two idols (murthys) in the Mahakali Mandir. One standing murthy is the main idol decorated with red, yellow and orange color cloths. The main idol also associated with Shiv Ling. The second murthy is reclining position. The second idol is actually below the ground level and to reach there, devotees need to walk in kind of a tunnel.
11/Manikgarh Fort:
Situated in Chandrapur district of Maharashtra, all the three forts (Ballalpur, Chandrapur and Manikgarh Forts) are of tribal origin.
Manikgarh, made famous by a newly established cement factory near by, is about 35 kms south-west of Chandrapur. Built by tribal Naga kings in the 9th century, the Manigarah hill fort stands at the height of 507 metres above sea-level. It was strongly fortified with walls and bastions.
There were several tanks and buildings inside the fort. Today, the fort is in complete ruins and has become a sanctuary for wild animals. A pukka road through a dense forest leads very close to the gateway of the fort. Nearby is an old temple of Vishnu.

12/ Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve:
Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve is a tiger reserve in Chandrapur District, Maharashtra, India. It includes Tadoba National Park and Andhari Wildlife Sanctuary. Maharashtra's oldest National Park created in 1955, the Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve. It is also one of India’s 28 Project Tiger Reserve. The National Park is 623 km² in area, consisting of two forested rectangles of the Tadoba and Andhari range. The National park derives its name from local tribal god "Taru" whereas the Andhari river flowing through the forests gives the sanctuary its name. The forests mainly consists of teak and bamboo interspersed with grassy meadows while Tadoba is rugged hilly terrain. The area has a wide and rich range of flora and fauna. Teak and bamboo trees dominate southern deciduous forests. There is vast diversity in fauna and various types of species are found here. The major attraction in this place is the presence of tigers. the large herds of Chital and the stately Sambhar are often seen in the forest. Other attractions include the elusive barking Deer, the fleet footed Chausingha. The majestic Gaur, the robust Nilgai, The shy Sloth Bear, the whistling wild dogs, the omnipresent wild Boar and stealthy Leopard etc. As the night falls the small Indian Civet The Palm Civet, the Rattle, The flying squirrel make their presence felt. In the backdrop of the famous Ram degi Temple, the nature is as its best at Tadoba.

13/ Chaprala
This sacred place, also known as Prashant Dham, is situated on the confluence of rivers Wardha and Wainganga in Chamorshi taluka. The Hanuman temple here is spectacular. Hanuman Jayanti is celebrated here with great festivity.
14/ Glory of the Forest, Allapalli:
It is famous for the VanVaibhav forest.

15/ Shiv Temple at Markanda, Chamorshi:
Markandadeo village is a popular place of God 'Shiva' and is grandeur for religious people not only in Maharashtra but also everywhere in India. It comes under the revenue jurisdiction of Chamorshi Tahsil in Gadchiroli district. Village population is about 1000. The village is situated on the bank of Vainganga River. Since ancient times, Markanda is a religious place in this taluka. One can find a Hemadpanthi Mahadeo temple with delicate carvings. The deity here is known as Markand-dev. The surroundings of the temple are extremely pleasing. A fair is held every year on Mahashivratri.

16/ Bhamragarh:
This is situated on the confluence of three rivers, namely, Indravati, Pamul Goutami and Parlekota. The waterfall at Binagonda and the surroundings nearby are beautiful.

17/ Darekasa Caves:
Darekasa Caves are located nearby the village Darekasa in the Chandsuraj hills. This village has served as the headquarters for Darekasa Zamindari. Some of the caves are naturally formed and some are artificially made and are known as Kachgad or iron fort. These caves are formed out of single rock and can accommodate around 200 persons at the same time. Nearby Darekasa Caves, a waterfall named as Ramidoh can be visited by tourists.

18/ Nagzira Wild Life Sanetuary:
The sanctuary is 40 km away from Gondia. The sanctuary has an area 152.81 sq. km. This sanctuary is locked in the arms of nature and adorned with picturesque landscape, luxirous vegetation. It has got immense potentials from biodiversity conservation point of view. The sanctuary has diverse type of vegetation ranging from dry mixed forest to moist forest. Forest type is southern tropical dry decidious forest. The major tree species are teak, ain, haldu, dhawda, Tendu, Moha etc. The vertebrate fauna of sanctuary includes 166 species of
birds, 36 species of reptiles, and 34 species of mammals like Tiger, Panther, Jungle cat, Wolf, Jackel etc. The sanctuary has got immense potentials for providing wildlife education. Nearly 30000 tourists visits this sanctuary annually. Five watch cabins are four watch towers are located for wild life conservation.

19/ Nawegaon Lake:
Nawegaon Lake in Nawegaon National Park stretches over an area of 11 sq. km. According to legend, this lake was built in the eighteenth century by Kolu Patel Koli. At present, he is called by the name of Kolasur Deo and his statue can be found on one peak encircling the lake. Local people believe that these idols assisted Kolu in making the Nawegaon Lake.

20/ Hazara Fall:
It is 50 km. away from the district in Salekasa Town. This water fall is cascading, amidst, emerald green vegetation, good camping site. It is just 1 km. away from Railway station in Darekasa.

21/ Navegaon National Park:
The park is situated at southern part of Gondia district. It is located in eastern part of Maharashtra state and constitute area of 133.78 Sq.Km. It has great importance from nature conservation point of view. It is indeed nature priceless assets and beckons one and all to enjoy its picturesque landscape, its pure and fresh air. It has got immense potentials from biodiversity conservation point of view.

The national park has diverse type of vegetation ranging from dry mixed forest to moist forest. The vertebrate fauna of National park includes 209 species of birds, 9 species of reptiles and 26 species of mammals which includes Tiger, Panther, Jungle cat, Small India Civet, Palm Cavet, Wolf and Jackle. Interpretation centre, small museum and library facilities are available at park. Seven Watch cabins and five watch towers are located at park for wild life observation and photography.

22/ Adsa:
A small village in the Nagpur District. The village contains fine old temples. In the temple of Ganpati the image consists of a single stone set up so that worshippers may walk around it. On a hill near the village is a temple of Mahadeo with three lingas, which are believed to have come out of the ground by themselves.
23/ Ambazari Lake:
Ambazari Lake is a picnic spot with dynamic activities. During weekends and evenings, tourists throng to the shore of this lake to have merry making and enjoyments. The lake offers great facilities for thrilling boating experiences. The garden nearby is a theme garden with many amenities for the enjoyment of the children. The major attraction here is the musical fountain dances with the gushing water in tune with the background music and multi-color lights. Many recreational facilities are available in the garden including mini train, swinging Columbus boat, see-saws and number of playing fields. The structure of a mammoth dinosaur at the entrance is very attractive to the visitors.

24/ Butibori:
Butibori is an industrial suburb of Nagpur, India and is developed as 5 Star Industrial district by Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC). The total area acquired is 23.12 square kilometres out of which 14.94 km² is developed. The area is developed economic development of Nagpur city. The area receives water supply from Wadgaon Dam. Butibori also claims Maharashtra's first Food-Park. In order to invite textile industries a common effluent treatment plant is also built.

25/ Dhamma Chakra Stupa:
It is situated in Nagpur, Maharashtra, a location regarded as a pilgrimage center of Buddhism in India. Thousands of pilgrims visit Deekshabhoomi every year, especially on Ashok Vijaya Dashmi and the 14th of October. A great stupa is built at that place. Deekshabhoomi is a sacred monument of Buddhism at the place where Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was converted to Buddhism along with thousands of his followers on October 14, 1956. Dr. Ambedkar's conversion to Buddhism is still a guidance for the masses in India.

Deeksha literally means acceptance of religion. Deeksha is to Buddhism as Baptism is to Christianity. Bhoomi means land. So, literally Deekshabhoomi means the land where people get converted to Buddhism. Deekshabhoomi is famous for its architectural beauty and historical importance. It is also one of the main centers of tourism in India. The stupa is worth seeing due to its architectural beauty. It can accommodate more than 5,000 people. The stupa is made out of Dhaulpur sandstones, marbles and granites. The attractive dome has a height of 120 feet.
26/ Futala Lake:
Futala Lake is a famous lake in Nagpur, which is a favorite hangout place for Nagpur populaces of all age groups. Futala lake, built by Raje Bhosle dating back to centuries, is known for its charming atmosphere and coloured fountains. The pleasant atmosphere and the eye feasting surrounding make it a beautiful picnic spot visited by hundreds of people everyday. The evenings are more beautiful to wander out under the imposing illumination of colored halogen lights.

27/ Japanese Rose Garden:
Refreshing Greenery is the keyword for Japanese Rose Garden in Nagpur. It is located at civil lines in Nagpur and is the best place in Nagpur for morning walks and bird watching. The colorfully painted iron structures in the garden bring the style of the Japanese gardens and hence the name Japanese Rose Garden. The unpolluted atmosphere with plenty of greenish trees and lawns, this well maintained garden of rose is really a marvelous location for doing some morning exercises and meditation. The cool breeze emerging out with fragrance will absolutely soothe your body and mind.

28/ Kasturchand Park
Kasturchand Park is the biggest meeting place in the Nagpur city center. It is located about 1 km from the central railway station. This can hold thousands of audience. All big processions in the Nagpur city culminate in this park with big conventions. Many trade shows are being arranged here. The Park is thriving with all kinds of activities all through the year. Ganesh Chathurthi celebrations in this park are very marvelous and breathtaking. There will be many fairs during this period in this Park.

29/ Khindsi Park:
Famous mainly for its large and picturesque lake. Boating facilities are also offered. Khindsi is very close to Ramtek, in fact you can combine the two places in a single trip.

30/ Musical Garden:
The musical garden is located at Surya Nagar, Nagpur and is built under the direction of Jaiprakash Gupta, NIT trustee. The theme of the garden is Music in and out. The sprawling garden has pleasant ambience and is having a landscaped lawn. It has many attractive musical fountains, with themes of nodes of music, ragas and raganis
conducted by musician. There is an open air theater which can accommodate about 2500 people and the theater is intended for musical concerts. It is a center of attraction for the Nagpur populace.

31/ Nagardhan:
Nagardhan is an old town and was formerly of considerable importance as it gave its name to the district. It was founded by a Suryawanshi King, but Mr. Hiralal supposes it to have been established by King named Nandvardhan belonging to the Shail Dynasty. There is a fort said to have been built by the Bhonslas with brick walls.

32/ Pench National Park:
Situated around 86kms. from Nagpur, this National Park is a place good for a day's visit. It is built around the Pench Irrigation project, a joint venture of the Maharashtra and MP Governments. This park is also known as Jawaharlal Nehru Udyan.

33/ Ramtek Fort Temple:
Ramtek fort temple has a legendary story in its credit. This is assumed to be the sacred place where Lord Rama took rest before leaving to conquer Lanka. The Ramtek fort temple is centuries old with main deity as Lord Rama. The temple is located within a fort which is situated at a calm hilltop. This is a marvelous and cool place to keep off from madding crowds of the city. The unpolluted air in this hillock makes the environment healthy and rejuvenating.

34/ Shri Sant Ganjanan Maharaj Temple:
Shri Sant Gajanan Maharaj is known to most of the people in Maharashtra, India. He stayed most of his life at Shegaon, near Akola district in Maharashtra and has taken "Samadhi" there. His devotees have constructed many temples in different parts of Maharashtra. In every minor/major city of Maharashtra, one will find a Gajanan Maharaj Temple.

The temple of Sant Gajanan Maharaj of Shegaon is promoted by Yogiraj Gajanan Seva Pratishthan in Nagpur. In Nagpur, there are several temples dedicated to Gajanan Maharaj. Reshim Baug (Varhadpande Kaka), Zenda Chowk Dharampeth, the oldest temple after Shegaon, Lakdi Pool, Mahal, Chikhali Layout, and many more.
35/ Shukravati lake:
Shukravati Lake is one of the renowned picnic spots in Nagpur. This is a place away from the hustle and bustle of the crowded city. The lake is located at a natural scenic place. The lake is calm and is a hub of many water bodies. One important attraction here is the centre for Rheumatic diseases sponsored by Nagpur Municipal corporation with the support of Vidharabha Seva Samiti. There is a well equipped Panchkarma centre attached to this centre. This centre offers treatments for variety of rheumatic disorders.

36/ Sitabuldi Fort:
A visit to Nagpur is not complete without a visit to this important landmark of Sitabuldi Fort, nestled on the Twin Mountains. In the year 1857 a British officer, built this fort and since then it has been one of the interesting destinations in Nagpur.

37/ Sri Balaji and Sri Kartikeya Temple:
Sri Balaji and Sri Karitikeya Temple is a Hindu religious destination in Nagpur. It is located at the scenic mount known as Seminary hills. The temple complex enshrines Lord Balaji and Lord Katikeya (Lord Muruga, son of Lord Shiva). This complex is run by Motibagh Shri Skanda Samaj. The temple is renowned as a hub cultural, artistic and spiritual activities. Much praise worthy cultural and artistic events are held here for promoting harmony and well being among the people. This temple complex witnesses flow of devotees of Balaji and Muruga in most of the days.

38/ Tadoba National Park:
Tadoba National Park is the oldest National Park in Maharashtra and is located at the outskirts of Nagpur. It is declared in 1993 as a Project Tiger reserve. Tadoba village is known as the 'the Jewel of Vidarbha'. The name Tadoba is derived from the local deity of the inhabitants Gond tribals.

A marvelous site for the wild life enthusiasts, Tadoba has rich collections of flora and fauna. The main attractions here are the lake inside the park and the rich deciduous teak forest. The lake is the natural habitat of many water birds and the forest shelters many wild species including tigers.
39/ Bajawadi:
This place has great historical worth. It is the residence of the late Shri Jamnalal Bajaj who played host to all the national leaders during the freedom struggle, more specifically, at the time of the Congress Working Committee meetings at Wardha.
In the Guest House attached to Bajajwadi, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sarojini Naidu, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Subhash Chandra Bose used to stay during their visits to Wardha for meeting Gandhiji. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru generally stayed in the main Bajajwadi bungalow during the pre-Independence period. Magan Sangrahalaya Lunches and dinners were arranged in the open space behind the main building. All the national leaders used to take food in the Indian style, sitting on the floor.

40/ Gandhi Gyan Mandir:
It is a public library opposite to Bajajwadi. Various books written by Mahatma Gandhi and books written on him are available here. In addition to this, the library houses a valuable collection of Literature, Economics, Politics, Social Sciences and other subjects. The foundation stone of the Gyan Mandir was laid by Dr. Rajendra Prasad in 1950, and it was inaugurated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in 1954.

41/ Hue En Sang Dhamma Camp and Stupa:
In the premises of the Dam across the Bor river, this Dhamma camp centre and Stupa is established near Bor water storage in Selu Tahasil on a hilly area. Taiwan and England have helped in the construction of this Dhamma. A camp is held here every year which is visited by many visitors from home and abroad. The architecture of the Stupa has been rather remarkably done, and the many statues of Lord Buddha can be seen here in various expressions.

42/ Kelzer Temple:
Kelzer Temple, also known as the Varad Vinayaka Temple, is dedicated to Lord Ganesha. It is believed that the idol of Lord Ganesha was discovered during the period of Arya. A stepped well is situated near the temple which is believed to have been built by Bhima, one of the Pandavas. It was constructed during the reign of the Vakataka dynasty between 250 AD and 500 AD.
43/ Laxmi Narayana Mandir:
This is a temple of Lord Vishnu and Goddess Laxmi. It is big temple built in the year 1905. The inner side of the temple is constructed with marble. Near the temple a medical shop has opened which provide free medicine to the poor people. A number of books of the Sansrit, Prakrit, and Vedas, Upanishads etc in the Hindi language are available in the temple library.

44/ Lord Ganesha Temple, Kelzer:
There is a Varad Vinayak’s (Lord Ganesha) temple at Kelzer which is also known as one of the Ganesh temples from Ashtavinayaka in the Vidarbha region. The sculpture of Lord Ganesha found here belongs to the ancient period of the Aryas.

45/ Magan Sangrahalaya:
This museum is located in the centre of Wardha city. It was inaugurated on 30th December 1938 by Mahatma Gandhi. It has been developed by the well known expert of Gandhian economic system, Dr. J.C. Kumarappa and Aaryanayakam whose extensive efforts brought forward the village industries and village development concept.

46/ Paramdhan Ashram:
Paramdham Ashram was established by Acharya Vinoba Bhave in the year 1934 on the bank of river Dham in Paunar village five miles way from Wardha. Vinobaji longed for self-realization and left home in search of Brahma. Further he thought, Gandhiji s Ashram would show the light he aspired for and so joined it. After an inner call, he left Paunar and initiated unending march for Gramdan and Bhoodan (Donation of land for landless peoples). The idea of Brahma Vidya was crystallized in 1958 during his morning walks with his associates. Vinobaji recognized that the real freedom can come to a group mind, working through the group. However, Bharat Chhodo (Quit India) movement is also continued from this ashram with his leadership.

47/ Sewagram Bapu Kuti:
Mahatma Gandhi came to Wardha in the year 1934. On being requested by the late Jamnalalji Bajaj, he selected the Segaon village for his Ashram or Kuti. Later, this village was renamed as Sewagram. Mahatma Gandhi continued his freedom movement from this ashram. A number of articles used by the Mahatma are kept here. A permanent photo exhibition of Mahatma Gandhi is also maintained near the ashram. Many of the original historical places within the ashram have been maintained in their original form. These include the Adi Niwas, Ba Kuti (Shelter of Kasturba Gandhi), Akhri Niwas, Mahadeo
Kuti, Kishor Kuti among others. A guest house has been set up beside the ashram by the Tourism and Development Department of the Government of India, for the visitors who wish to stay here.

48/ Vishwa Shanti Stupa:
In 1935, Fuji Guruji from Japan came to Wardha and met Mahatma Gandhi. He expressed his desire to set up the Stupas in India. Gandhiji agreed to this, and subsequently the Shanti Stupas were built at eight different places in India. One of these stupas is found at Wardha, and is called the Vishwa Shanti Stupa. It was constructed with the help of Japan in the year 1995. On the stupa, details of the life and history of Lord Buddha are given.

49/ Akola Fort:
Akola Fort(also called Asadgad or Asagad) along with the Narnala and Akot forts forms the major fortifications of the Akola district, Maharashtra, India. It is notable in that it is bereft of any decorative embellishments. There are several inscriptions on the fort. An inscription on the Dahi handa gate gives its date of constructions as 1114 AH (1697 CE), 'during the reign of emperor Aurangzeb when Nawab Asad Khan was minister.' Another on the Fateh Buruj bastion has no exact date. It too mentions the same minister but a different emperor (Shah Alam). One on the Eidgah, contains texts and statement that the building was finished by Khawja Abdul Latif in 1116 AH (1698 CE). On the Agarves gate an inscription in Marathi reads that Govind Appaji in 1843 CE constructed the fort. The latter statement contradicts all the other inscriptions.

50/ Balapur Fort:
The Balapur fort is situated about 26km from Akola city, at Balapur a small town located at the junction of the rivers Man and Mhais in central India. A historical town, with a massively built fort, which is probably the strongest in the Vidarbha and Khandesh regions of Maharashtra. The fort was started in 1721 by Azam Shah, the son of Emperor Aurangzeb and was eventually completed by Ismail Khan, who was the Nawab of Ellichpur.
Situated on an elevated ground between the two rivers, the fort has very high walls and bastions built of the best brickwork of its time. The fort has three gateways, one within the other. With Balapur hailed as an important military station during the times of the Mughals, the fort too was built keeping in mind the town's military responsibilities and position.
Complex architecture used in the fort ensured its safety, as well as eased the discharge of
missiles and other ammunition from within the fort, rendering it one of the most impenetrable forts in the county. During the rains, the Fort gets surrounded by floodwater except at one point. The temple of Bala Devi, from which the town has derived its name, lies just under the Fort, on the southern side. Also in Balapur, 'Chatri' momento by Raja Jaisingh of his horse is famous as well.

51/ Katepurna Sanctuary:
The sanctuary is located in Akola district in Vidarbha region. It is in proximity of Akola and is mostly the catchment area of Katepurna reservoir. This reservoir mostly attracts water birds.
The land vegetation is southern tropical dry deciduous forest and the detailed list of plants includes more than 115 species. Major tree species found in this area are Bahada, Dhaudada, Moha, Tendu, Khair, Salai, Aola, Teude, etc.
The sanctuary is famous for Four-horned Antelope and Barking Deer. Other animals are Black Buck, Wolf, Leopard, Hyena, Wild Boar, Nilgai, Hare, Jungle Cat, Monkey, etc. Many species of common grassland and wetland birds are seen. Peafowl is the common bird spotted by tourist. The Katepurna water reservoir attracts migratory birds.

52/ Narnala Fort:
Narnala is an ancient fortress in the hills in the north of Akot, taluka at a point where a narrow tongue of Akola District runs a few miles in to the Melghat. It has a bungalow and sarai, through no caretaker, and carts can go only as far as this. Just across the courtyard is the tomb of Burhanuddin, sometimes called "the dogs' temple," and beyond it is the Shakkar talao, a tank of some little size.

53/ Narnala Wildlife Sanctuary:
The Narnala Sanctuary comprising of only 12.35 Sq Kms lies nestled in the Satpura Hill Ranges barely 60 Kms away from Akola. The Sanctuary, touching a maximum altitude of 933.50 msl, has temperature varying from 35 to 43 degree Celsius and an annual rainfall that varies from 500 to 900 mm, Lying south of the Melghat Tiger Reserve. The area is well known for its richness of flora and fauna. The Sanctuary area has special historical, biological, mythological, archaeological, scenic and recreational values and is a point of attraction for the tourists and the people of Maharashtra. The rich and varied miscellaneous forests of the area provide natural habitat to birds and wild animals.

54/ Purana River:
The word Purna means Complete. It is also equivalent to word 'Sampurna'. Purna
River was also called as 'Payoshni' or 'Paisani'. ("Amrut") It is Sanskrit word which means Ambrosia. Perhaps it was called as Payoshni/Paisani because it flows through salt water belt but has very a good taste and is very Hygenic. It rises in the eastern Satpura Range of southern Madhya Pradesh state, and flows westward, draining Maharashtra's Marathwada, Vidarbha region before emptying into the Tapti River. The watershed lies mostly in eastern Vidarbha region of Maharashtra state and is nearly 7500 km². It originates in Pokhran Village which is 2 KM away from Bhaisdehi. Bhaisdehi is a district place in Madhya Pradesh adjoining Amravati district of Maharashtra and flows through Akola, Buldhana, Jalgaon, Jalna, Parbhani districts. The river empties into the Gulf of Kambhat near the city of Navsari in Southern Gujarat. Length of Purna River is 170 km.

55/ Raj Rajeshwar Temple:
A pilgrimage to "Raj Rajeshwar Temple" in Akola is done by worshippers of Lord Shiva and has a great historical heritage. During the Marathi calendar month of 'Shravan', there is a large amount of devotees to Lord Shiva, especially on every Monday of the month. The month of Shravan is very sacred according to Hindus, and worshippers travel from long distances to Raj Rajeshwar Temple to worship Lord Shiva.

56/ Shirpur:
There are some important historical forts at Akola, Balapur and Karanja towns. A large number of visitors are visiting Shirpur (a large village in Washim tehsil) to see the temple of Padmaprabha, one of the 24 Tirthankars of the Jains. The Black colored idol of Bhagawan Parshvanath is ancient and is famous amongst Jain Temples in Maharashtra. In addition to the above some important fairs are held in various parts of the district.

57/ chikhaldara Hill Station:
Tourist attractions are Museums, Waterfall, Dharkhura, Bakadari,Muktagiri. There are two musiam at chikhaldara area, one of them is at Maharashtra Forest Rainger's College, Chikhaldara. The sample of wild animals and plants are also available to see. One of the rare 'focils' is also available. Dharkhura has large waterfall and cascade during rainy season's. Howevere access is difficult and one has to walk 5kms from village Chota Barhanpur.

58/ Gugarnal National Park:
The Gavilgarh hill in Maharashtra is a high ridge running east-west which has its highest point at Vairat and forms the south-western boundary of the
Melghat Sanctuary, which is located there. A prime habitat of the tiger, the Melghat area was declared a Tiger Reserve in 1974. The forest is tropical dry deciduous in nature, dominated by Teak Tectona Grandis. The Reserve is a catchment area for five major rivers: Khandu, Khapra, Sipna, Gadga and Dolar, all of which are tributaries of the River Tapti and the core reserve area at the Melghat Reserve is called the Gugarnal National Park. Melghat Sanctuary is the prime Biodiversity repository of the state.

A wide array of flora and fauna crowd the Melghat Sanctuary, making it a paradise for nature enthusiasts. Apart from Teak Tectona Grandis, other species of trees are Lagerstroemia Parviflora, Emblica Officinalis, Terminalia Tomentosa and Anogeissus Latifolia. The primary animals around the reserve are the tiger, leopard, sloth bear, wild dog, jackal, sambar, gaur, barking deer, nilgai, chital, flying squirrel, wild boar, langur, Rhesus monkey, porcupine, pangolin, among several others.

59/ Melghat Tigar Reserve:

Melghat means 'meeting of the ghats' which is just what the area is, a large tract of unending hills and ravines scarred by jagged cliffs and steep climbs. The exquisite hill forests, thick undergrowth and moss-covered trees underscore its virgin confines. It lies at the northern extreme of the Amravati District on the border of Madhya Pradesh, in the southwestern Satpura mountain ranges. If its tigers were not so famous, Melghat might best be known as a 'raptor' or eagle sanctuary! It is, in any event, a birdwatcher's dream come true.

Remember too, that though you may not easily see them, this forest is part of one of India's most vital tiger breeding habitats. As a whole Melghat encompasses an area of 1,676.93 sq. km. which includes the 788.75 sq. km. Melghat Sanctuary and the 361.28 sq. km. Gugarnal National Park in the Vidharba region of Maharashtra. The rest of the buffer zone includes 526.90 sq. km. of reserve forest. Located in the catchment area of the River Tapti, Melghat, a water harvesting forest, supplies 30 per cent of all the fresh water available to the people living in the vicinity.

60/ Shri Ekvira Devi Temple:

Shri Ekvira Devi Temple is situated in the vicinity of Amba devi Temple. This Temple is just a few steps away from Amba devi Temple. This is a very old Temple. It was built around the year 1660 by the great son of Amaravati Paramhans Shri Janardan Swami. Devi (Godess) is a incarnation of Shakti, during the Navaratri festival the celebration are not separate, everybody who visit Shri Amba Devi also
visit Shri Ekvira devi Temple. Ample number of good quality staying facilities are available in various Hotels nearby.

61/ Satidham Temple:
Satidham Temple is situated in the heart of the city at Rallies Plot. There are beautiful idols of Lord Krishna-Radha, Lord Ram and Goddess Sita, Lord Ganesh, Lord Shiva and Rani Satiji placed within the temple. Every year a fair is arranged on the occasion of Janmashthami, which is attended by large number of devotees.

62/ Wan Wildlife Sanctuary:
Located in Melghat area of Amaravati District in Maharashtra, Wan Wildlife Sanctuary is an extension of Melghat Sanctuary. Vegetation consists of dry deciduous forests, the area is rich in tigers, leopards, hyena, wild dogs, bison, sambar deer, barking deer and wild boar. The best time to visit is October to February.

63/ Amba-barva Wildlife Sanctuary:
The sanctuary is located in Buldana District of Vidarbha region. The sanctuary consist of 2.38 sq.km. private land and 124.73 sq.km. Forest land. The forest is Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests. Teak, Ain, Salai, Dhashada are the main tree species. The area is ideal habitat of Tiger, Leopard, Sambar, Wildboar, Barking deer, Chousinga (Four horned deer) and birds.
Best time to visit: October to February. However for animal watching the best time is from April to 15th June.

64/ Anand Sagar, Shegaon:
Shegaon is a town in Buldana district in the Indian state of Maharashtra. Shegaon is now fast developing into a tourist spot with the construction of "Anand Sagar", a INR 3000 million project with landscapes, meditation room, water reservoir, and wonderful artifacts and sculptures.
The entrance of Anand Sagar is quite impresive; cause it is made in such a structure that would mesmerise the tourists.

65/ Balajo Temple Deulgaon:
Deulgaon is a Town in Buldhana district in the state of Maharashtra, India. Deulgaon has an old Balaji Temple which is also popularly known as "Tirupati" of Maharashtra. This temple is founded by Raje Jagdeorao Jadhav in 1665.
Every year there is a local festival called 'Shri Balaji Maharaj Yatra' in the month of October. 'Latha Mandapotsav' is major attraction of the Yatra. 42 nos. of 'Mandaps' are erected in front of Lord Balaji's Temple with the help of 21 wooden pillars called 'Lata'. These wooden pillars are made from Teak wood. Height of each pillar is @ 30 feet and diameter is @ 1.0 foot.

Mandapotsav is celebrated one day before 'Dasara'. On the 10th day from 'Dasara', these wooden pillars are allowed to fall down after 'kirtan', 'kala' and 'dahihandi'. It is also called as 'Lalit'.

66/ Balaji Temple Mehkar:
Mehkar is a town in Buldhana district in the Indian state of Maharashtra. It was previously known as 'Meghankar Nagari'. Mehkar is located near Lonar Lake. It has a temple to the Hindu god, Balaji that is more than 120 years old. The documents written on copper found with Balaji's sculpture are now in the British Museum, England.

67/ Dnyanganga Sanctuary:
Dnyanganga Sanctuary is situated 8 km from Buldhana and 20 km from Khamgaon town of Maharashtra. It is close to the Buldhana Taluk of Buldhana District, near the Dnyanganga River. There are two lakes within the 205 sq km sanctuary. Leopards, sloth bears, barking deer, blue bulls, spotted deer, hyenas, jungle cats and jackals along with tigers give more attraction. About 150 species of birds are there. The ideal time to visit the sanctuary is from January to June. Wild animals are best sighted from February to May.

68/ Lonar Craters Lake:
This place is situated in the Lonar Town in Buldhana District. Lonar ranks amongst the world's five largest craters. Lonar Lake, which was created by a meteor hitting the Earth during the Pleistocene epoch, is a saltwater lake at Lonar in Buldana district. Lonar Lake has a mean diameter of 1.2 kilometres (3,900 ft) and is about 137 metres (449 ft) below the crater rim. The meteor crater rim is about 1.8 kilometres (5,900 ft) in diameter. The circular depression bears a saline water lake in its central portion. It is believed that this lake has been created around 52,000 years ago. It is surrounded by forests with a large variety of birds, particularly peacocks, owls, red-wattled Lapwings and ducks. Gomukh Temple, is located along the rim of the crater. A perennial stream emerges from here and pilgrims visiting the temple bathe in the stream.
69/ Lord Hanuman Nandura:
Nandura is a town in Buldana district in the Indian state of Maharashtra. There is the highest statue of Lord Hanuman in the world. The height of statue is 105 feet high situated besides national highway no. 6.
This statue is 105 feet tall, and the girth of the chest is around 70 feet. The base is around 30 feet, and the tail and the arm measure around 70 feet and 25 feet respectively.

70/ Shri Sant Gajanan Maharaj Temple Shegaon:
Shegaon is famous for the Samadhi of Shri Gajanan Maharaj - a mystic saint as popular as Saibaba of Shirdi. Shri Sant Gajanan Maharaj made his divine appearance in the year 1878 and enlightened millions. He attained samadhi on Bhadrapad Shukla Panchmi 08-09-1910.
The Samadhi Sansthan (Temple) is visited by millions of devotees from far and near. A large number of pilgrims can be seen here, some coming from various parts of India. Allegorically, Shegaon can be described as the Pandharpur of Vidarbha. Thousands of devotees pay their respects at the Samadhi every Thursday, which is regarded as a special day.
A beautiful temple of Lord Rama has also been constructed in the premises of the shrine. Fairs are held here at Shengaon on Ram Navami in Chaitra and on Rushi Panchami in Bhadrapada month of the Hindu calendar.
The Gajanan Maharaj Sansthan (Institution) Temple Trust runs the day to day affairs of the Temple; is headed by the Managing Trustees. Trust runs many services in the spiritual, religious, medical and educational fields. In particular, it runs Shri Sant Gajanan Maharaj College of Engineering (SSGMCE) a famous Engineering College in Vidarbha region.

71/ Sindkhed Rsja, Birth Place Of Rajmata Jijabai:
Sindkhed Raja, a small Town place in Buldhana district, situated 105 kms away from district is known world wide as the birth place of Rajmata Jijabai, the mother of the great Maratha warrior and king, Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.
There are a number of monuments in this small township which owe their existence to Rajmata Jijabai and her father Lakhujhi Jadhav. These monuments like Kalkat, Rang Mahal, Tomb of Lakhujhi Jadhav, Palace of Lakhujhi Jadhav, ancient temple of Neelkantheshwar and Rameshwar have great heritage and architectural value.

72/ Kalamb:
It is an ancient village situated on Nagpur Yavatmal road. There is a typical underground temple dedicated to Chintamani. There is a famous water tank as
'Ganes Kunda'. The village is situated on the bank of river Chakravati. The fair of Shir Chintamani is held in the month of Magh Shudha from Chaturthi to Saptani.

73/ Wani (Shri Ramganath Swami Temple):
Wani is tahsil headquarter situated on the bank of Nirguda river. The famous temple of Shir Ranganath Swami is in this town. Thousands of pilgrims visit the temple from Falguna vadi to Chitra Sud. Shri Ranganath Swami fair is organised here during this period. Wani is an important center of trade in cattle and bullocks. There are Coal Mines near Wani.

Datta Mandir located Niranjan Mahur Dhanki and Jambhora, old temple of Narsinha at Anji (Ghatanjii), Shir Kehetra Kalamb, Khateshwar Maharaj temple at Jodmoha are important places in the district Hot water springs at Kapeshwar at the bank of Painganga River are the points of attraction for the tourists.

74/ Balaji Talao:
Balaji Talao, also known as Deo Talav, is a square tank bound with stone walls. During the construction of Balaji Mandir in 1770, a 'jalakrisdasthana' was laid down. This structure was meant to serve as a resting place for swimmers. Ganesh Chaturthi is a famous Hindu festival that is celebrated at this place with fervour. During this festival, idols of Lord Ganesha are immersed in the tank.

75/ Balaji Temple:
The ancient temple of Balaji is said to have been first built by a local named Bhavani Kala, who was the Subhedar at the local Karanja Thana. He soon became highly respected and was appointed as the 'Divan' (minister) of Sabaji Bhosle and Janoji Bhosle. During the reign of Aurangzeb, apparently the temple idols were hidden beneath the soil, to be discovered years later by a horseman. Records show that the Balaji temple, Washim which is to be seen today was built over a span of nearly 12 years. Bhavani Kala not only built the main shrine for the idols, but also constructed a large area for visiting pilgrims so that they could stay within the temple complex. In addition, a separate area was constructed for the Brahmans to take their meals and rooms were built for administrative offices. The main idol of Balaji is made of black stone and is decorated with ornaments. At the entrance of the temple, you can see the etched words inscribed on the pillars which give the year of the temple as '1700 Shaka'. Some years ago, a stunning gold-plated dome was added to the temple's inner sanctum. On either side of the main Balaji Temple are 2 other
temples: one dedicated to Vyankateshvar Balaji, and the other to Ramchandra. In the latter temple are images of Ramchandra, Lakshmana, Sita, Maruti and Rariha Krishna. The festival of Ramnavami is celebrated here annually.

76/ Padmateerth:
Washim is known to have 108 tirthas, holy places or sacred springs, associated with different gods and rishis. The Padmatirtha is one of the chief Tirthas erected by Vishnu. This tirtha is basically the temple of "Lord Shiva". This is one of the ancient temple in Washim. It is situated near a pond. The ambience of the temple is quite peaceful and spiritual.

NORTH MAHARASHTRA:

North Mahasrashtra also known as Nashik Division. Nasik division has a great geo-political past since this is the area that divides Maharashtra from north India. There are a great many important places all over this division. Sant Dnyaneshwar rendered the Dnyaneshwari, the original Marathi scripture, at Nevase village in this Division. Janmabhoomi of Dadasaheb Phalke, father of Indian Cinema, Nasik is one of the most important pilgrimage centres of India. The Kumbh Mela celebrated every 12 years here attracts millions of people traditionally. Shirdi, where Shri Saibaba breathed his last, Pravaranagar- the seat of the first cooperative sugar factory, Bhagur-birth-place of revolutionary freedom fighter Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, are all located within this division.

Languages:-
Marathi is the official and main language spoken. Various dialects are spoken in smaller parts of northern district that include Ahirani and Bhili .With religious places like Nashik, Trimbakeshwar, ancient Indian language Sanskrit is spoken and widely understood.

How To Reach:
AHMEDNAGAR
BY FLIGHT
Ahmednagar does not have an airport. Nearest airport is Lohegaon Airport.

Ahmednagar
96 km away
Lohegaon Airport (PNQ), Pune, Maharashtra

Ahmednagar
123 km away
Chikkalthana Airport (IXU), Aurangabad, Maharashtra

BY TRAIN
You can easily get regular trains to Ahmednagar from other major cities of the country.
Railway Station(s): Ahmadnagar (ANG), Ranjangaon Road (RNJD), Visapur (VPR), Belwandi (BWD)

BY BUS
There are regular buses from other major cities of the country to Ahmednagar.
Bus Station(s): Ahmednagar DHULE

BY FLIGHT
Ahmednagar does not have an airport. Nearest airport is Lohegaon Airport.

Ahmednagar
96 km away
Lohegaon Airport (PNQ), Pune, Maharashtra

Ahmednagar
123 km away
Chikkalthana Airport (IXU), Aurangabad, Maharashtra

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BY BUS
There are regular buses from other major cities of the country to Ahmednagar.
Bus Station(s): Ahmednagar JALGAON

BY FLIGHT
The nearest Domestic Airport is Chikkalthana Airport, Aurangabad, roughly three hour drive from Jalgaon. The airport is well connected to many major cities like Mumbai, Nagpur and New Delhi etc. The second nearest International Airport is Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport, Mumbai, roughly 412 Kms from Jalgaon.

**BY TRAIN**

It has its own Railway Station named as Jalgaon Railway Junction which is connected to the major cities of Maharashtra. It is linked with the cities like New Delhi, Bangalore, Mysore, Lucknow, Chennai, Kanyakumari, Puri, Ahmedabad, Jaipur and Patna through Lokmanya Tilak Express, Navjeevan Express and Karnataka Express.

**NANDURBAD**

**BY FLIGHT**

Instead of Nandurbar you can get a flight to Vadodara Airport on regular basis.

Nandurbar  
154 km away  
Vadodara Airport (BDQ), Vadodara, Gujarat  
Nandurbar  
145 km away  
Surat Airport (STV), Surat, Gujarat  

**BY TRAIN**

There are regular trains from other major cities of the country to Nandurbar.

Railway Station(s): Nandurbar (NDB), Tisi (TISI)

**BY BUS**

Nandurbar is well connected to other major cities of the country via regular buses.

Bus Station(s): Nandurbar

**NASHIK**

**BY FLIGHT**

Nashik is well connected to other major cities of the country via regular flights.

Airport(s): Gandhinagar Airport (ISK)

**BY TRAIN**

You can easily get regular trains to Nashik from other major cities of the country.

Railway Station(s): Nasik Road (NK), Devlali (DVL)

**BY BUS**

There are regular buses from other major cities of the country to Nashik.
Bus Station(s): Nasik

Accommodation Facility:
4 Star Hotel
1/ Vits Hotel
Pune Road, Nashik - 422011, Near Nasardi Bridge
+(91)-7720090559, 8149222254, Email: www.vitshotels.com

3 Star Hotel:
1/ Gulmohar Pride
Plot No 231, Gulmohar Road, Gulmohar, Ahmednagar - 414003, Near Aurangabad Highway
+(91)-9011342080, +(91)-9890704949, Email: www.gulmoharpride.com

2/ Hotel Yash Grand
Nagar Pune Road, Ahmednagar - 414001, Near Railway Station, Kinetic Chowk
+(91)-9921227788, +(91)-9822981825, Email: www.hotelyashgrand.com

3/ Hotel Raj Palace
Nagar Pune Road, Tilak Road, Ahmednagar - 414001, Near Swastik Chowk
+(91)-8888462222, 8888461111, 8888018186, Email: www.hotelrajpalace.com

4/ Hotel Regaal Palace
M G Road, Jalgaon - 425001, Opposite S P Office, Near New Bus Stand
+(91)-257-2222322, +(91)-9422191622, Email: www.hotelregaalpalace.com

5/ Hotel Royal Palace
43, Mahabal Road, Jalgaon - 425001, Near Janata Bank, JAI Nagar
+(91)-9371447444, +(91)-9823278855, Email: www.hotelroyalpalace.in

6/ Teerth Villa
Mumbai Agra Road, Pathardi Phata, Nashik - 422009, Near Pathardi Phata Anand Nagar
Opposite Sales Tax Office
+(91)-7774079369, +(91)-9405357369, Email: www.teerthvilla.com

7/ Hotel 24 Seven
Mumbai Naka, Nashik - 422001, Bhaba Nagar Mumbai Naka Circle Behind Vasan Eye Hospital Near Mhamarg Bus Stand
+(91)-253-2500044, 2500055, Email: www.hotel24sevennashik.com

8/ Hotel Shree Leela International
Fci Road, Mannmad, Nashik - 423104, Near Bus Stand Beside State Bank Of India
2 Star Hotel
1/ Hotel Minerva
Jilha peth, Jalgaon - 425001, Near New Bus Stand
+(91)-257-2220081, 2220082, 2221467, 2221468, Email:  www.hotelminervajalgon.com
2/ Hotel Dhruv Palace
Plot No 192, Shrikrishna Colony, Temple Main Road, Trimbakeshwar, Nashik - 422212, Toll Naka, Near Devendra Palace
+(91)-7719070107 , +(91)-9011777647,Email:  www.hoteldhruvpalace.com
3/ Hotel Prestige Point
Nandur Naka, Aurangabad Road, Panchavati, Nashik - 422003
+(91)-9130005732 , +(91)-9130005731,Email:  www.hotelprestigepoint.com
4/ Panchavati Yatri Hotel
Plot No 430, M G Road, Panchavati, Nashik - 422003, Chandak Wadi Vakilwadi
+(91)-253-2578782, 2571273, 2572290, 2572291, Email:  www.panchavatihotels.com
5/ Hotel Shalimar Inn
Shalimar Chowk, Shalimar, Nashik - 422001, Near C B S
+(91)-253-2502600, 2502603,(+91)-9422261617,Email:  www.hotelshalimarinn.com
6/ Hotel Happy Times
Mumbai Naka, Nashik - 422001, Gadkari Chowk Near Kalika Temple
+(91)-9225349081 , +(91)-9225349082,Email:  www.hotelwasansinn.com
7/ Hotel Panchavati
Chandak Wadi, M G Road, Nashik - 422001
+(91)-253-2575771, +(91)-9004885601,Email:  www.panchavatihotels.com
8/ Hotel Rajmahal
Rajmahal Restaurant, Sharanpur Road, Old Central Bus Stand, Nashik - 422001, Opposite Old CBSE
+(91)-9823062223 , +(91)-9657183959,mail:  www.hotelrajmahalnashik.com

1 Star Hotel
1/ Hotel Iris Premiere
Station Road, Burudgaon Road, Ahmednagar - 414001, Opposite Anandrishiji Hospital
+(91)-7350001558, 7350001551, Email:  www.irispremiere.in
2/ Hotel Shades Of Royal
Nagar Shirdi Road, Savedi Road, Ahmednagar - 414001, Premdan Chowk Nagar Manmad Road Near Big Bazaar
+(91)-8421067100, 9545454548, Email:  www.hotelshadesofroyal.com

3/ Cool Palace Hotel
M G Road, Nashik - 422001, Near Red Cross Signal, Rajbahadur Hospital
+(91)-9822297666 , +(91)-9623080044,Email: www.hotelcoolpalace.com

4/ Rain Forest Resort
Village Ballaiduri, National Highway 3, Ipatpuri, Nashik - 422403, Before Ghoti Toll Naka
+(91)-9594806826, 8422880188, 8422880192, Email: www.rainforestigatpuri.com

5/ Pooja International Hotel
Bhagat Palaza, Trimbak Road, Nashik - 422007, Opposite Zilla Parishad
+(91)-9422752890, 9822075709, 9226718434, Email: www.poojainternational.in

Things To Do In North Maharashtra:
1/ Ahmednagar Fort:
The Ahmednagar Fort is located in the heart of the city of Ahmednagar, Maharashtra. It was the headquarters of the Ahmednagar Sultanate. In 1803 it was taken by the British in during the Second Anglo-Maratha War. Later it was used by the British Raj as a prison. Currently the fort is under the administration of the Armoured Corps of the Indian Army.
The fort was built by Ahmed Nizam Shah. India's first prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a book The Discovery of India in this fort when he was detained by the British in 1942.

2/ Alamgiri:
Alamgir is situated near Bhingar on Pathardi road. Aurangzeb died at the age of 91 at the very same place, his body was taken to Khultabad, near Aurangabad and buried there. This historical place also houses a Masjid and Baradari where meetings used to take place.
The library near the masjid has rare Qurans, dating back to the time of emperor Aurangzeb. One of the Qurans here was written by the emperor himself.

3/ Black-Buck Sanctuary:
There is a sanctuary for Black-Buck at Rehkuri in the Karjat taluka of the Ahmednagar district. The total area of the sanctuary is 340 hectares,
wherein exceeding 400 black bucks and 300 Chinkara antelopes can be seen. The total sanctuary, is surrounded by agricultural cultivation outside. Many a times it used to happen, that the antelopes destroyed the crops. It was hence that a fence which gives a mild shock generated from solar means is raised along the sanctuary borders.

4/ Chandbabi Mahal:
It is 13 km from Ahmednagar city. Situated on the top of a hill, it has a view of the city lights at night. It is visible from almost anywhere in Ahmednagar City. This tomb can be seen from any part of Ahmednagar, it is commonly known as "Chandbibi Mahal". But it is a tomb of Sultan Khan II the famous minister of Murtaza nazam Shah I. The hill is about 3080 feet high from sea level.

The building is plain but having Eight sided platform. By the simple contrivance of a stone terrace built about twelve feet high and 100 yards broad the tomb seems to rise with considerable dignity from the centre of an octagon. The tomb has angularholes so placed that rising and setting sunlight falls on it.

5/ Harishchandragad Fort:
Harishchandragad is a hill fort in the Ahmednagar region of India. Its history is linked with that of Malshej Ghat, and it has played a major role in guarding the surrounding region. This fort has following fascinating spots:

- Saptatirtha Pushkarni : To the east of the temple is a well-built lake called “Saptatirtha”. On its bank are temple-like constructions in which there are idols of Lord Vishnu. Recently these idols have been shifted in the caves near the temple of Harishchandreshwar.

- Kedareshwar Cave : This is the cave of Kedareshwar, in which there is a big Shivlinga, which is totally surrounded by water. The total height from its base is five feet, and the water is waist-deep. It is quite difficult to reach the Shivlinga because the water is ice-cold.

- Konkan Kada(Konkan cliff) : The most interesting point on this fort is this cliff, which has always fascinated many people from many years. The cliff faces west and looks down upon the Konkan. From here, one can have a breathtaking view of the surrounding region and the setting sun. This cliff is not just vertical, it is an overhang, almost like a cobra's hood. It has been climbed many times. Sometimes a circular rainbow can be seen from this point.

- Taramati peak : Also known as Taramanchi. This is the topmost point on the fort. It is the 2nd highest peak in Maharashtra. Leopards are seen in the forests beyond this peak.
- Temple of Harishchandreshwar: This temple is a marvelous example of the fine art of carving sculptures out of stones that prevailed in ancient India. It is about 16 m high from its base. Around this temple there are a few caves and ancient water tanks.

-Nageshwar Temple near Khireshwar: This is a great antique construction, and diverse artistic works are seen on this. On the ceiling of the temple are beautiful carvings. The main attraction of the carvings here is the 1.5 m long sculpture of Lord Vishnu in the sleeping posture, popularly known as "sheshshayi Vishnu" in Marathi.

6/ Maldhok Bird Sanctuary:
Beautiful birds called the great Indian bustard (Maldhok) which is not seen at any other place is seen in Karjat, Shrigonde, Nevase talukas. This region has been declared a sanctuary for these birds. The sanctuary occupies space of nearly 300 hectors. September to December is the best period to visit.

7/ Ratangadh Fort Bhandardara:
Ratangadh Fort is also counted amongst the popular attractions of Bhandardara hill station. It once served as the fortress of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, when it was captured by his army. The adventure lovers as well as nature lovers will find the place bliss, as it has a number of trekking trails and provides amazing views of the valley below.

8/ Sai Baba Temple, Shirdi:
Shirdi is a town located in Rahata Town in Ahmednagar District in the Indian state of Maharashtra. It is famous for the pilgrimage place 'Sai Baba Temple'. Shirdi is the abode of the famous Indian saint Shri Saibaba, and is a small town fragrant with the devotional strength that ropes in devotees from the world over. Shirdi is one of the most revered among the spiritual destinations of India and is situated in the Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra near the sacred city of Nasik.

Both Hindu and Muslim pilgrims visit this town from far corners of India and tourism in Shirdi is gaining huge popularity, drawing considerable number of foreign tourists as well. The key attractions of Shirdi are Sai Baba mandir (temple) and his samadhi (memorial), Dwarkamai (mosque), Gurusthan, Chavadi, Lendi Baug, Maruti Mandir, Chawadi and Samadhi of Abdulbaba.

9/ Samadhi Mandir, Shirdi:
A wealthy devotee of Sai Baba, Shreemant Gopalrao Buti from Nagpur built this temple in 1917-1918. He wished to install the idol of Muralidhar (a Hindu
deity) here, but Sai Baba himself became the deity and after he passed away, his Samadhi (memorial) was built here using white marble. This temple is also known as Sai Baba Temple and features exquisite silver pillars ornamented with elaborate designs.

10/ Shani Shingnapur:
Shani Shingnapur or Shani Shingnapur or Shingnapur or Sonai is a village in the Indian state of Maharashtra. Situated in Nevasa taluka in Ahmednagar district, the village is known for its popular temple of Shani, the Hindu god of the planet (graha) Saturn. Shingnapur is 35 km from Ahmednagar city.
The shrine for Shani compromises of a five and a half feet high black rock installed on an open-air platform, which symbolizes the god Shani. A Trishula (trident) is placed along the side of the image and a Nandi (bull) image is on the south side. In front are the small images of Shiva and Hanuman.
Generally, the temple has 30-40,000 visitors a day, which swells to around three lakh (i.e. three hundred thousand) on amavasya (the new moon day), believed to the most auspicious day to appease Lord Shani.
In front of this temple is an assembly hall that can accommodate 600 devotees and a part of the hall showcases different things used by Sai Baba during his lifetime. It is one of the prime tourist attractions in Shirdi and is frequented by numerous tourists all the year round.

11/ Umbrella Falls:
Umbrella Falls are situated near the Wilson Dam and with their breathtaking splendor, will make you in love with them. However, the only problem is that the falls can be enjoyed only during the monsoon season, when the rain waters increase the water level of the Arthur Lake.

12/ Wilson Dam:
Wilson Dam is one of the most popular attractions of the Bhandardara hill station of Maharashtra. The dam was built on the Pravara River, in the year 1910, and resulted in the creation of the Arthur Lake. Perched at an altitude of around 150 meters above sea level, the dam is one of the most popular sites in the region, for going on a picnic.

13/ Anjneri:
An important pilgrim center, as the birthplace of Lord Hanuman, Ajneri is located on the Nasik-Trimbakeshwar road. Numerous Jain temples scattered on the landscape
evidences that this lovely place was a Jain settlement earlier. A mountainous terrain amidst the lustrous greenery makes Anjneri a popular tourist location. Its rocky surroundings offer a perfect spot for rock climbing.

The serene ambience of the hilly area is renowned for the Institute of Numismatic Studies - a unique museum, which is considered to be one of its kind in Asia. It provides an authentic history of Indian numismatics through photographs, articles, line drawings, replicas and real coins. A famous locality with a glorious, Ajneri is all set to enthrall the visitors with its wide-ranging attractions.

17/ Buddha Pagoda, Igatpuri:

Igatpuri is a city and a Hill Station municipal council in Nashik District in the Indian state of Maharashtra. It is located in the Western Ghats. The station lies in Nashik District, between Mumbai and Nashik Road on the Central Railway. Igatpuri is known for its Buddhist Pagoda for Meditation called Vipassana and wada pavs.

18/ Chambharlena:

The city of Nasik and the adjoining areas are famed for scores of temples and holy places. One among such sacred spot is Teerthraj Gajpantha, which is a holy places of the Jains and Chambharlena caves are a portion of this famous place. Placed atop of the hill at an elevation of 400 feet, commands a panoramic sight of the valley below. These cave offers a tranquil ambience suitable for rumination. Gajapantha Teerth where the caves are a part consists of other important structures like a small hut, a temple, among other things. The popular belief is that Chamaraj the King of Mysore built Chambharlena in 600 BC. Hence the caves obtained the name "Chamer Caves" or "Chambhar Caves" in the local lingo.

19/ Dadasaheb Phalke Samarak:

The Dada Saheb Phalke is the legendary figure who was the progressive spirit behind the century old Indian Cinema. A memorial to this great visionary, Dadasaheb Phalke Smarak is committed towards edifying, devout and rational development. The building contains a place for meditation, a main conference hall and an exhibition center. The Samarak also displays with an eloquent version of the works of the Dadasaheb Phalke. Dadasaheb Phalke Smarak spread across a vast extend of 29 acres, and it holds a pretty garden in its courtyard. Placed in the pretty surroundings of a majestic Pandava caves, Dada Saheb Phalke Smarak is one among the busiest attractions in Nasik.
20/ Dudhsagar Waterfalls:
Located at a panoramic place, Dudhsagar Waterfalls in Someshwar is regarded as one among the best in the entire world itself. This cascading cataract is a favourite picnic spot in the city, which offers picture book scenery. The waterfalls reach its zenith during monsoon season when the cascade displays plenty of water in it.

The 10-meter stretch of this cascade is often crowded with young people since it helps to evoke the adventurous spirit in them. Another remarkable fact about this lovely falls is its creamy white water that gained it with the pretty name Dudhsagar. Carved steps on the rocks makes access to the top of this lovely spot effortless.

21/ Ganga Ghat:
One of the famous holy places in India, Nask is a hub of religious activities, which are centered around the sacred banks of the Godaveri River. The banks of this holy river is wizened with well maintained ghats and numerous temples. These bathing ghats reverberate with holy recites of people who gathers there to offer the last rituals of their beloved ones. Ganga bathing ghat whose waters are presumed to cleanse the sins, offers an awe-inspiring view to the spectator. The majestic Ganga ghat, looks incredibly stunning in the twilight, when the holy waters of the sacred rive is enlighten with multitude of oil lamps and hovers of flowers.

22/ Godavari River:
The Godavari is a river that runs from western to southern India and is considered to be one of the big river basins in India. It originates near Trimbak in Nashik District of Maharashtra state and flows east across the Deccan Plateau into the Bay of Bengal near Rajahmundry in East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh.

23/ Jain Mandir:
A huge newly built temple complex dedicated to Jain saints, Jain Mandir is located at Vilhouli, Nasik. This pretty three-storied shrine presents a different architectural grandeur than that of the other temples. Shree Dharmachakra Prabhav Tirth, which is popularly called as Jain Mandir is constructed with white marble and pink sand. The ground floor of these eloquent building houses a Pravachan Hall, where sermons and meditations take place "Choumukhji" is placed in the first floor and the third floor is reserved for "Ashtapadji". One among the deities of this Mandir is the 24th thirthankara of the Jains.
This amazing deity weighs 12 ton and it is made up of Panchdhatu. Situated in a serene ambience, all the idols enshrined in this temple adorns a serious outlook.

24/ Kalaram Temple:
Kalaram Temple is a temple built by Peshwas and is an important pilgrimage site. This temple is famous for the great procession that are held here during Ramnavami, Chitra Padwa (New year day for Hindus) and Dasara. This temple is completely build of black stone and the tip is made up of 2 tons of gold. After a Satyagraha by Dr. B.R Ambedkar in 1930, Harijans were also allowed into the temple.

25/ Kapileswara Temple:
One of the oldest temples in Nasik, the Kapaleshwar Temple, is dedicated to Lord Shiva. This fabulous shrine is located on the serene ambience of the sacred river Godavri. Absence of Nandi Idol in the temple premises is a mystery. Generally, all Shiva temples have an idol of Nandi Bull, which overlooks its master's sanctum. An architectural marvel, this Shiva temple is a must see holy spot in Nasik. The temple displays an unparalleled tranquility and the unruffled atmosphere of this sacred shrine would be crowded with devotees on the festive occasions of Shivratri and Shravani Somvar.

26/ Naroshankara Temple:
An 18th century temple dedicated to lord Sankara, Naroshankara temple is popularly called as Ganga of the South India. This temple is constructed by Naroshankar Rajebahaddur in 1747. Unique style of architecture, which is called Maya, is a classic example of the 18th century structural design. The stunning sculptural works on the exterior exhibits strings of intricate designs. Each section displays some sort of ornamental works that contains elaborate laceworks, peacocks wearing blob garlands, statues of the saints in Padmasana and an assembly of animals. These elegant designs illustrate the rich tradition of Hinduism, which includes not only human beings but also the entire universe. Other conspicuous formations, which are worth watching, include Naroshankar Bell and Barasati.

27/ Panchavati:
All religious activities in Nasik are centered around the majestic Godavri River, especially on its Northern banks. Considered as the most holy spot, Panchavati is believed to be a shelter to Lord Ram, Lakshman, and Sita during their exile.
This sacred spot gets its name from the five banyan trees that stand by the riverside. Believed to be a part of the Dandakaranya Forest, Panchavadi is the right option to begin the tour. Since this place acquire a prominent place in the epic, people frequent here to take a holy dip so that they will be cleansed from their sins.

28/ Pandav Leni Caves:

A cluster of Hinayana Buddhist rock cut caves dating from around the 1st century BC Pandavleni caves, are located on the Trivashmi hills. Remarkably carved doorways and brilliant sculptures are the main characteristics of Pandavleni caves, which might have been used as the dwelling places of the monks. Out of the 24 caves, 3, 10, 18 caves are really worth mentioning for their outstanding sculptures. The caves houses icons of Buddha, Jain Teerthankara Vrishabdevo, Ambikadevi, Veer Manibhadraji and Bodhisattva. The interiors of the caves were popular meeting places for the disciples, where sermons were concerned. Proficiently molded water tanks on the rocks make one astounding.

29/ Ramkund:

The 'Ganges' of the south, Ramkund in the sacred river Godavari, draws countless pilgrim every year. The popular belief is that Lord Ram had his bath here, at some stage of his exile. To commemorate that the devotees frequents here to have a holy dip. In 1696, Chitirao Khatarkar built a holy tank on the spot where it is believed that Rama and Sita took their bath. Devotees gather here to plunge their beloved's ashes on the strong belief that it will help the dead to get salvation. One among the alluring picnic spots, at Ramkund the river Godavari takes a 90 degree bend and that spot is considered as the most holy by the pilgrims.

30/ Sita Gupha:

Sita Gufaa is believed to be the place where Sita was kidnapped by the demon king Ravana. The literal connotation of Gufaa is a cave and it is located at the western side door of Kalaram Temple. The nearby premises of the temple holds five Banyan trees and that is the reason the place is called by the name Panchavati. The cave has idols of Lord Ram, Sita and Lakshmana. The cave is accessible only through the help of a narrow staircase. Other significant importance of this temple is that the Shivlinga in the temple is the same idol, which was worshipped by Sita. It is one of the main attractions of Nasik.
31/ Sundarnarayan Temple:
A Vaishavite temple on the lofty west bank of the Godavari, Sundarnarayan temple is built by Gangadhar Yashwant Chandrachud in 1756. The main deity Lord Vishnu, flanked by Lakshmi and Saraswati adorns the sanctum of the temple. There are small carvings of Hanuman, Narayana and Indira on the walls. The east-facing temple has three porches with balcony seating, lobed arches and globular domes. Angled eaves and serpentine pediments head the doorways inside the porches.
The temple presents imposing architecture especially the vaulted niche, which strikes a chord with the Mughal sculpture. Other significant feature of this finely carved stone temple is that it is erected at such an angle that on 21st March, rays of the rising Sun first fall exactly upon the idols.

32/ Tapovana:
Once a part of the holy Dandakaranya forest, Tapovan is a pictorial spot and has a close association with the epic Ramayana. Tapovan literally means a place which is reserved for rumination and reparation. Besieged in the richness of lush greenery, Tapovan presents a tranquil ambience. This place might be used by great sages for meditation.
It is believed that it was here that Laxmana - brother of Rama, cut the nose of Shurpanakha, the sister of Ravana. This sacred place has temples of Laxmana and Hanuman. This stunning locale enthralls the tourists mind with Godavari's noiselessly babbling stream, long stretch of green woods and proximity to jungle's flora and fauna.

33/ Maha Kumbhmela:
The Maha Kumbhmela is The most awaited and the most outstanding event India witnesses. Kumbhmela is a religious festival which is a world known event and is celebrated every 12 years. This spectacular event is celebrated in four famous pilgrim sites, Allahabad, Haridwar, ujjain, and Nasik. Nasik is the biggest of them all with over three and a half million devotees attending it to take a holy dip in the sacred Gangothri. It is said that, to save the nectar from Demons the Gods had to stay on earth for 12 heavenly days which are equal to 12 earthly years, that is why this grand Kumbhmela is celebrated every 12 years. The exact time of the celebration are decided according to the position of stars and planets.
The next Maha Kumbh mela in Nasik is slated to be held in 2015 starting on August 15th till September 23rd. Kumbha mela is not just a ritual that id followed blindly, it is a very
scientific and thought through tradition of the Hindu culture. In the month of Kumbh mela, residents of Nasik are in a festive mood and they put all there daily chores aside to enjoy the color and brightness of the city.

34/ Trimbakeshwara Temple:
This is one of the 12 sacred jyotirlingas. This temple which is devoted to Lord Shiva was built in 1730 by Baji Rao Peshwa. It is said that the source of Godavari river lies few hundred feet above the temple. Although the Non-Hindu are not allowed inside but they can go up till the steps and take a look inside. one will see the combination of both Malwa and Meru style in its architecture. It is not difficult to reach this temple as there are regular bus service from Nasik to Trimbakeshwara Temple.

35/ Vihigaon Waterfalls:
Vihigaon is situated in the outskirt if the Nasik. One can go there to see the waterfall. The water is rappelling over 120 feet of gushing waterfall there. Canyoneering is a brand new sport that's becoming very popular all over the world. Western Ghat have many waterfalls and flowing streams that offer plenty of opportunity to enjoy this sport. This unique, multi-sport adventure combines rappelling, down-climbing and river tracing in a deep valleys. Exploring trails following down the steep waterfalls is an adventure experience of a lifetime - go where very few have had the privilege to roam! Imagine yourself in the midst thick forest at the top of tropical waterfalls with surprises each step of the way.

36/ Anerdam Wildlife Sanctuary:
Anerdam Wildlife Sanctuary is situated on southwestern range of Satpura range in Shirpur Tehsil of Dhule District. It shares boundaries with Yawal sanctuary other sanctuaries in Madhya Pradesh. The sanctuary was once very rich in wildlife, now it is trying to regain its previous status. Best time to visit the sanctuary is November to February. Common animals and birds found in this area are:

- Animals : Barking Deer's, Chikaras, Hares, Porcupines and Jungle Cats. Monitor Lizard is the common reptile in this sanctuary.
- Migrant Animals : Hyenas, jackals, wolves and wild boars
- Birds : Peafs, qualis, partridges, egrets, herons, cormorants, corts, spot bills and owls
- Migrant Birds : Brahminy Ducks, cranes, stokes and waders
37/ Laling Fort:
Dhulia is known for an old and ruined fort occupying the top of the hill. It is a place of considerable antiquity and the fort is supposed to have been built during the region of Malik Raja Faruqui. Which subsequently granted to his eldest son. It was in this fort that, Nasir Khan and his son Miran Adil Khan were besiegied in 1437 by the Bhanrnani general till they were relieved by an army advancing from Gujrath. Laling has also two hemadpanti temples in a decyed condition and a rained hemadpanti well.

38/ Prakashe:
Prakashe, a village in Shahade tehsil, situated on the bank of Tapi river has been known as center of pilgrimage since 17th century. Recent excavations by the Archaeological survey of India at this place have disclosed details of the Chalcolithic Period of the History of Maharashtra.

Temples of Prakashe are well built and are considered sacred. The most important is the Kedareshwar temple which has double 'Gabbara' the first one holding a linga of Kedareshwar Mahadeo and the second one that of Kashi Vishweshwar. It is commonly believed that after making the pilgrimage of all the tirthakshetra of India.

The next important temple known as Gautameshwar Mahadeo temple is built by Rani Ahilyabai Holkar situated on the banks of river Gomai. Other famous temple is Sangameshwar Mahadeo temple built in Muslim style and look as if it were a converted mosque. To the west of the village is temple of goddess Mansapuri with a 13.71 meters long and width 5.49 meters mandap supported on 16 pillars all bearing some remarkable carving.

The Kashi Vishweshwar temple built by one Dwarkadas is the most neatly and cleanly maintained temple in Prakashe. Its door frame is beautifully decorated by lovely patterns and designs.

39/ Rajwada Mandal:
Shri Vishvanath Kashinath Rajwade the great historian of Maharasthra died on 31st December 1926, leaving behind a good collection of Sanskrit and Marathi manuscripts numbering about 3500 and also a collection of historical documents and papers. The Mandal was established on 9th January 1927 at Dhulia with the object of erecting a fire proof building to house the late Shri. Rajwade's collection for a safe keep and making it available to scholars and students working in the field of history, sociology and literature.
The Mandal is interested in carrying out research work and publication. Soon the mandal published “Dhatu Kosh” and “Namadi Shabda Vyutpati Kosh.” The Mandal runs a journal ‘Sanshodhak’ through which much of the writing of the late Rajwade have been published. The Mandal maintains of modest Museum containing copper plates, coins, acroliths miniatures, painting, fine manuscript. Besides there is a picture gallery exhibiting large portraits of many historical personages as well as research scholars.

40/ Songir:
Songir in Dhulia city known for its antique fort. It was previously the chief town of Songir Sub division which was subsequently, abolished and Songir incorporated in Dhule Taluka in 1820. It is of same manufacturing importance with skilled workers in brass and copper.

The historic fort has easy access and is entered through a stone gate still in good order. An inscription on this gate dated 'Shake' 1497 (1575A.D.) only state that 'Ugrasen, son of Mansingh was very brave'. Inside the fort there is a handsome old reservoir and a fine old well. Ramnents of broken pipes of the old water systems that must have existed on the fort in the days gone could still be seen.

41/ Thalner:
Thalner in Shirpur Taluka was farmer capital of Khandesh known for fort. According to the local grant in the being of the twelth century, while the country for 32.18 km. round was 'without a light' and twenty seven of its forts were deserted. Thalner prospered under Javaji and Govaji of the Tale subdivision of Gavalis or Ahirs. At that time, Dautaltrao son of Bajirao of Daulatabad come to people Khandesh and finding Thalner flourishing etablished.

Javaji's family as head men of town. Late in 1370 Firozshah tughlaq granted Malik Raja Faruqi. On his death in 1399 Malik left Thalner to has second son Malik Iftikar. But 1417 with the aid of Sultan of Malva, Nasir Khan wrested it from his brother. In 1498 Thalner was invested by Mahmood Begada, king of Gujrath, whose army laid waste the district and would not retire till arreas of tripute were paid.

In 1511 Mahmood Begada granted Thalner with about one half of Khandesh to Malik Hisamuddin a noble of his court. But is the next year, Hisamuddin was murdered and Thalner restored to Khandesh. In 1566 it was the scene of the defect of the Khandesh Kind Miran Mohammad Khan.
42/ Toranmal:
Toranmal occupying the highest range of the Satpudas covering, Akrani Tehsil is a hill station and the only place of its kind attracting the tourists. It is nearly 144.84 kms from Dhule. Toranmal enjoys a salubrious and cool place even during the hot season. It is long narrow land with a height of 1036.32 meters above sea level. Even at this height, there is a large natural lake know as Yashwant lake adding beauty to the already present spot.

About one and half kms away there is a valley called Sitakha where in a wall like formation could be seen standing erect. There is also the echo point. The government has already set up fully furnished holiday camps and a restaurant for the visiting tourists. There are two temples dedicated to Gorakhnath and Nagarjun, where a fair is held on Mahasivratri day. Toranmal also has historical impotance in that which is supposed to be the ancient capital of the Mandu dynasty.

43/ Changdeo Temple:
Changdeo Temple is located at beautiful natural location in back water area of Hatnur dam. The location also has confluence of Tapi and Purna rivers. The Temple is given Protected Monument status by ASI India with its rich design and ancient art work done.

44/ Gavtala Forestry:
This forestry has Deity Chandika's ancient times temple. The full moon day in the month of chaitra and kartik are observed here with special celebrations.

It also has Bhaskarachya Herbs centre and a fountain originating from the Titur River. Hemandpanthi Mahadev Temple, Pitalkhora Caves are in this forestry, with some of the rare wild life animals which add to the essence of the forest.

45/ Khandesh Mahotsav:
Khandesh Mahotsav seeks to celebrate the true spirit of Khandesh and to highlight the brightest and the best of Khandesh. The main objective of the Mahotsav is to provide an assured platform to encourage local art, culture, tradition and every other type of talent that this land is blessed with.

The first inaugural festival is to be held on 28, January, 2010. The fun and frolic of the Mahotsav can only be felt rather than being explained. So please do join the celebration!!!

The Mahotsav is being organized by the Jalgaon Tourism Development Khandesh Mahotsav Trust in collaboration with the Department of Tourism, Government of Maharashtra, and
with valuable support from the Jalgaon city Munciple Corporation, the Zilha Parishad Jalgaon, and most importantly the people of Jalgaon from corporate houses to self-help group.

46/ Parola Fort:
Parola fort was built in 1727 and the size of the fort is 160 to 130-sq-meters. It is believed that the fort belongs to the father of the Great Rani of Jhansi, Laxmibai. Hence, Parola is believed to be the native of Rani Laxmibai.

47/ Shivdham:
Shivdham is a religious place located in Ratnapimpri village of Parola taluka and has nicely designed and maintained Lord Shiva temple and has huge number of devotees during Shivratri period. The most trusted place amongst devotees and so the number of devotees visited is huge in numbers.

48/ Astamba:
Asthamba one of the religious place of Nandurbar district is in Akrani Town. One of the popular fair of tribals from south Gujrat and north-west Maharashtra is the Astamba fair. This fair is held during Diwali festival session for 10 to 15 days. Geographically Astamba is situated in block of Nandurbar District. Astamba is a mythological character from Hindu epic called Mahabharat. Tribals say he is also known as Ashvasthama, a male character and son of Dronacharya.

49/ Dargah of Hazrat Syad Allaudin urf Imam Badsah:
The Dargah of Syed Allaudin urf Imam Saheb’s dargah as popularly known is perhaps the most conspicuous site of Nandurbar Town. It is on a hilltop at extreme end of the township. From the dargah the entire township can be seen. The Dargah of Imam Saheb is a very big structure with a number of larges entry gates on the way.

The night view of the dargah is mesmerising. The lighting and decoration at night is awesome.

50/ Datta Temple, Sarangkheda:
Sarangkheda is a village in Shahada taluka in Nandurbar district of Maharashtra state in India. Sarangkheda village is situated around 15 km South of Shahada on the bank of Tapti River.
Shri Datta temple is at Sarangkheda. Every year a big fair is organised on the eve of Datta Jayanti. This Datt Mandir is almost 100 year old and renovated around 40 years ago. It is believed that idol of Datta has been brought from Mahur in Nanded district. Recently a barrage is built just near the bridge in east direction to supply water for irrigation and drinking.

51/ Toranmal Hill Station:
Situated at an altitude of 1461 m, Toranmal is perhaps one of the most peaceful places on earth. Toranmal falls in the Nandurbar district of Maharashtra, surrounded by Satpuda hills. Flanked by the 7 hills of the Satpuda range, Toranmal nestles among varieties of flora and fauna. It is one of those rare places which are not crowded by many people but the natural beauty deeply touches every visitor.
Narrow hill roads, fanned by thick wood, Toranmal, has beautiful lakes and old temples. Yashvant Lake is visited my many every year. It is a natural lake and offers breathtaking views of the hills. The Goraknath and Nagarjun temple are visited by thousands of pilgrims. The grand fair of Maha Shivratri takes place in front of Goraknath temple every year from March to April. This fair attracts hundreds of people every year. People from different states also visit this fair.
The village is known for annual fair and main attraction of fair is horse bazar or horse trading. The fair is of 2 weeks long and attracts thousands of people and people comes from different part of country to buy horses for many purposes like horse riding, farming etc.
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