

# MAHARASHTRA





*Unspoilt*

*Unhurried*

*Untouched*

*Unexpected*

*Unconfined*

*Unparalleled*

**UNLIMITED!!!**





# Facts about Maharashtra

Area	307,713 kmsq
Capital	Mumbai
Population	112,372,972
Official language	Marathi, Hindi, English
<b>Climate</b> Summer Monsoon Post Monsoon Winter Spring BEST TIME TO VISIT	March-may(22-39 degree) June-Sept(20-27 degree) Oct-Nov(23-33 degree) Nov-Feb (12-14 degree) Jan-March Sept-Feb



# HISTORY

Dating back to as far as Asokan reign in 246 BC, the name of Maharashtra State existed. It was believed that the emperor had sent an embassy to this rich land during his kingship. During the 3rd century BC emperor Asoka ruled the region of Maharashtra. The state had undergone several changes of hands in regard to its administration. The celebrated Islamic rulers of Delhi captured a significant portion of Deccan during the 13th century BC. The possession of the state went in hands of Sultanate of Bijapur and remained under this Sultanate for 150 years. The emergence Marathas was noted during the beginning of 17th century. The political prominence of Marthas was gained during the reign of Chhatrapati Shivaji Bhosale..The Marathas continued to show their gallantry even during the time of British colonization in India.





## **ADVENTURE**

Lonavala(Rajmachi Fort)  
Sayahadri Hills  
Nagpur(Waki Woods)  
Nagpir(Tadoba National Park)



## **SPIRITUALITY**

Pune(Osho Ashram)  
Pune(Shirdi)  
Mumbai(Haji Ali)  
Mumbai(Mahalaxmi temple)



# **CITIES FAMOUS FOR**

## **ROMANCE**

Raigad(Matheran)  
Mumbai(Elephanta caves)  
Pune(Konkan Beaches)  
Nashik(Igatpuri)  
Mahabaleshwar

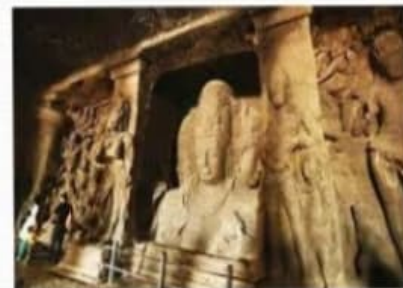


## **WELLNESS**

Thane(Shahapur)  
Vishwanand

## **HERITAGE**

Aurangabad(Ajanta)  
Aurangabad(Ellora)  
Mumbai(Elephanta)  
Mumbai(Kanheri Caves)



# MUMBAI



**NEW**

**Zing**

WEEK DAILY 7PM | FRIDAY 8PM

**BOLLYWOOD MADNESS**

**SOUL MUSIC**

7pm  
with  
couple

Sat @ 6:30pm  
All the madness of  
Bollywood news

Sat @ 11pm  
Best of Bollywood music  
with hits

Hollywood movies DAILY @ Mon-Fri 11am & Sat-Sun 12pm



# History Of Mumbai

Bombay or Mumbai as it is now called, is the capital of the state of Maharashtra, and the largest and most populous city of India.

Historically acquired as a colonial exchange, Bombay formed a part of the dowry of Catherine of Braganza, a Portuguese princess who married Charles II of England in the 17th century. Originally, Mumbai was a cluster of seven islands, namely Colaba, Little Colaba or Old Woman's Island, Worli, Parel, Mazgaon, Mumbadevi and Mahim. The islands created a natural harbour and offered an ideal place for maintaining Britain's trade links with India. This realisation was chiefly responsible for linking the seven islands, massive land reclamation and creating the city as we know it today.

The city has changed several hands through the centuries. First it was the Aryans from North India. Then came the Mouryas and the Satvahanas followed by the Silaharas and the Yadavas. The Sultans of Gujarat and the Portuguese invaders came next. Finally, in the 17th century, it became a part of the British accession.





## **Mumbai Excursions:**

### **❖Elephanta Caves**

Elephanta caves are in the magnificent Elephanta Island, which is 11 km from Mumbai. It has beautiful carvings, sculptures, and a temple of the Hindu God, Lord Shiva.

#### **How to reach the place**

### **❖Kanhari Caves**

The location of the Kanhari caves is so green with wooded hills and valleys, and it is at a distance of 42 km from Mumbai.

#### **How to reach the place**

### **❖Marve, Manori and Gorai**

These three beaches are the villages very close to Mumbai. Now this place has become quite industrialized, but its beauty remains the same.

Tourists can reach Marve within an hour, as it is just 40 km from Mumbai.

#### **How to reach the place**



### ❖ Mandwa and Kihim

Kihim and Mandwa is nearly 10 km away from Mumbai. Kihim has dense coconut trees that give a pollution free green environment. One can also enjoy perfect tent stay and a wonderful surfing.

#### how to reach

### ❖ Bassein

Bassein is in the peaceful location, which is 77 km away from Mumbai. It is closely similar with the India's sultry beach state of Goa. The Portuguese cuisines served by the locals are really delicious.

#### How to reach

### ❖ Khandala, Lonavala and Karla

Locating at an altitude of 625m, these hill stations for its beautiful hills, deep green valleys, huge lakes, historic forts waterfalls etc.

#### How to reach





## **Mumbai Tourists Attractions:**

### **❖ Gateway of India**

Gateway of India is regarded to be the starting point for most tourists who want to travel around the Mumbai city. This 26m-high structure has four turrets and intricate latticework carved into the yellow basalt stone. [How to reach](#)

### **❖ Marine Drive**

Marine Drive is the place where Mumbaites hang out to cool down a while from the steamy hurried and busied life. The beach, it is also known as called Queen's Necklace. [How to reach](#)



### ❖ Juhu Beach

Juhu is one of the most popular and posh beaches of India. This fizzing beach on the shores of Arabian Sea is the place where one can find the bungalows of Bollywood stars. Tourists can enjoy horse and donkey rides, dancing monkeys, acrobats, cricket matches, toy sellers etc. here. [How to reach](#)



### ❖ Essel World

Essel World offers over 40 exciting rides, games, and attractions. The Water Kingdom is said to be the largest of its kind in Asia. It is a perfect destination for a one-day holiday. [How to reach](#)





# PUNE



# History Of Pune

Down the centuries, Pune has been ruled by several dynasties. The earliest evidence found (copper plates of 758 A. D. and of 768 A. D.) reveals that the Rashtrakootas ruled this region then. At that time, Pune was referred to as Punaka Vishaya and Punya Vishaya. Later on, the city has been mentioned as Kasabe Pune. After the Rashtrakootas, Pune was ruled by the Yadava dynasty.

After the fall of this dynasty, it came under Muslim dominance till the middle of the seventeenth century. With the emergence of Chhatrapati Shivaji, who founded the Maratha empire, Pune became known to the Delhi Sultanate. Shivaji, 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. Dadaji Konddev, Shivaji's mentor, developed Pune city.

After the death of Shivaji in 1680 and the cold blooded murder of his son Sambhaji, Aurangzeb named Pune as Muhiyabad. Pune gained importance during the period of the second Peshwa Thorala (senior) Bajirao who ruled from 1720 to 1740. He was instrumental in urbanising Pune city and encouraged the setting up of Peths or wards in Pune. He constructed the famous Parvati Temple complex, a pride of Pune city.





## Pune Excursions:

### ❖Panshet Dam

Tourists can visit Panset Dam for water sports. Here one can try kayaking or wind surfing at the newly developed water sports complex. Special facilities for speedboats and water scooters too are available. [How to reach](#)

### ❖Bhatghar Dam

It is only 40 km from Pune. Bhatgar Dam is the highest river dam wall in India, which is built on river Velvandi, Bhatgar Dam. Fun lovers often visit the dam. Government buses are available between Pune and Bhatgar Dam. [how to reach](#)

### ❖Pimpri Chinchwad

Chinchwad is about 15 km away from Pune, Maharashtra. The Ganesh Temple in Chinchwad is very famous place, and a Yatra takes place in the month of 'Shravan' [How to reach](#)



## Pune Tourist Attractions:

### ❖ Osho Ashram

Osho Ashram, also known as the Osho Communal Centre is located at the greenery area of 17 Koregoan Park of the city. The Ashram offers a variety of expensive courses on meditation. Osho Ashram attracts a number of devotees each year. [how to reach](#)



### ❖ Tribal Museum

It is near the railway line, which is just east to the railway station. Maharashtra is a vast country and there are uncountable numbers of tribal in this country. Having different languages, these tribes have their own food habits, taboos, and beliefs - in short distinct cultures. [How to reach](#)





### ❖ Raja Dinkar Kelkar Museum

The museum has nearly 20,000 collections of objects paintings, handicrafts, armour-suits, musical instruments and many other objects of art and artifacts collected from all over the world.

How to reach



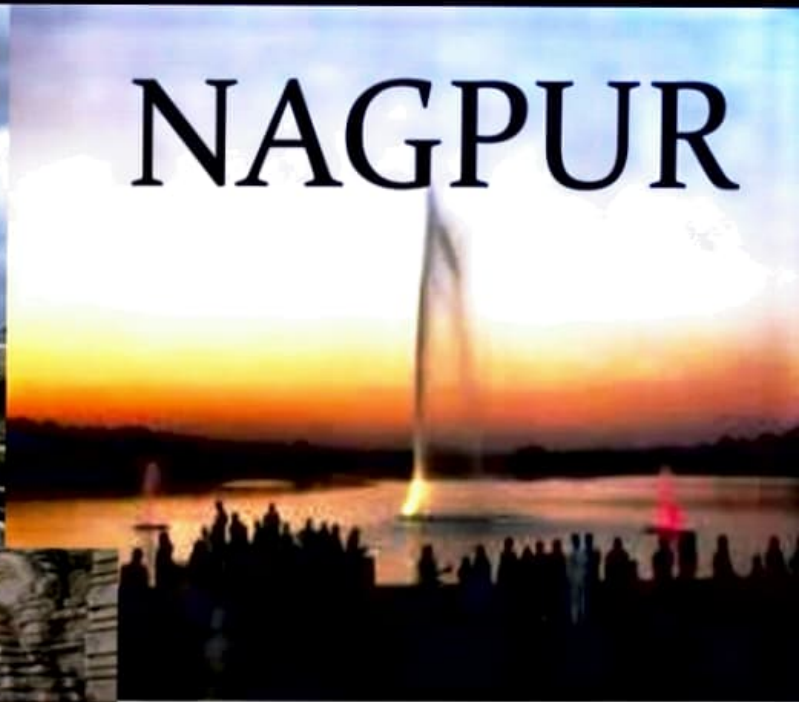
### ❖ Kasturba Gandhi Memorial

It is located within the serene locality of Aga Khan Palace in Pune. It is widely known as Kasturba Gandhi Memorial and is built in memory of Mahatma Gandhi's wife Kasturba Gandhi who breathed her last in this palace. The exquisite white marble memorial or **Kasturba Samadhi** is designed by the noted architect Charles Correa. Kasturba Gandhi's ashes are kept here and a statue of Mahatma Gandhi has been built near by the memorial. **Kasturba Samadhi** is accompanied by a National museum in memory of Kasturba Gandhi.





# NAGPUR





# History Of Nagpur

The present city was founded in the early 18th century by Bhakt Buland, a Gond prince of the kingdom of Deogad in the Chhindwara district. Seeing the advantage of civilized life in Delhi, he started to build Nagpur as his new capital. His successor Chand Sultan continued the work. Eventually the control of Nagpur slowly passed on from the Gonds to the Marathas. It became the capital of the Bhonsles. In 1811 Pindaris attacked Nagpur. Bhonsles again lost to the British in 1817 and Nagpur came under British influence. In 1853 Raghuji III died without an heir to his kingdom. As a result, the city lapsed into British control under Lord Dalhousie's Doctrine of Lapse.

In 1861, Nagpur became the capital of the Central Provinces. The advent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway (GIP) in 1867 spurred its development as a trade centre.

After Indian independence, Nagpur became the capital of Madhya Bharat state (C.P. and Berar). In 1960, the marathi majority Vidarbha region was merged with the new state of Maharashtra and Nagpur was designated the second capital of Maharashtra state, alternating with Bombay as the seat of the Maharashtra state legislature.



## Nagpur Excursions:

### ❖ **Aadasa**

Aadasa is located at a distance of 45 km from Nagpur. This small village has a plethora of ancient and magnificent temples. There is also a Ganapati Temple here, which is worth to be visited. This place is easily accessible from Nagpur with many buses are plying from Nagpur, Kamleshwar and Saoner.

#### How to reach

### ❖ **Khekranala**

Khekranala is situated at a distance of 55 km from Nagpur. There is a beautiful dam at this place. The location of the site is green and beautiful.

#### How to reach





### ❖ Markanda

Markanda is a cluster of nearly 24 temples, which resembles the architecture of the Khajuraho temples. This small town is located on the left bank of Vainganga River, which is famous as a religious site.

[how to reach](#)



### ❖ Dhapewada

Dhapewada Lake is 8 km from Ramtek and 60 km from Nagpur. This place has a small temple of Vithoba lies peacefully on the banks of the Chandrabhaga River. It has a variety of water sports to offer as well.

[how to reach](#)



### ❖ Nagardhan

Nagardhan too has a fort, which is believed to be constructed by the Bhonsles. Gifted with an abundance of wild life, Nagzira has a wildlife sanctuary resting in natural domains that are a harmonious combination of lush greens and water bodies. [how to reach](#)



## **Nagpur Tourist Attractions:**

### ❖ **Gavilgad Fort**

It is located near the hill station of Chikhaldara in Amravati district. The Hindu rulers originally constructed Gavilgad fort. It is located at a height of about 370 ft above sea level (MSL). Historians believe that it is 200-300 years old. [how to reach](#)



### ❖ **Magnificent Forts of Balapur**

The forts of Balapur are named after goddess Baladevi. Balapur has turned into a seat of pilgrimage and a tourist spot over the years. It is located between the two rivers of Mana and Mhais. This place is at a distance of 6 km from the railway station. [how to reach](#)





### ❖ **Lonar Lake**

Lonar Lake is the third largest natural salt-water lake in the world. The lake also has a dam of 1800 m.

how to reach



### ❖ **Vidarbha Pandhari Kundinpur**

It is located on the banks of Wardha River in Tiwsa Tehsil of Nagpur. It is about 120 km from Nagpur. There organize an annual ten-day fair during Karthik Purnima that attracts not less than 50000 devotees

