

JIWAJI UNIVERSITY, SOSTTM  
GWALIOR

***PRESENTATION OF MAHARASHTRA***

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CLASS– B.T.M. 2<sup>ND</sup> SEM*

# GEOGRAPHY OF TOURISM

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मंगल देशा, पवित्र देशा

महाराष्ट्र देशा





# Maharashtra

**Maharashtra** is a state in the western region of India and is India's second-most populous state and third-largest state by area.

Ancient and medieval Maharashtra included the empires of the Satavahana dynasty, Rashtrakuta dynasty , Western Chalukya , Mughals and Marathas .It is bordered by the Arabian Sea to the west and the Indian states of Karnataka , Telangana , Goa , Gujarat , Chhattisgarh\_, Madhya Pradesh and the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. The major rivers of the state are Godavari, and Krishna.

# Maharashtra

Capital and largest City –: Mumbai

Area –: 307,713 sq km

Area rank –: 3<sup>rd</sup>

Population[2011] –: 112,372,972( 2<sup>nd</sup> )

Districts –: 36

Chief Minister –: Devendra Fadnavis

Tourism Minister :– Jayakumar Jitendrasinh  
Rawal

Literacy Rate –: 82.9% (2011 census)

# Maharashtra

Formation -: 1 May 1960

Language :- Hindi , Marathi , English

Animal :- Indian giant squirrel

Bird :- Yellow-footed green pigeon

Tree :- Mango

Flower :- Lagerstroemia speciosa

Dance :- Lavani

Sport :- Kabaddi

Butterfly :- Blue Mormon

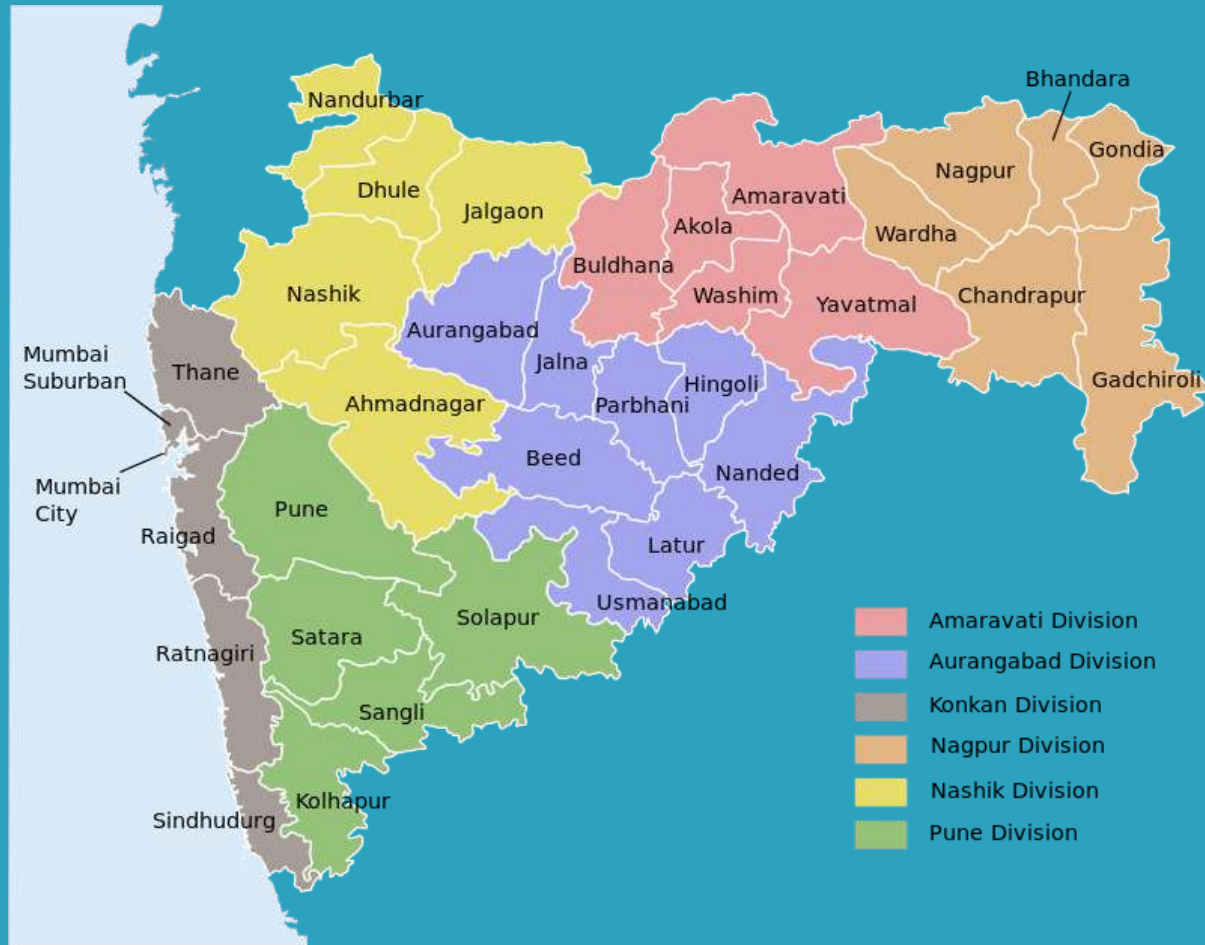
# Maharashtra

Maharashtra consists of six administrative divisions :-

1. Amravati
2. Aurangabad
3. Konkan
4. Nagpur
5. Nashik
6. Pune



# Maharashtra





# Climate

**Maharashtra has typical monsoon climate, with hot, rainy and cold weather seasons.**

Summer :- march – may(22–39 degree)

Monsoon :- june – sept(22–27 degree)

Post monsoon :- Oct – nov(23–33 degree)

Winter :- Nov – feb(12–14 degree)

Spring :- jan – march

Best time to visit :- sept – feb

# Unesco World heritage sites

Ajanta Caves

Ellora caves

Elephanta Caves

Chatrapati Shivaji

Terminus (victoria  
terminus)

# AJANTA CAVES

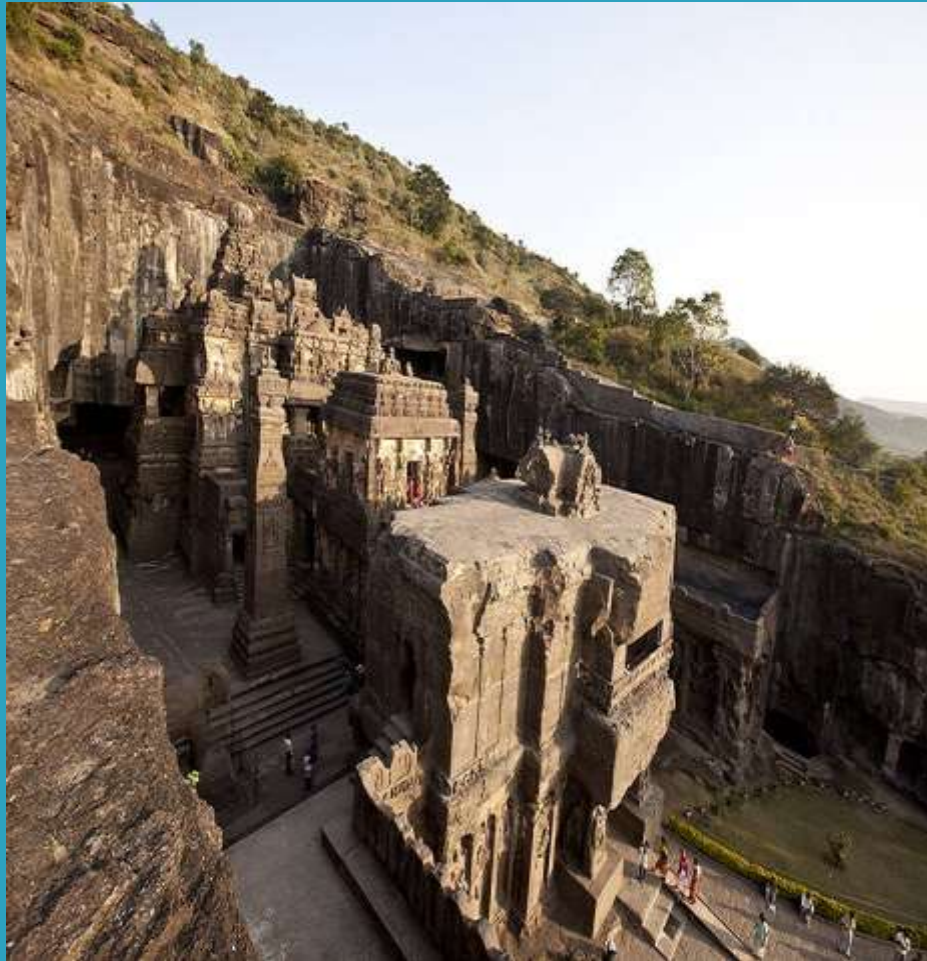
The first Buddhist cave monuments at Ajanta date from the 2nd and 1st centuries B.C. During the Gupta period (5th and 6th centuries A.D.), many more richly decorated caves were added to the original group. The paintings and sculptures of Ajanta, considered masterpieces of Buddhist religious art, have had a considerable artistic influence.



# ELLORA CAVES

These 34 monasteries and temples, extending over more than 2 km, were dug side by side in the wall of a high basalt cliff, not far from Aurangabad, in Maharashtra. Ellora , with its uninterrupted sequence of monuments dating from A.D. 600 to 1000, brings the civilization of ancient India to life. Not only is the Ellora complex a unique artistic creation and a technological exploit but, with its sanctuaries devoted to Buddhism, Hinduism and Jainism, it illustrates the spirit of tolerance that was characteristic of ancient India.





# ELEPHANTA CAVES

Elephanta caves are a network of sculpted caves located on Elephanta Island, or Gharapuri (literally "the city of caves") in Mumbai Harbour, 10 km (6.2 mi) to the east of the city of Mumbai. The island, located on an arm of the Arabian Sea, consists of two groups of caves — the first is a large group of five Hindu caves, the second, a smaller group of two Buddhist caves.



# CHATRAPATI SHIVAJI TERMINUS

**Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (CSTM)**, is a historic railway station and a UNESCO World Heritage Site in Mumbai, Maharashtra, India which serves as the headquarters of the Central Railways. Designed by Frederick William Stevens with the concept of Victorian Italianate Gothic Revival architecture and meant to be a similar revival of Indian Goth (classical era) architecture, the station was built in 1887 in the Bori Bunder area of Mumbai to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria. The new railway station was built on the location of the Bori Bunder railway station and is one of the busiest railway stations in India, serving as a terminal for both long-distance trains and commuter trains of the Mumbai Suburban Railway. The station's name was changed to Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus in March 1996.





# RELIGIOUS DESTINATION

Shree Siddhivinayak Ganesh Temple

Shree Mumbadevi Temple

Haji Ali Dargah

Shirdi Sai temple

Takhat Sachkhand Shri Hazur Sahib



# Shree Siddhivinayak Temple

## Siddhivinayak Temple

is in Mumbai,  
Maharashtra.

Siddhivinayak Lord Ganapati/Ganesh is worshipped in the temple. The temple dates back to 18th Century. Vinayak is considered to be one of the Ashta Vinayak shrines of Maharashtra, celebrating eight instances of legends related to Ganesha.



# Shree Mumbadevi Temple

Mumbadevi Temple is in Bhuleshwar, Mumbai. This temple is dedicated to city's patron Goddess Mumbadevi, Mumbai's resident deity. Legends say the structure of the temple is about six centuries old and it is believed be the work of Mumbaraka, a sadistic giant who frequently plundered the city at the time.



# Haji Ali Dargah

The **Haji Ali Dargah** is a mosque and dargah (tomb) located on an islet off the coast of Worli in the southern part of Mumbai. Near the heart of the city proper, the dargah is one of the most recognisable landmarks of Mumbai. the dargah contains the tomb of Sayed Peer Haji Ali Shah Bukhari.



# Shirdi Sai temple

Shirdi, a small village in Kopargam Taluk, in Ahmadnagar, Maharashtra is regarded to be an important pilgrimage place in India as sage Sai Baba lived here till his death. It is about 285 km, which is 6 hours drive from Mumbai.





# Takhat Sachkhand Shri Hazur Sahib

Takhat Sachkhand Shri Hazur Abchalnagar Sahib is the most important Gurdwara situated in Nanded, Maharashtra. It is one of the four high seats of Authority of the Sikhs. Guru Gobind Singh, the 10th Sikh Guru died in Nanded and his ashes are buried in the Sach Khand Shri Huzur Gurdwara on the side of the river Godavari.





# Trimbakeshwar Temple

*One of the holiest places that occupy a special position in the religious beliefs of every Hindu is Trimbakeshwar. One reason is that it is among the 12 'jyotirlingas' dedicated to Lord Shiva. Located in the Trimbakeshwar tulaka of Nashik district where the river Godavari originates at the adjacent hill of Brahmagiri, the place has both historical and mythological significance because of the presence of several caves which have had association with the 'Nath' sect.*



# Famous Natural Sites

Panghani Hill Station

Lonar crater lake

Kaas plateau

Tarkarli beach

Lonavala

# Panchgani

At a distance of 18 km from Mahabaleshwar and 104 km from Pune, Panchgani also called Paachgani is a famous hill station and municipal council in Satara district of Maharashtra. It is one of the top hill resorts in Maharashtra and among the best hill stations near Pune & Mumbai cities. Panchgani is one of the popular Tourist places in Maharashtra.



# Lonar Crater lake

Created by a meteor impact during the Pleistocene Epoch, The Lonar Crater lake at Lonar in the Buldana district. It looks scary, but that's where the fun in going there is.





# Kaas plateau

Situated in the Western Ghat Sahyadri range (25 km from Satara), the Kaas Plateau is known for various types of wild flowers which bloom during August–September every year. The entire plateau looks breathtakingly beautiful with flowers of all kinds growing there. Also, on the south of the plateau we have the Kaas lake, another tourist attraction. It became a part of a UNESCO World Natural Heritage Site in 2012.



# Tarkarli beach

Tarkarli is a small village in the Sindhudurg district. The Tarkarli beach is known to have lovely, clear water that also house a lot of activities like snorkeling, scuba diving and white water rafting.



# Lonavala

One of the classics. Lonavala is situated between Mumbai and Pune, and it's known to be the best place to ride out to, and chill. Best time to go there: Monsoons. Preferably with someone you love.





# CULTURE ATTRACTION

# LAVANI DANCE

The Lavani dance is a blend of traditional dance and song, which is specifically meant to enchant the beats of 'Dholak', which is an instrument similar to the drum. The dance is being performed by gorgeous ladies wearing 9-yard saris. These women move their bodies on the pulsating beats of the traditional music. Lavani is a word which originated from 'Lavanya', which means beauty.



# POVADAS

Povadas are ballads of Maharashtra which describe events of the life of great Marathi leader, Shri Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. He had a highly respected place in the hearts of people and is still alive in their thoughts. With the help of these ballads, Shivaji, a great hero of his time, is remembered



# MUSIC

Shahiris and Powada Sharang Dev, a 13th-century composer, was from **Maharashtra** as well. One of semi-classical **music** forms of **Maharashtra** is " Natya Sangeet " which is a minor version of **Musical** Opera in western world. Natya Sangeet or Sangeet Natak has almost a 200-year-old tradition in **Maharashtra**.

# Art And Craft

The fine art and craft of Maharashtra is evident through the crafts like, Bidriware, Kolhapuri Chappals, Kolhapur Jewelry, Mashru & Himroo, Narayan Peth, Paithani Sarees and Warli Painting. The hand-made leather chappals and sandals from the district of Kolhapur are known as the Kolhapuri chappals. They come in various styles, quality of leather and design for both men and women. Another famous craft from the same district is the Kolhapur Jewelry and the special type of necklace called Kolhapur saaj.

# Fair And Festival

**Nasik Kumbh Mela :-** is the most important Hindu spiritual gathering in India that comes once every three years, rotating between four major Hindu pilgrim centers of India – Allahabad, Haridwar, Ujjain and Nasik.

**Ganesh Chaturthi :-** Ganesha festival, also known as 'Ganesh Utsav' is the biggest festival in Sangli and the nearby areas of Maharashtra.

**Rath Yatra :-** A festival called Janmotsava is celebrated at Sansthan Shri Kalaram Mandir, Panchavati, Nashik every year. The festival, which spans 15 days begin from the first day of Chaitra till Chaitra Purnima.

**Navaratra Mahalaxmi Fair :-** Navaratra Mahalaxmi Fair is celebrated for ten days from Ashvina Sud.1 to Ashvina Sud. 10 at Navaratra Mahalaxmi Temple of Jalgaon district in Maharashtra.

# Fair And Festival

**Narali Poornima** :- Narali Poornima marks the end of monsoon season in Maharashtra. It is celebrated on the full moon day of the month of Shravan. People offer coconuts to the sea. The festival also marks the beginning of the new fishing season.

**Shivaji Jayanti** :- Shivaji Maharaj was the greatest ruler of Maharashtra. So, Maharashtrians have a great regard for this Maratha ruler. To give a respect, the birthday of Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

**Elephanta And Ellora festival** :- are another festival for dance and music organised by the Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation (MTDC). It is organised in the month of February.

**Vat Pournima** :- Wat Pournima is the festival for Maharashtrian women, which is celebrated in the month of Jeshth (May-June). Women observe a fast and tie threads around a banyan tree and pray for the same husband in every birth.



# Cuisine

1. Kaju Kothimbir Vadi:—A classic Maharashtrian snack made of gram flour, spices and an addition of cashew nuts.



2. Batata Vada:—This goes out to all the potato lovers. Potatoes are mixed in masalas, coated in besan batter and deep fried to perfection.



# Cuisine

3. Pav Bhaji :- The traditional hit of Maharashtra, the heart-throb of India, learn to cook the classic pav bhaji in the comfort of your kitchen space.



4. Aamti:-Cook your traditional dal the Maharashtrian way. Yellow gram dal or tuar dal is cooked with spices, curry leaves and an additional dose of special Maharashtrian goda masala.



# Cuisine

5.Misal pav:- Cook up potatoes in a melange of hot *masalas*, team it up with bread to create a perfect , wholesome Maharashtrian meal.



6.Pooran Poli :- Break a sweet bread! This Maharashtrian bread is a sweet delight for your taste buds. Gram flour parcels are stuffed with a sweet mixture of *dal*, infused with jaggery and saffron.



# OTHER ATTRACTION OF MAHARASHTRA



# RIVERS

**GODAVRI RIVER** –The **Godavari** is the second longest river in India after the river Ganges having its source at Trimbakeshwar, Maharashtra. It starts in Maharashtra and flows east for 1,465 km (910 mi) emptying into Bay of Bengal.





# RIVERS

The **Krishna River** is the fourth-biggest river in terms of water inflows and river basin area in India, after the Ganga, Godavari and Brahmaputra. The river is almost 1,300 KM long. The river is also called Krishnaveni. It is a major source of irrigation for Maharashtra , Karnataka, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.



# NATIONAL PARK

Chandoli National Park

Gugumal National Park

Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve

Sanjay Gandhi National Park



# How to reach to each destination

**By Air :-** There is basically one major international airport in Maharashtra i.e. the Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport of Mumbai. Apart from that, the city also has a domestic airport – Santa Cruz Domestic Airport. The airports at Nagpur and Pune also operate a few international flights, apart from the usual domestic ones. The cities of Kolhapur and Aurangabad also have a domestic airport of their own.

**By road :-** There are a number of National Highways and State Highways crisscrossing Maharashtra, which make it easier for any visitor to visit the state by road. Infact, through these highways, you can easily approach the state from any and every part of the country. Apart from that, you can easily get buses and taxis from the numerous cities in Maharashtra to travel within as well as outside the state.

# How to reach

**By Sea :-** Since a number of cities in Maharashtra are situated on sea banks, you can also go there via ship from the neighboring countries. Apart from the international naval port at Mumbai, there are a number of other minor ports in the state. Thus, reaching Maharashtra by presents no problems for the tourists.

**By Rail :-** The largest as well as the most important railway station of Maharashtra is situated in Mumbai and is known as Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus. From there, you can get trains to almost every part of India. Apart from that, there are railway stations in Pune, Nashik, Nagpur, Kolhapur, Aurangabad, Amravati, etc. In short, Maharashtra is well connected with the other states via railways.

# State rank in term of foreign and domestic tourist

Similarly, in terms of top ten States to get foreign visitors during 2016, Maharashtra stood second with 44.0 lakh visitors. Tamil Nadu with 46.8 lakh stood ahead of Maharashtra. Uttar Pradesh (31.0 lakh), Delhi (23.7 lakh), Rajasthan (14.8 lakh), West Bengal (14.7 lakh), Kerala (9.7 lakh), Bihar (9.2 lakh), Karnataka (6.3 lakh) and Goa (5.4 lakh) were the other states in the top ten ranking. These top ten states accounted for 88.4% of the total number of foreign tourists in the country during 2014.



Thank  
you

