

### Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation



MAHARASHTRA TOURISM

#### Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation

Commonly abbreviated as <u>MTDC.</u> It is a body of the Government of Maharashtra responsible for development of tourism in the Indian state of Maharashtra. It 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.

Maharashtra is the <u>4th most</u> visited state in India by foreign tourists and attracts many tourists from different states. More than <u>51 Lac</u> foreign tourists arrivals annually.

#### According to a report of Ministry of Tourism

41,56,343 tourists was came to Maharashtra tourism in 2013, 38,59,464 in 2011 and 43,89,098 tourists was came to Maharashtra tourism in 2014. (Growth rate 6%)

### According to a report of Ministry of Tourism tourists came to India



# Month Wise and Some District Wise Total Visitors

in the							a fro	om ,	Apr	il 20	)11	till	
District	11- Apr	11- May	11- Jun e	11- Jul y	11- Au g	11- Sep	11- Oct	11- Nov	11- Dec	12- Jan	12- Feb	12- Mar	Tot al

March 2012 (in LACS)													
District	11- Apr	11- May	11- Jun e	11- Jul y	11- Au g	11- Sep	11- Oct	11- Nov	11- Dec	12- Jan	12- Feb	12- Mar	Tot al
MUMB	232	251	253	244	263	271	274	283	292	231	216	222	303

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**PUNE** 

**NAGP** 

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### MAIN CITIES TO VISIT



## Mostly foreigners come from these countries in Maharashtra-



**Africa** 



Germany



USA





Asia





United kingdom



### **Facts about Maharashtra**

Area	307,713 kmsq						
Capital	Mumbai						
Population	112,372,972						
Official language	Marathi, Hindi, English						
Climate							
Summer Monsoon Post Monsoon Winter spring	March-May(22-39 Degree) June To September(20-27 Degree) October-November(22-33 Degree) November-February(12-14 Degree) January-March						
BEST TIME TO VISIT	SEPTEMBER-FEBRUARY						

#### **ADVENTURE**

Lonavala(Rajm achi Fort) Sayahadri hills Nagpur (waki woods) Nagpir(Tadoba) **National** park



**ROMANCE** 

#### **SPIRITUALITY**

**Pune (Osho Ashram)** Pune(Shirdi) Mumbai(Haji Ali) Mumbai(Mahalaxmi Temple)

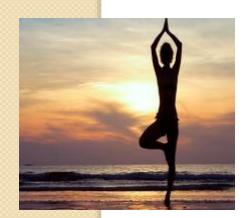
appreciation

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**Cities Famous** For



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



#### **HERITAGE**

**Aurangabad(Ajanta)** Aurangabad(Ellora) Mumbai(Elephanta) Mumbai(Kanheri caves)



**WELLNESS** 

Thane(Shahapur) Vishwanand





### 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 portugues princess who married charles II of England in the 17th century. Originally Mumbai was a cluster of seven island namely 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.

#### **Mumbai Excursions**

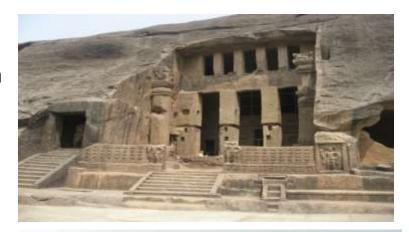
#### Elephanta caves

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.



#### Kanheri Caves

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



#### 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.



#### Mandwa and Kihim

Kihim and Mandawa 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.

#### 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.

### Khandala, Lonavala and Kai

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



#### **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.

#### 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.



### 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, cricketmatches, toy sellers etc.



### Essel World

Essel World offers over 40 exciting rides, games, and attractions. The Water Kingdom is said to be the largest of its kind







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.

An exquisite example of indo-islamic architecture, associated with legends about doomed lovers, the dargah contains the tomb of Sayed Peer Haji Ali Shah Bukhari.





### **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.



#### 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.



### 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.



#### 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 Mahatama Gandhi's wife Kasturba Gandhi who breathed her last in this palace.



### Shirdi Sai Baba Temple

Sai Baba of Shirdi (28 September 1835 – 15 October 1918)

Shirdi is located approximately 296 km from Mumbai, capital of Maharashtra and 186km form Pune. It is called the Land of Sai.

### How to reach

### Rail

Shirdi now has a new railway station called "Sainaga Shirdi", which became operational in March 2009.

#### Road

Buses and taxis play from these railway stations and locations to and from Shirdi. Shirdi can be reached by bus from any of the following cities in Maharashtra State

(India): Ahmednagar, Mumbaii, Pune, Mane, Nashik, Akluj, Dhule, Nagpur and Aurangabad.

#### <u>Air</u>

Shirdi Airport is being constructed at Kakdi (Kopargaon taluka), 14 km southwest of Shirdi. Root for shirdi airport is shirdi - Nandurkhi bk(4 km)-Korhale(8 km)- Kakadi(14 km).



### 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.



### Khekranala

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



### 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.





### Lonar Lake

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

### **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.





### Cuisines











### Dances

Gifted with its rich culture and traditions, Maharashtra has different types of dance forms.

- Povada is the dance form that showcases the lifetime achievements of the Maratha ruler Shivaji Maharaj.
- Lavani and Koli dance forms entertains maharashtrians.
- Dindi and Kala are the religious folk dances.









### Costumes



As Maharashtra is a vast state, the people of this colourful state wears different

es of costumes, take different sines, different forms of dances and sic according to the physical features of their locality. Generally, men wear dhoti and pheta in olden days, while women wear cholid saree.







### Handicrafts

Handicrafts Maharashtra has a wide variety of handicrafts available. These art and craft showcases the true spirit of Maharashtrian culture. Different categories of Maharashtra handicrafts are:



Sawantwadi Crafts





**Leather Works** 

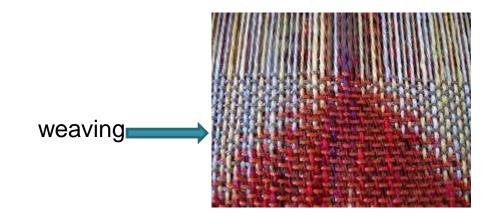




#### Mashru and Himroo



Ajanta paintings, warli paintings





### **Festivals**

The Maharashtrians are a vibrant, earthy people for whom life itself is a celebration. Small wonder then that all festivals in Maharashtra are celebrated with abundant fervor and enthusiasm. These times provide a unique opportunity to absorb Maharashtrian culture, with all its colorful customs, rituals and traditions. The various festivals celebrated here are:

- Naag Panchami
- Narali Pournima
- Gokul Ashtami
- Gudi Padwa
- Pola
- Makar Sankranti







### Fairs

Maharashtrians celebrate every fair with great fervour and enthusiasm. The sacred Kumb Mela at Nashik that comes after every twelve years is regarded to be the most important religious fair in Maharashtra. Tha various fairs that are held all over the state of maharashtra are:





Nashi Kumbh Mela

Ganesh Mahotsav

### **HOW TO REACH?**

### ❖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 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.

### 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. Infect, 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.

### 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.



### Thank You!!

Presented By......

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