

**#88,3rd main, K.E.B.Layout, B.T.M.1ST stage**

**Bangalore-560029,Mob-9845073318,Ph.No-080-26684749,E-mail= avleisure2011@yahoo.com**

**Web-www.avleisure.com**

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| **PROPOSED ITINERARY FOR MUMBAI AND LONAVALA.** | | |
| **DAYS** | **PROGRAM** | **STATUS** |
| **DAY-1** | **Departure from Bangalore railway station to Pune early evening.** | **O/N Journey** |
| **DAY-2** | **Early morning arrival @**  **Pune & check-in rooms.**  **After breakfast, sightseeing of Mumbai; visit: Siddi Vinayaka temple, Victoria terminous, Marine drive, Prince of wales museum, Hanging gardens, Kamala Nehru park.** | **Halt @ Mumbai** |
| **DAY-3** | **After breakfast, visit:**  **Elephanta caves.** | **Halt @ Pune** |
| **DAY-4** | **After breakfast, sightseeing of Lonavala; visit:**  **Tiger’s leap, Lake, Karla caves.**  **Drive through Khandala ghat.**  **Drive to Pune railway station &**  **depart to Bangalore.** | **O/N Journey** |
| **DAY-5** | **Night arrival @**  **Bangalore railway station.** | **Tour Concludes** |

**MUMBAI:**

* **Siddi Vinayaka temple:** A shrine **dedicated to Lord Ganesha,** this temple was **built in the year 1801** by **Laxman Vithu and Deubai Patil.** The couple **did not have any children** of their own and **decided to build the** Siddhi vinayak temple so as **to fulfill the wishes of other infertile women.** It is **one of the richest temples** in Mumbai. The **statue** of Lord Ganesha here is believed to be **self-manifested**. The idol of Shri Ganesha, is about **two and a half feet wide** and made out of a **single piece of black stone.**The temple comprises of a primary **'Kalash'** which towers to a height of **12 feet,** three reaching up to 5 feet and 33 others which stand at a height of 3.5 feet. Thus, **37 gilded domes** embellish the main temple complex.
* **Victoria terminus:** Victoria Terminus, a **former name for the Chatrapati Shivaji Terminus,** is a modern railway station in Mumbai. An **illustration** of the **Victorian-Gothic style of architecture** in India, the railway station still functions as usual and is declared as a **World Heritage Site under UNESCO.** Constructed in **1887,** it is the Central Railway Headquarter and is well-connected to all the parts of the country. The terminus **indicates British Commonwealth and represents the commercial aspect of Mumbai.** It is built on a piece of land which, at that time, served as a warehouse to store goods that were either exported from or imported to Mumbai.
* **Marine drive:** Marine Drive is **a kilometer long, arc shaped boulevard** along the South Mumbai coast, **starting from the southern end of Nariman Point and ending at the famous Chowpatty beach.** The Marine Drive is also known as the **Queen's necklace** on account of its shape and yellow streetlights. It is the **best place to watch the sunset** in Mumbai.
* **Prince of Wales museum:** The **foundation stone** of this edifice was laid down by the **Prince of Wales on the 11 November 1905** to commemorate the visit of King George V to India and was **established as a museum on 10 January 1922.** Adorned with **stone and lattice work,** the architecture of the Prince of Wales Museum is **a blend of Indian, Mughal and British engineering styles.** The museum complex covers an area of **12,000 square meters.**  Internally it is divided into **three different sections: Natural history section, Archaeology section and Art section.** The museum **preserves several artifacts** hailing from various countries.
* **Hanging gardens:** A terrace garden **built in 1880** and **renovated in 1921.** Dedicated to its **barrister, Pherozeshah Mehta,** the garden is also known after his name. It has impeccable **animal shaped hedges and lush green vegetation** along with a serene **bird's eye view of the Arabian Sea.** Constructed on a water reservoir, the garden provides fresh drinking water to the local habitants. The beautiful **flower clock** situated in the garden is a **major part** of the charm of the Hanging Garden.
* **Kamala Nehru park:** Since its inception **65 years ago,** the Kamala Nehru Park in Mumbai has remained **famous for its original purpose**, that is, to **provide a safe, clean and beautiful environment for the children of India** to grow up in. Located in the tranquility of **Malabar Hills** in South Bombay, the children's park can be primarily differentiated by a towering structure known as the **Old Women's Shoe.** The park was a **brainchild of our first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru,** who established it in memory of his wife, Kamala. The park's **shoe structure** is **inspired** **by** an English nursery rhyme which tells the story of an old woman who lives in a shoe.
* **Elephanta caves:** Located on the **Elephanta Island,** these caves are a **UNESCO World Heritage Site** **and a specimen of rock-cut art and architecture** from the times of medieval India. **Natively known** as **Gharapurichi Leni,** the Elephanta Caves that exist today are **ruins of what were once elaborately painted artworks.** It is believed that the Elephanta Caves were built by Pandavas, however, some also credit the same to Banasura, the demon devotee of Shiva. **Local tradition** **dictates** that the **caves were not built by the hands of men** at all. Historians date the Elephanta Caves back to late **5th - 8th century AD** but **excavations of** Kshatrapa coins dated to **4th century AD have also been unearthed here.** The whole complex of the Elephanta Caves is **built on an area of** **60,000 square feet** and it has **seven caves.** The main cave was the Hindu place of worship under the Portuguese rule.

**LONAVALA:**

* **Tiger’s leap:** Tiger's Leap is located at an **elevation of 650 m** and is considered to be one of the most popular sightseeing spots in the **twin hill stations of Khandala and Lonavala.** It is sometimes referred to as **'Vagdari'** and owes its name to the appearance of the cliff itself which seems as if **a tiger is leaping towards the valley** below. There is a **small waterfall and an echo point** situated close to Tiger's Leap.
* **Lonavala Lake**: At the outskirts of Lonavala, and sourced by **Inrayani River**, Lonavala Lake mesmerizes the visitors with simplistic beauty and serene nature around. The lake is popularly known as the **monsoon lake,** because it **gets filled with water during monsoon** and **dries up during winter season.** The place is the best tourist attraction in Lonavala especially during monsoon, when the **birds of different species** **and fauna** can be spotted on the fringes of this charming lake.
* **Karla caves:** Carved into a rocky hillside, Karla caves are among the **oldest Buddhist cave shrines** in India. Carved almost **2000 years ago** around the **2nd century BC to the 5th century AD**, this place constitutes a large collection of beautiful **Chaityas (halls) and Viharas (monasteries).**  Also known as **Veluraka in the olden times**, the caves house a **humongous 15 meter pillar** along with a temple dedicated to Goddess Ekveera. One can spot a **major ancient trade route** near the caves running towards east **from the Arabian Sea into the Deccan**. The cave comprises of total **16 rocks cut excavations, 8 of them are the Chaityagrihas.** These caves are among the largest rock-cut chaityas in India, measuring **45 meters long and up to 14 meters high.**