**Nagpur**

“The “City of Oranges”

Nagpur is the second most

important city in Maharastra after

Mumbai. Known for its historic past

and rich culture, the city houses

several ornate temples, serene

parks, verdant forests and

picturesque lakes.”

The political home to RSS, Nagpur is often

associated with Hindu values and history. It

is also believed that the people of Nagpur

descended from the Nag dynasty and thus

have Buddhist influences on their lifestyle,

evident in the Dhamma Chakra Stupa, which

was created by Dr. Ambedkar to invite Dalits

to convert to Buddhism. Taking its name

from the River Nag, on whose banks the city

is settled, it is known for its orange

orchards. Cotton plantations are also in

plenty here, which allow Nagpur to produce

some very fine cotton. Marathi cuisine is

available in plenty, adding a typically local

flavour to one's holiday.

The large number of places to visit in

Nagpur ensure that visitors have a lot of

options by way of checking out Nagpur

tourist places. For wildlife aficionados, the

Pench National Park remains an all time

favourite. Couple of other popular Nagpur

attractions are Deekshabhoomi and

Vidarbha Cricket Association Stadium. Also

not to be missed are Futala Lake, Musical

Garden, Telankhedi Shiv Temple, and

Telangkhedi Lake by way of interesting

Nagpur places to visit.

Futala Lake is one of the best places to

spend an evening in Nagpur. It's a centuries

old lake built by rulers of the erstwhile

princely state of Nagpur. It is surrounded by

lush green forests on 3 sides and the

beautiful landscaped Chowpatty on one

side. You can view a beautiful sunset over

the mountain across the lake.

The Raman Science Centre at Nagpur is an

interactive science centre. The centre was

developed to promote a scientific attitude,

portray the growth of science and

technology and their applications in industry

and human welfare, and hold science

exhibits. The centre is named after famous

Nobel Prize winner Indian physicist

Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman.

The centre currently has 45 different

interactive galleries including a 133 seat

planetarium , fun science, a prehistoric

Animal Park and more. The centre also

holds science lectures, science film shows

and 3-dimensional science shows. The

centre also organizes activities like planet

watching and other celestial phenomena for

citizens. Visit the several decorative temples

and shrines and the tranquil beauty of

nature in the Ambazari Lake, for a truly

epiphanic experience.

**1)Zero mile stone**

**Zero Mile Stone** is a monument built by [British](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Raj) during the [Great Trigonometrical Survey](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Trigonometrical_Survey) of [India](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/India) in 1907 in [Nagpur](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nagpur), [Maharashtra](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maharashtra). The Zero Mile Stone consists of a pillar made up of sandstone and another small stone representing the GTS Standard Bench Mark, and four stucco horses that were added later. The height of the top of the pillar is 1020.171 feet above mean sea level In 2008, [The Times of India](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Times_of_India) undertook to maintain the monument for the next 5 years

Contrary to the popular belief, there is no verifiable evidence that it is a monument locating the geographical centre of [colonial India](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colonial_India) in the city of Nagpur, Maharashtra or that the Zero Mile Stone was erected by the British to use this point to measure all the distances Nevertheless, the city of Nagpur lies geographically center to all the four major metros of India, viz. [Chennai](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chennai), [Mumbai](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mumbai), [Kolkata](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kolkata) and [New Delhi](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Delhi).

**2) vidarbh cricket association stadium**

The ground, located at Jamtha on the southern outskirts of Nagpur, was inaugurated in 2008, replacing the old [Vidarbha Cricket Association Ground](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vidarbha_Cricket_Association_Ground" \o "Vidarbha Cricket Association Ground) as the city's main stadium. The qualities of the stadium have been praised by the [International Cricket Council](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Cricket_Council).

VCA Stadium is the home ground for the [Vidarbha](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vidarbha_cricket_team" \o "Vidarbha cricket team) and [Central Zone](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Zone_cricket_team) teams for the domestic [Ranji Trophy](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ranji_Trophy" \o "Ranji Trophy) and [Duleep Trophy](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Duleep_Trophy" \o "Duleep Trophy) tournaments, respectively. As of January 2020 it has hosted most [T20I](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Twenty20_International) matches (12) the most by any stadium in India. As of 10 November 2019 it has hosted 6 [Tests](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Test_cricket), 9 [ODIs](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/One_Day_International) and 12 [T20Is](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Twenty20_International).

**3) Ambazari Lake and garden**

**Ambazari lake** is situated near the Southwest border of [Nagpur](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nagpur), in the state of [Maharashtra](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maharashtra), [India](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/India). It is one of the 11 lakes in Nagpur and is the largest lake in the city. The [Nag River](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nag_River) of Nagpur originates from this lake. This was built in the year 1870, under Bhonsle rule, for supplying water to the city. Government officials and eminent people were supplied water through clay pipes. This lake is near VNIT and surrounded by mango trees, gaining the name Ambazari as "Amba" means "[mango](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mango)" in [Marathi](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marathi_language).

The lake also has a garden located just beside it known as **Ambazari garden**. The garden was established in 1958 on an area of 18 acres of land.[[1]](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ambazari_Lake#cite_note-1) This place is managed and preserved by the Nagpur Municipal Corporation. The musical fountain, various electric rides, and amusement games were once present in the garden but have been discontinued. The garden is frequented by walkers in the morning and, in the afternoon, it turns into couple spot. Radio speakers were added in the park, which plays soothing music and green gym. This is one of the famous tourist attractions of [Nagpur](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nagpur)

**4) Futala Talav**

**Futala Lake** is a lake in [Nagpur](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nagpur) in the Indian state of [Maharashtra](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maharashtra). The lake covers 60 acres (24 ha). Built by the [Bhosle](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhosle" \o "Bhosle) kings of Nagpur, the lake is known for its coloured fountains. In the evenings the site is illuminated with [halogen](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Halogen) lights and [Tanga (carriage)](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tanga_(carriage)" \o "Tanga (carriage)) rides. The lake is surrounded on three sides by forest and a landscaped beach on the fourth side.

In the western area of Nagpur, ancient Futala Lake has existed for 200 years. In the absence of maintenance, the use of this prehistoric lake was limited to cattle washing only. It was therefore decided in 2003 to beautify this lake from NIT funds with equal aid from the state government

**5)Raman Science Center**

The **Raman Science Centre and Raman Planetarium Complex** at [Nagpur](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nagpur) is an interactive [science centre](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science_centre) affiliated with [Mumbai](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mumbai)'s [Nehru Science Centre](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nehru_Science_Centre). The centre was developed to promote a scientific attitude, portray the growth of science and technology and their applications in industry and human welfare, and hold science exhibits. The centre is named after famous [Nobel Prize](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nobel_Prize_in_Physics) winner Indian [physicist](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Physicist) [Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chandrasekhara_Venkata_Raman" \o "Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman). The Raman Science Centre was inaugurated on 7 March 1992 and the [planetarium](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Planetarium) was started on 5 January 1997 The centre is located opposite Gandhi Sagar Lake in the heart of Nagpur Between 1 April 2014 and 31 March 2015 the Centre recorded a visitor count of 582,962 The centre is part of the [National Council of Science Museums](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Council_of_Science_Museums) (NCSM), India which is also the largest network of science centres/museums under a single administrative umbrella in the world. NCSM rates the centre as regional level and it has a total floor area of 4333 sq meters.