**Chandrapur**

Chandrapur is the one of the district located at the east end of the state Maharashtra . Earlier the district was known as *Chanda*. Firstly it was known as *Lokapura*,Some derived the name from "*Indupur*" (city of the moon) and at the time of British rule it was known as *Chanda*and then In 1964, it was renamed as Chandrapur. *Wardha*,*Erai*,*Jharpat*are the well known River flows near the city. It is famous for its S*uper Thermal Power Plant*, one of the biggest in Asian continent and it is also known for its vast reserves of coal. the city is also known as "*City of Black Gold*"as just because of the coal reserves.

1. **Tadoba National Park**

The **Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve** is a wildlife sanctuary in [Chandrapur district](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chandrapur_district" \o "Chandrapur district) of [Maharashtra](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maharashtra) state in [India](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/India). It is Maharashtra's oldest and largest [national park](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_parks_of_India). Created in 1955, the reserve includes the Tadoba National Park and the Andhari Wildlife Sanctuary. The reserve consists of 577.96 square kilometres (223.15 sq mi) of [reserved forest](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reserved_forests_and_protected_forests_of_India) and 32.51 square kilometres (12.55 sq mi) of protected forest.

Legend holds that Taru was a village chief who was killed in a mythological encounter with a tiger. Taru was deified and a shrine dedicated to Taru now exists beneath a large tree on the banks of Tadoba Lake. The temple is frequented by [adivasis](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adivasi" \o "Adivasi), especially during a fair held annually in the Hindu month of [Pausha](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pausha) (December–January).

The [Gond](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gondi_people) kings once ruled these forests in the vicinity of the [Chimur](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chimur" \o "Chimur) hills. Hunting was banned in 1935. Two decades later, in 1955, 116.54 square kilometres (45.00 sq mi) of this forest area was declared a [national park](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_parks_of_India). Andhari [Wildlife Sanctuary](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wildlife_sanctuaries_of_India) was created in the adjacent forests in 1986. In 1995, the park and the sanctuary were merged to establish the present tiger reserve.

1. **Mahakali Mandir**

Mahakali Mandir in Chandrapur is an icon for Chandrapur. It is symbolic to Chandrapur City and it has prominent place in the heart of people of Chandrapur. Devotes visit Mahakali Mandir every day but Tuesdays are special days to visit Mahakali mandir. There is a small Ganesha temple and Hannuman temple inside the Mahakali Mandir premises.There are two entrances for the temple. The rear entrance has Ganesh and Hanuman temple. Both the entrances have small shops for puja supplies like coconut, flowers and cloth. We get lot of other things for home decor and puja decor items all the time near the temple. There is also Shani temple next to the rear entrance.

There are two idols (murthys) in the Mahakali Mandir. One standing murthy is the main idol decorated with red, yellow and orange color cloths. The main idol also associated with Shiv Ling. The second murthy is reclining position. The second idol is actually below the ground level and to reach there, devotes need to walk in kind of a tunnel

1. **Chandrapur Super Thermal Power Station (CSTPS) :**

The [Chandrapur Super Thermal Power Station](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chandrapur_Super_Thermal_Power_Station" \o "en.wikipedia.org" \t "_blank), sprawling over 12212 hectares and employing a workforce of around 3460 people, is the biggest pit head [thermal power station](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thermal_power_station) of the [Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Limited](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maharashtra_State_Power_Generation_Company_Limited), located 6 km from Chandrapur city. The 3,340 MW power station complex contributes more than 25% of the electricity for the entire state. It is the first ever thermal power plant in India to have commissioned a 500 MW unit, which it did in 1991-92.

The first stage of the plant was sanctioned in 1976 and the Central Energy Minister Shri K. C. Pant laid the foundation stone on 16 January 1977. The first set of 210 MW unit was commissioned in August 1983 and the second set in July 1984. The first unit was dedicated to the nation on 8 Oct 1984 by the Hon. Prime Minister, the late Smt Indira Gandhi. The station has 4 units of 210 MW, 3 units of 500 MW and 2 units of 500MW. Durgapur and Padmapur Collieries of WCL are the pit head mines from where the coal is transported by Ropeway.

A 420-metre masonry dam, constructed on the river Erai at a distance of about 15 km from the power station, caters to its water requirements. It is a composite dam with a central spillway and earth saddle dams on left and right bank of 800 and 425 meters length respectively. MSPGCL acquired 7041 hectares of land for the construction of this dam. It has an effective storage capacity of 198 million cu. meters, of which 12 million cu. meters per year is released to Chandrapur city.

1. **Gonda Raja Fort**

This Fort was built by the Gond kings between the late 15th century and early 16th century. The main purpose for constructing this fort was to protect the king and the army from enemy attacks. The construction of this fort was started by Babji Ballal Sah, after his death in 1597, the work was carried further by Dhundya Ram Sah. Although the construction was completed by Dhundya Ram Sah, the building originated under Khandkya Ballal Sah (1470-1495). The fort measures around 15 to 20 ft by height, and covers a massive area of around 7.5 miles.

1. **Anandwan**

**Anandwan** literally, *Forest of happiness*, located around 5 kilometers

from [Warora](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Warora" \o "Warora) in [Chandrapur district](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chandrapur_district" \o "Chandrapur district) in the state of [Maharashtra](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maharashtra), [India](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/India), is an [ashram](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ashram) and a community rehabilitation centre which was mainly started for [leprosy](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leprosy) patients and the disabled from downtrodden sections of society It was founded in 1949 by noted social activist [Baba Amte](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baba_Amte). The project is run by the organisation Maharogi Seva Samiti, and even being located one of the most backward districts of Central India -Chandrapur,has built livelihood capabilities of thousands of downtrodden people, persons with disabilities like leprosy, orthopedically handicapped, vision and hearing impaired and primitive tribal members since 1949 Two of its other projects

are [Lok Biradari Prakalp](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lok_Biradari_Prakalp" \o "Lok Biradari Prakalp) and Somnath, a village for cured leprosy patients.

Baba Amte developed Anandwan to be a self-contained ashram (which could be described as "a [kibbutz](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kibbutz) for the sick"). Today residents are self-sufficient in terms of basic subsistence. In addition the ashram has various home-based, small-scale industry units run by the residents that generate income to cover additional requirements

Baba Amte also shaped Anandwan as an environmentally aware community to practice energy utilization, waste recycling and minimizing use of natural resources that might otherwise lead to their depletion

Anandwan today has two hospitals, a college, an orphanage, a school for the blind, a school for the deaf and a technical wing. [Dr. Vikas Amte](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Dr._Vikas_Amte&action=edit&redlink=1" \o "Dr. Vikas Amte (page does not exist)), Baba Amte's elder son, is the chief functionary at Anandwan. He undertook various experiments in Anandwan regarding rehabilitation which have been mentioned in a book titled 'Anandwan Prayogwan'