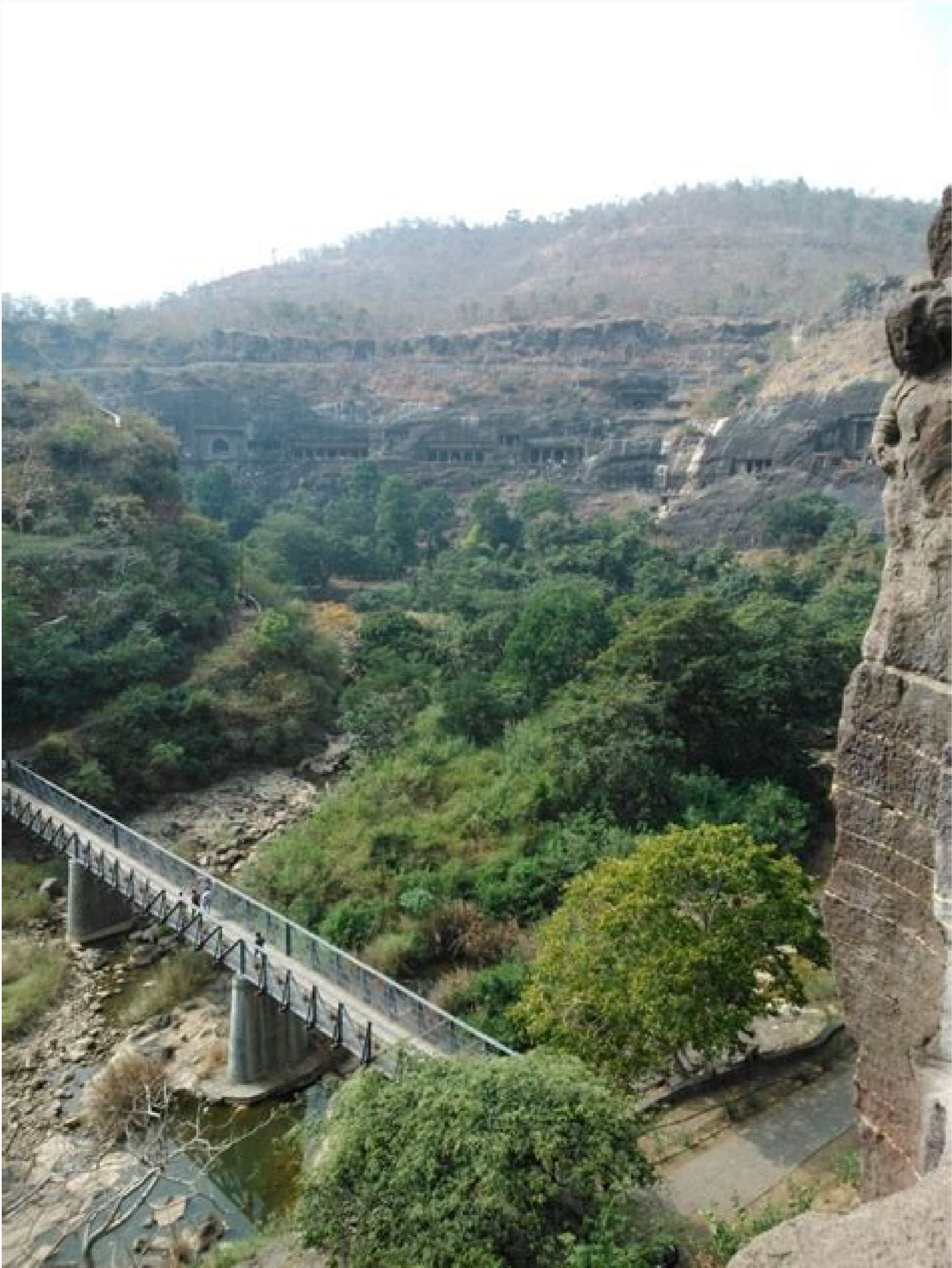


I'm not robot!





Aurangabad maharashtra tourism.

Aurangabad is a city in the state of Maharashtra. It is the administrative headquarters of Aurangabad district and is the largest city in the Marathwada region. The city is popular as a major production centre of cotton textile and silk fabrics. Several eminent educational institutions such as Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University (BAMU), are located in the city. Districts/Region Aurangabad district, Maharashtra, India. History Aurangabad city in West-Central Maharashtra is in Western India. It is in a hilly upland region on the Kaum River. The city, originally known as Khadki, was founded by Malik Ambar in 1610. It was renamed by Aurangzeb, who built the BibiKaMaqbara tomb near the city as a replica of the Taj Mahal in Agra. Aurangabad remained the headquarters of the independent Nizams (rulers), but it declined when the capital was moved to Hyderabad in the Hyderabad princely state. With the dissolution of the princely state in 1948, Aurangabad was included in Hyderabad state in newly independent India. It later became part of Bombay State (1956-60) before that state was divided into Maharashtra and Gujarat. Geography Aurangabad city is located on the banks of Godavari river, and to the Northwest of Tapi River Basin. Most of the hill ranges are in the northern part of the district. The Satmala hills and Ajanta hills are elongated in east to west direction. The hills near Verul in Khuldabad taluka are part of these ranges. The district is a part of the Deccan Plateau. Weather/Climate The region of Aurangabad has a hot and dry climate. The summers are more extreme than winters and monsoon, with a temperature up to 40.5degree Celsius Winters are mild, and the average temperature varies from 28-30degree Celsius. Monsoon season has extreme seasonal variations, and the annual rainfall in Aurangabad is around 726 mm. Things to do From exploring prehistoric caves to visiting ancient temples, there are many things to do in Aurangabad. Aurangabad is blessed to be the home of one of the twelve Jyotirlingas. Besides pilgrimage and historical exploration, there are countless activities in Aurangabad to be experienced. One can explore the Museum of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj or can opt for fun activities in parks like H2O or the Siddhartha Garden. Visiting shrines and temples can also be very interesting at Aurangabad. It has a rich history that can be seen at places such as Panchakki and Valley of the Sufi Saints, etc. Nearest tourist places One can plan to visit the following tourist places along with Aurangabad: BibiKaMaqbara: Situated about 3 KM from the city is BibiKaMaqbara, the burial place of Aurangzeb's wife, Rabia-ud-Durrani. It is a replica of the Taj Mahal at Agra, and due to its similar design, it is popularly known as the Mini Taj of the Deccan. The Maqbara stands in the middle of a spacious and formally planned Mughal garden with ponds, fountains, water channels, broad pathways and pavilions. Ellora and Ajanta Caves: The world-famous Ellora and Ajanta Caves are situated at 29 KM and 107 KM respectively from Aurangabad city and come within the Aurangabad district. The Ellora Caves consist of 34 caves built between the 5th and 10th century CE under the Rashtrakuta Dynasty. They represent the essence of Indian rock-cut architecture. The Ajanta Caves includes 30 rock-cut caves around a gorge, built by the Satavahana, Vakataka and Chalukya dynasties between the 2nd and 5th century CE. Both the Ellora and Ajanta Caves are UNESCO World Heritage Sites. Siddharth Garden and Zoo: This is a park and zoo situated near the central bus station in Aurangabad. It is popular amongst the tourists since it is the only zoo in the Marathwada region. There are various types of animals and birds. The name of "Siddhartha" has been kept on the name of Gautama Buddha. Panchakki (water mill): Located near the Dargah complex of Baba Shah Musafir, this is a 17th-century watermill situated at a distance of 1 KM from the city. An intriguing water mill, the Panchakki is famous for its underground water channel, which traverses more than 8 KM to its

source away in the mountains. The channel water that powers the mill. **Grishneshwar**: Grishneshwar too, is a famous temple dedicated to Lord Shiva and is twelfth jyotirlinga, the sacred abodes of Lord Shiva. The temple is located 11 KM from Daulatabad Fort, near Aurangabad. The temple is located near Ellora Caves. **Daulatabad Fort**: The Daulatabad Fort also known as Devgiri Fort is located about 15 KM northwest of Aurangabad was one of the most powerful forts during the medieval period. Built in the 12th century CE by the Yadava Dynasty, it is a citadel that was never conquered by any military force. The British called it the "Best fort of India." Special food speciality and hotel Aurangabadi food is much like Mughlai or Hyderabadi cuisine with its fragrant pulao and biryani. The exclusive non-veg dish is NaanKhaliya or (NaanQalia). It is a concoction of mutton and a variety of spices. Accommodation facilities nearby & Hotel/ Hospital/Post Office/Police station Various hotels and resorts are available in Aurangabad city. Hospitals are in Aurangabad approx 4 KM away from Aurangabad city. The nearest post office is at 12 min (4.3 KM). The nearest police station is at a distance of 2.8 KM. Visiting Rule and Time, Best month to visit The best time to visit Aurangabad is between November to February, as the weather is pleasant, with sunny days and chilly nights. As most of the tourist spots in the city are located outdoors, this weather is ideal for sightseeing. The summer season, which lasts from March to May, gets hotter with temperatures ranging from 20degree Celsius to 42degree Celsius. The rainy season gives the place a very picturesque look, and the rains are not very heavy. People who don't mind high temperatures of summers and those who enjoy moving around in the drizzle of monsoon rains can plan their visit anytime throughout the year. Language spoken in area English, Hindi, Marathi, Urdu In AD 1328 the capital was shifted from Delhi to Daulatabad. The village of Khultabad is a major centre of Sufism in the Deccan. Shrines of many saints, including Shaikh Burham-ud-din Gharib and Zain-ud-din Chishti, are located here. The modest tomb of Aurangzeb is situated at the southeast corner of the tomb of Zain-ud-din complex. MSRTC, as well as private buses, are available to every major bus depot of Maharashtra such as Pune 236 KM (5hr 30min), Mumbai 335 KM (8hrs), Nashik 182 KM (5hrs 10min) Nearest Railway Station - Aurangabad Railway Station 4.6 KM (10min) Nearest Airport - Chikalthana Airport, Aurangabad 6 KM (15min) 2N 1Day Book by: MTDc Blue Diamond MTDc resort is available in Aurangabad City. Visit Us ID : 200029 Mobile No. 9545431431 Pin - 440009 ID : 200029 Mobile No. 9420926464 Pin - 440009 ID : 200029 Mobile No. 8657449887 Pin - 440009 ID : 200029 Mobile No. 9272720051 Pin - 440009 Aurangabad District is one of Maharashtra's 36 districts in western India. It is bordered on the west by Nashik, on the north by Jalgaon, on the east by Jalna, and on the south by Ahmednagar. The district has a total size of 10,100 km2, with an urban area of 141.1 km2 and a rural area of 9,958.9 km2. About Aurangabad FORESTS: In Aurangabad district total Forest Area is 135.75 Sq.Km. As compare to Maharashtra the forest area of Aurangabad is 9.03%. MOUNTAINS: There are three mountains namely 1) Antur - its height is 926 Mtr. 2) Satonda - 552 Mtr. 3) Abbasgad - 671 Mtr. and Ajintha 578 Mtrs. Average Height of Southern portion is 600 to 670 mtrs. RIVER: The main rivers in Aurangabad district are Godavari and Tapi and also Purna, Shivna, Kham , Dudhna, Galhati and Girja rivers are the sub rivers of Godavari. LANGUAGES: In Aurangabad district as per the Census 2011 total population is 3,701,282 and peoples mainly speaks Marathi, Hindi, English and Urdu language. Places of Interest Ajanta Caves ,Bibi Ka Maqbara,Daulatabad,Ellora Caves,Panchakki, Baba Shah Mosafar Dargah,Big Gates,Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Museum,History Museum, AurangabadSoneri Mahal,Salim Ali Lake & Bird Sanctuary. How to Reach By Road: Aurangabad is well connected by national highways and state highways to all parts of the country. National Highway 211 from Dhule to Solapur passes through the city. Aurangabad has road connectivity to Jalna, Pune, Ahmednagar, Nagpur, Nashik, Beed, Mumbai,etc. The highway connections make the journey to the world famous destinations of Ajanta and Ellora very comfortable. By Train: Aurangabad station(station code:AWB) is located on the Secunderabad-Manmad section of the Nanded Division of South Central Railway zone of the Indian Railways. Aurangabad has rail connectivity with Mumbai, Delhi, Hyderabad. It is also connected to Nanded, Parli, Nagpur, Nizamabad, Nasik, Pune, Kurnool, Renigunta, Erode, Madurai, Bhopal, Gwalior, Vadodra, Narsapur. By Air: Aurangabad airport at Chikalthana, located at a distance of around 10 Km east of the town is an airport serving the city and has flights from Hyderabad, Delhi, Udaipur, Mumbai, Jaipur, Pune, Nagpur, Indore. Recently international flights are also being made available to the people traveling to the Hajj pilgrimage. Geological formations The Deccan Traps lava flows, which date from the Upper Cretaceous to the Lower Eocene, encompass the whole area. Along the Kham and Sukhana rivers, thin alluvial layers cover the lava flows. Aurangabad is home to only one major geological formation: basaltic lava flows from the Deccan Trap. Images