

# MAHATMA GANDHI



## MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND GANDHI

2 October 1869 - 30 January 1948

### PROGRAM- 05

*Mumbai / Pune*

### TOUR SCHEDULE

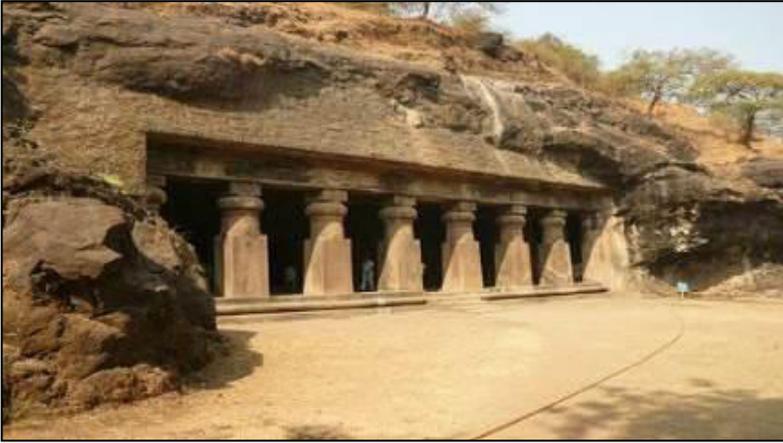
**Day 01**

**Arrive Mumbai**



Upon arrival, after clearing immigration and custom, you will be met and transferred to your hotel. (Check-in at 1200hrs)

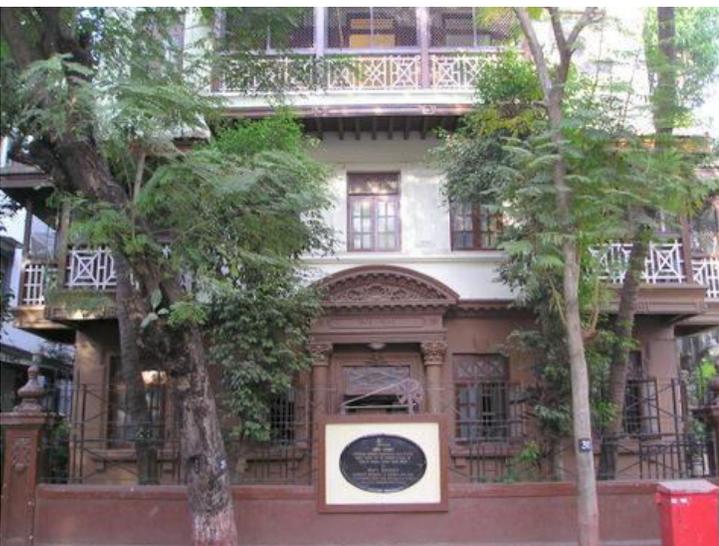
Overnight at hotel / Home Stay



Following breakfast, excursion to **Elephanta Caves**: A must for any visitor to India. Mute testimony of the Golden Age in Indian history during the Gupta period and built to honour Lord Shiva. Elephanta is a 3 kms long elongated island, consisting of two hills separated by a valley. The caves with rock-cut figures and carvings are believed to be carved by the sculptors of Ajanta or Udayagiri. **(Closed on Mondays)**



Afternoon, visit Mumbai City: Our first stop is at Bombay's landmark the Gateway to India, an elegant 26 mtrs stone archway, hastily erected as a symbol of welcome to Queen Mary and King George V of England on their visit to India in 1911. In the years following, artisans added decorative carvings and lovely Jharokha work (window carvings), and completed it in 1923. We continue to the hanging gardens perched above Malabar Hill. These terraced gardens provide a beautiful panoramic view of the Arabian Sea were laid out in the early 1880s covering Bombay's main reservoir.



Continue to **Mani Bhavan**, Mahatma Gandhi's home and Museum. Mani Bhavan was Gandhi's Mumbai headquarters for about 17 years, from 1917 to 1934. The mansion belonged to Revashankar Jagjeevan Jhaveri, Gandhi's friend and host in Mumbai during this period. It was from Mani Bhavan that Gandhi initiated the Non-Cooperation, Satyagraha, Swadeshi, Khadi and Khilafat Movements. Gandhi's association with the charkha **began** in 1917, while he was staying at Mani Bhavan. Mani Bhavan is also closely associated with Gandhi's involvement in the Home Rule Movement, as well as his decision to abstain from drinking cow's milk in order to protest the cruel and inhuman practice of phookan meted out to milch cattle

common during that period.

This charming, 3 storied Gujarati house, painted brown and yellow, in a lovely Parsi neighbourhood on Malabar Hill, was the home of Mahatma Gandhi from 1917-1934. Now overseen and maintained by the Gandhi Institute, it houses a library and a small museum about Gandhi's life and birth. You can visit Gandhi's room, where his simple belongings are displayed including his personal Bible, Quoran and Gita.

### Overnight at hotel / Home Stay

**Day 03**                      **Mumbai / Pune**                      **150Kms /4hrs approx**

Following breakfast, visit Pune is one of the most renowned places among tourists to Maharashtra. Educational institutions and corporate giants have made Pune a prosperous town. The city is associated with prestigious educational institutions like Ferguson College, Symbiosis, FTII and a large number of engineering colleges, which is why it is also known as the University Town. Some of the well-established industries in Pune entail sugar, forging, glass, IT and automotive companies. Pune is also the cultural capital of the state and national centre of Marathi speaking people.

The city's cultural activities and places of interests for art lovers have made earned it a distinct popularity and image among people. Pune is truly a melting pot of varied cultures.

The spectacular historical monuments from the Maratha period and many places of tourist interest add richness to this city of diversity. Some places like the Shanivar Wada, Osho Ashram, Pataleshwar Cave Temple, Shinde Chhatari, Raja Dinkar Kelkar Museum, Bund Garden, Saras Bagh



**Visit Aga Khan Palace** The Aga Khan Palace was built by Sultan Muhammed Shah Aga Khan III in Pune, India. Built in 1892, it is one of important landmarks in Indian history. The palace was an act of charity by the Sultan who wanted to help the poor in the neighbouring areas of Pune, who were drastically hit by famine.

Aga Khan Palace is a majestic building. The palace is closely linked to the Indian freedom movement as it served as a prison for Mahatma Gandhi, his wife Kasturba Gandhi, his secretary Mahadev Desai and Sarojini Naidu. It is also the place where Kasturba Gandhi and Mahadev Desai died. In 2003, Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) declared the place as a monument of national importance.

### Overnight at hotel / Home Stay

**Day 04**                      **Leave Pune**

Morning transfer to airport for your flight back home.

\*\*\*\*\**Tour Ends but Memories Remain – Always*\*\*\*\*\*

