



Coffee Table Book

Van Vibhag, Solapur



સોલાપુર
સોલાપુર

SOLAPUR DISTRICT : AT A GLANCE

Description	Census2011
Population	43.18 Lakhs
Actual Polpulation	4,317,756
Male	2,227,852
Female	2,089,904
Population Growth	12.16%
Area Sq. Km.	14,895
Density / Km2	290
Proportion to Maharashtra Population	3.84%
Sex Ratio (per 1000)	938
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age)	883
Average Literacy	77.02%
Male Literacy	85.03%
Female Literacy	68.55%
Total Child Population (0-6 Age)	538,453
Child Proportion (0-6 Age)	12.47%
Average Rainfall	500 to 600 mm
Climate	Dry (arid and semiarid)
Forest Type	Southern Tropical Thorn Forest
Forest Area	14895 Sq Km.

(Source: - <https://www.census2011.co.in/census/district/364-solapur>)



Expanding Horizons
Raising Hopes...



राधाकृष्ण एकनाथराव विखे पाटील
मंत्री
महसूल, पशुसंवर्धन व दुग्ध व्यवसाय विकास,
महाराष्ट्र राज्य

जा.क्र. : 492/2023

दिनांक : 24/4/2023

शुभसंदेश

सोलापूर वन विभागाच्या वतीने जिल्ह्याचे 'कॉफी टेबल बुक' प्रकाशित होत आहे. वन विभागाच्या या उपक्रमामुळे मला मनस्वी आनंद झाला असून या माध्यमातून वन विभागाच्या कार्यावर एक दृष्टीक्षेप टाकण्याच्या प्रयत्नांचे मला समाधान वाटले.

सोलापूर जिल्ह्याची भूमी ही दोन राज्यांच्या सिमेवर वसलेली आहे. विविध वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण बाबींसाठी या जिल्ह्याच्या भूमीचा नावलौकीक असल्याने या जिल्ह्याचे महत्त्व सर्वच क्षेत्रांमध्ये वेगळेपण दाखविणारे आहे. तिर्यक्षेत्रांची पंढरी म्हणून या भूमीचे महत्त्व यापुर्वीच अधोरेखित झालेले आहे. त्याचबरोबर साहित्यीक, सांस्कृतिक वारसाही या भूमीने जोपासलेला आहे.

जिल्ह्यामध्ये वन्यजीव आणि उत्कृष्ट जैवविविधतेचे संवर्धन करण्याचे काम वनविभागाने परंपरेने केले आहे. ही वन्य संपदा सुद्धा जिल्ह्याची वेगळी ओळख दाखवून देते. या वन्य जैवविविधतेचे संवर्धन करण्यासाठी वन विभागाने आजपर्यंत केलेले प्रयत्न हे स्वागतार्थ आहेच, परंतु येणाऱ्या पिढीलाही या जैवविविधतेचे आकर्षण असावे, यासंबंधीची माहिती त्यांना होण्याच्या दृष्टीने 'कॉफी टेबल बुक' निश्चित उपयुक्त ठरेल.

वेगवेगळ्या क्षेत्रांमधून सोलापूर जिल्ह्याची असणारी ओळख आता वन्य जैवविविधतेतून सुद्धा निर्माण होईल असा मला विश्वास वाटतो. अध्यात्मीक, सांस्कृतिक, साहित्यीक या क्षेत्रातील अभिरूची जोपासतानाच वन्य सृष्टीचा अभ्यास व संशोधन करणाऱ्या निसर्गप्रेमींसाठी हे 'कॉफी टेबल बुक' निश्चित दिशादर्शक राहील असा मला विश्वास वाटतो.

प्रकाशित होत असलेल्या 'कॉफी टेबल बुक' करिता माझ्या मनःपूर्वक शुभेच्छा !

(राधाकृष्ण ए. विखे पाटील)

Message





Message

शुभसंदेश

विविधतेने नटलेला सोलापूर जिल्हा हा येथिल जैवविविधता, धार्मिक पर्यटनस्थळे तसेच उजनीसारखा जलाशय व त्याला हजारो किलोमीटर अंतरावरून भेट देणारे फ्लेमिंगोसारखे पक्षी यामुळे सर्वपरिचित आहेत तसेच सोलापूर जिल्हा हा चांदर उद्योग, बिडी उद्योग, हातमाग उद्योग याकरिता प्रसिद्ध असून विविध उद्योगक्षेत्रामध्ये नव्याने नावारूपाला येत आहे.

सोलापूर जिल्हा हा जैवविविधतेच्या दृष्टीने समृद्ध असून, जैवविविधतेचे संरक्षण व संवर्धन करण्याचे काम वन विभागामार्फत केल्यामुळे समृद्ध राहिलेली वन्यजीव व वनसंपदा ही सोलापूर जिल्ह्याची वेगळी ओळख दाखवून देणारी आहे. भावी युवापिढीलाही येथिल जैवविविधतेचे आकर्षण निर्माण व्हावे याकरिता हे कॉफी टेबल बुक निश्चितच मागदर्शक राहिल.

सोलापूर जिल्ह्यात विविध क्षेत्रातील मान्यवर, कलावंत, लेखक, चित्रकार, विचारवंत याविषयीची माहिती या कॉफीटेबल बुकद्वारे परिचित होणार आहे.

या कॉफीटेबल बुकच्या माध्यमातून सोलापूर जिल्ह्याच्या समृद्ध जैवविविधतेची व तेथील संस्कृतीची सर्वांना माहिती होण्यास मदत होईल. सोलापूर वनविभाग हे जिल्ह्याचे कॉफीटेबल बुक प्रकाशित करीत आहे, हे जाणून मला आनंद झाला. सदरच्या कॉफीटेबल बुकला माझ्या खूप खूप शुभेच्छा.

मा.ना. श्री सुधीर मुनगंटीवार

मंत्री वने, सांस्कृतिक कार्य व मत्स्य व्यवसाय
महाराष्ट्र राज्य.



Message



सोलापूर ही संतांची भूमि आहे. वैष्णवांचा मेळा भरणारी पंढरीची भूमि आहे. सोलापूरच्या खाणीत प्रख्यात साहित्यिक, चित्रकार, शिल्पकार, कलाकारांची रत्ने घडली आहेत. (किंवा प्रख्यात साहित्यिक, चित्रकार, कलाकारांच्या रक्तात त्यांच्या कलेइतकाच सोलापूरच्या मातीचाही डीएनए आहे.)

सोलापूर वन विभागाच्या वतीने तयार करण्यात आलेल्या कॉफी टेबल बुकमध्ये महानगरवासियांना अज्ञात अनेक छुप्या पैलूंवर प्रकाश टाकण्यात आला आहे. इथल्या तीर्थक्षेत्रांबरोबरच गड-किल्ले, पुरातन संस्कृती, सर्वधर्मसमभाव, साहित्यिक, स्वातंत्र्यसंग्रामातील योगदान, वन्य जीव व जैवविविधता, धरणे, उद्योग, कृषि, तलाव, आरोग्य, शिक्षण, कला, क्रीडा क्षेत्रांतील जिल्ह्याची चमक, खाद्यसंस्कृती, चौपदरी रस्त्यांमुळे विविध महानगरांशी कनेक्टिव्हिटी अशा विविध बाबी आकर्षक पद्धतीने टिपल्या आहेत.

सोलापूर जिल्ह्याचा सर्वंकष आढावा घेणारी ही चित्रमय मालिका देखणी आणि संग्राह्य झाली आहे. या कॉफी टेबल बुकच्या माध्यमातून दुष्काळी जिल्हा ही ओळख पुसण्यास मदत होऊन पर्यटन वाढण्यास नक्कीच मदत होईल, असा विश्वास वाटतो.

या कॉफी टेबल बुकसाठी जिल्हा प्रशासनाच्या वतीने माझ्या मनस्वी शुभेच्छा!

मिलिंद शंभरकर
जिल्हाधिकारी, सोलापूर

Message

सोलापूरची जैवविविधता, सांस्कृतिक वारसा तसेच ऐतिहासिक महती, खाण-पाण संस्कृती, आधुनिकिकरणाचा वसा सर्वांपर्यंत पोहचावा या उद्देशाने सदरच्या कॉफी टेबल बुकचे मा.जिल्हाधिकारी सोलापूर यांचे मार्गदर्शनाखाली निर्मिती करण्याचे योजिले होते. सोलापूर हे एक खूप जुने शहर असून सोळा गावापासून या शहराची निर्मिती झाली असे मानले जाते. सोलापूर शहर व जिल्ह्यामध्ये 'विविधतेत एकता' व 'वसुधैव कुटुम्ब कम' याचे नेहमीच दर्शन होते. दक्षिणेला असलेले कर्नाटक राज्य, शहरामध्ये पूर्वीपासून वसलेला तेलगु वर्ग, मराठी मातीचे रांगडेपण या सर्व गोष्टी येथे सहजपणे दिसून येतात.

सोलापूर जिल्ह्यास ज्वारीचे कोठार असे म्हटले जाते याचबरोबर द्राक्षे, डांळीब, केळी, ऊस अशी बागायती पिके मोठ्या प्रमाणावर घेतली जातात. चंद्रभागेतिरी वसलेले तीर्थक्षेत्र पंढरपूर, उजनी जलाशयाने समृद्ध झालेली हिरवीगार शेती, पुणे-हैद्राबाद सारख्या शहरांना जोडणारे रस्त्यांचे जाळे सोलापूरच्या प्रगतीमध्ये भरीव योगदान देतात, असे **वैभव सोलापूरचे** आम्ही कॉफी टेबल बुकच्या स्वरूपात सर्वांसाठी खुले करण्याचा हा एक प्रयत्न केला आहे. सर्व मार्गदर्शक व टिमचे मनपूर्वक आभार..!

धैर्यशील पाटील (भा.व.से.)
उपवनसंरक्षक, सोलापूर





महायोगपीठे तटे भीमरथ्या
वरं पुंडरीकाय दातुं मुनींद्रैः।
समागत्य तिष्ठंतमानंदकदं
परब्रह्मलिंगं भजे पांडुरंगं॥



Bhuvaikunth

Pandharpur is a well known pilgrimage town, on the banks of Chandrabhaga River, 75 km from Solapur City. The mythological relevance and importance of Pandharpur or Pandurang or Vitthal is not God of only Vaishnav culture in Maharashtra but is God of common man. People from places like Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh visits Pandharpur on Ashadhi and Kartiki Ekadashi. Vitthal is not confined only to the Marathi culture. Many saints around the Country have mentioned the importance of devotion of this God Vitthal.

This place is spiritually fruitful three times more than Pushkar, six times more than Kedarnath, ten times more than Varanasi and many more times than Shrishail. Here Yatra, Vari and alams giving have got importance.





Siddheshwar Temple

Siddheshwar Temple is in Solapur, It is sacred place for Hindus. There is a lake within the temple complex. The temple is dedicated to its namesake Shri Siddheshwar, a twelfth devotee of Shiva who is considered a god and the *Gramdevata* of Solapur.



Shri Siddheshwar is attributed to having installed 68 Shiva lingams in the main courtyard; the Amrit (immortality) Linga being one of them. There are several smaller temples within the complex, such as ones dedicated to Ganesha, Vithoba and Rukmini. Additionally, within the sanctum of the main temple complex there is an idolic effigy of Shri Siddheshwar. A silver-plated figure of the mythological bull nandi is also present.

The best time to visit the temple is the MakarSankranti festival in mid - January, when a grand celebration takes place for three days. **GaddaYatra**, a local fair, is arranged for fifteen days in the vicinity of the temple.

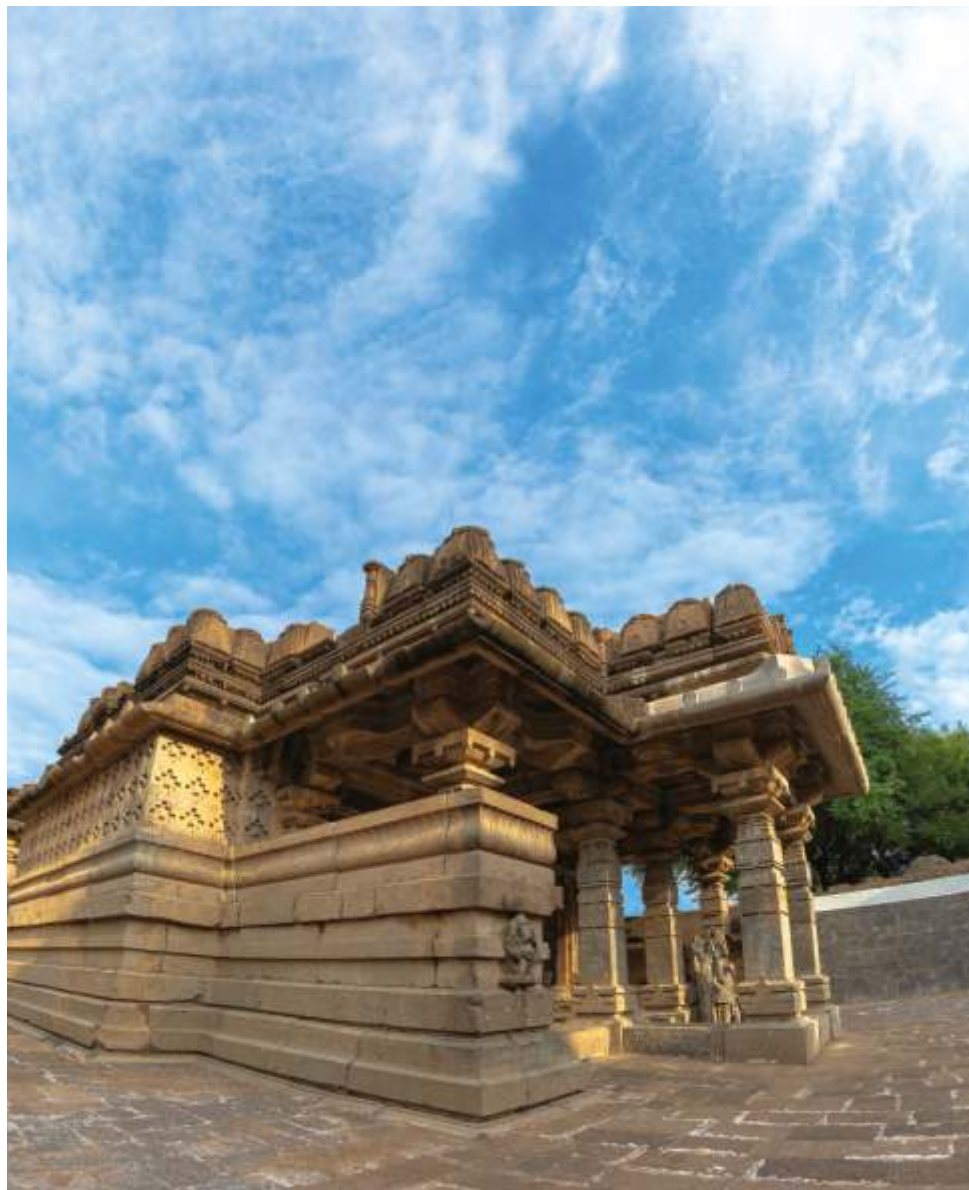


Kudal Sangam

Among many beautiful temples in Solapur district Shri Sangameshwar and Shri Harihareshwar temples at KudalSangam, Hattarsang are one of the best temples to visit in Solapur.

Harihareshwar Temple is found in excavation at Hattarsang-Kudal in Solapur district, where the river Bheema confluences with Seena. This temple was built in 11th century (1018 AD) at the time of Chalukyas of Kalyani. It is one of the ancient temples in Maharashtra state.





In Solapur Harihareshwar is only temple where Lord Shiva and Lord Vishnu are worshiped together. Shivling found here in excavation, is called as **Bahumukhi Shivalingam**, It's height is 1.99 meter, circumference is 4 meter and weight is 4000 kg.... This place is one of the best tourist destinations in Maharashtra State. You require one entire day to explore this beautiful place.





Ardhanari Nateshewar

This temple built during the reign of Yadav ruler Ramachandradev in the 12th century is located at Velapur, 32 kms from Pandharpur in Maharashtra. The presiding deity is Ardhanari Nateshewar, a divine form of Lord Shiva and Goddess Parvathi embracing each other. The idol is made of a single rock.

Devotees visit this temple to seek fulfilment of the Salvation, Wealth, Relief from diseases, Purchase of vehicles, Gain Knowledge.

Baraw present in front of temple is a traditional water conservation system. It can be seen at many temple complexes in Solapur District.

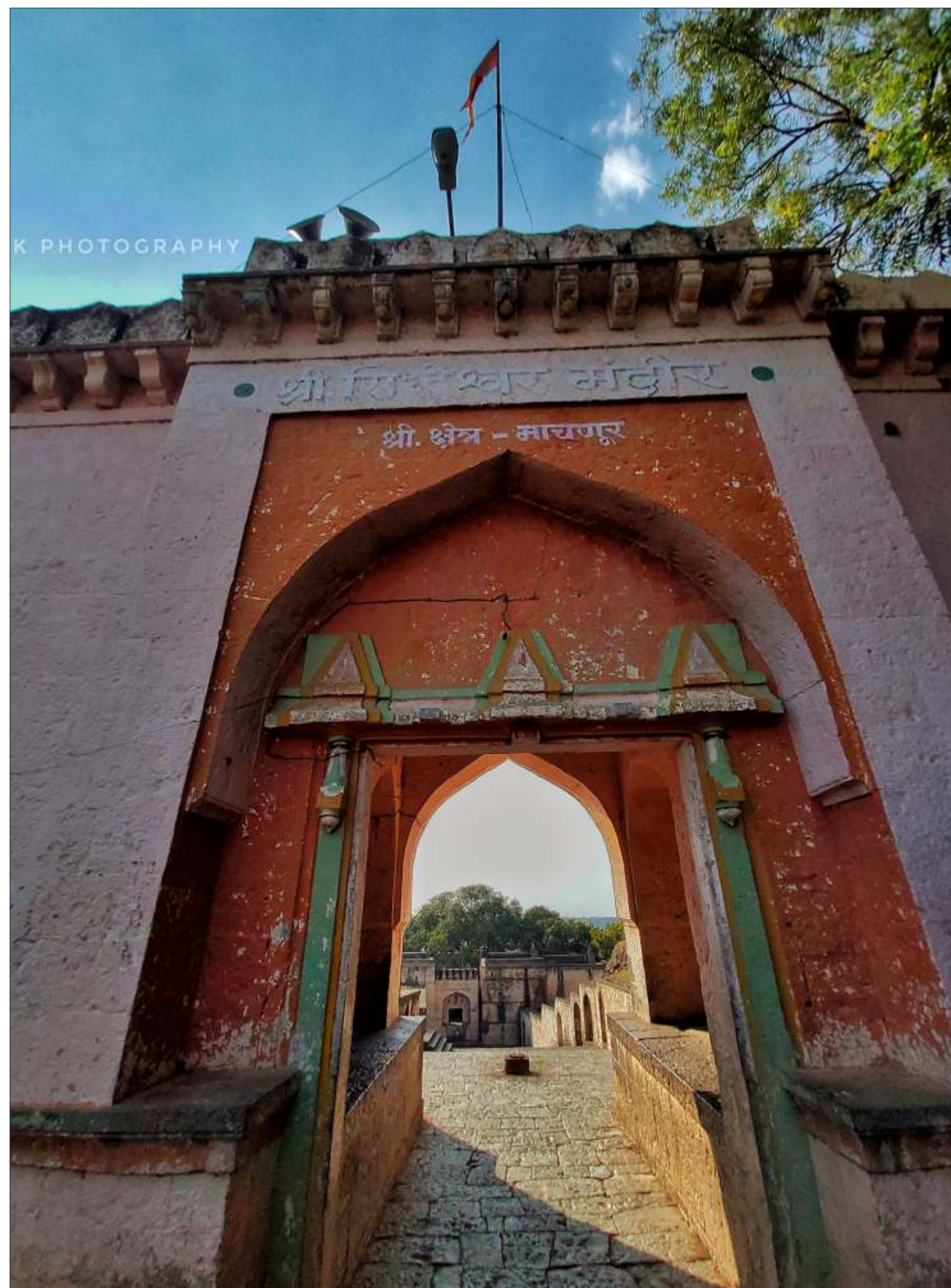




Machnoor

Siddheshwar Temple is an ancient Hemadpanthi temple in Machnoor, Solapur district. Located on the banks of the Bhima River in Machnoor is the magnificent ancient Hemadpanthi temple.

During Shravan, a procession of devotees continues here for a month. Also on Mahashivratri, a large number of devotees come here for darshan. A large number of devotees and tourists from the states of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh etc. come here every year.



This temple is famous since ancient times. In ancient times sages used to sit here for penance. Ahilyabai Holkar had built a grand ghat on the side of the river. There is a **Jatashankar temple** in the river bed. It is 40 km from Solapur and 26 km from Pandharpur on the Solapur-Mangalvedha highway. It is 14 km from Mangalvedha.



Kamala Bhavani

The most important pilgrim spot of Kharmala is the beautiful Kamala Bavani Temple. The temple is dedicated to Kamala Devi, who is considered to be an incarnation of TuljaBavani Mata (Tuljapur). This temple is one of the most historically acclaimed sites not only of Karmala, but also of the entire Solapur district.

Rao Raje Nimbalkar built the Temple in 1727. The temple attracts numerous visitors with its unique and wonderful architecture. It is built in Hemandpathi style of architecture. The temple is surrounded by a wall and the fort has twenty one bastions with a distance of 115 feet between two bastions.

Another important attraction of this temple is its magic number 'ninety six'. The number 'ninety six' has a significant relation with the architecture of the temple. The temple possesses ninety six pillars, windows and steps that lead you to the gates of the temple. It also has ninety six staircases that reach to the big well called as Barav.





Mallikarjun Temple

Shri Mallikarjun Temple is another temple in Solapur City which has special significance in Shravan. Kapilsiddha Mallikarjuna is the deity worshiped by Shri Siddheshwar himself.

This original temple was in Bhuikot Fort. After this fort was taken over by the British, then devotees built this magnificent temple at Balives.





Kalbhairanath Temple, Ankoli

Lord Bhairavnath Temple, Ankoli in district solapur. This temple is approx 50 km from solapur. Lord Bhairvnath is the incarnation of Lord Shiva and is very strong in nature. Lord Bhairavnath temple is in Ankoli is vast and as The Bhairavnath is Kuldaivat of number of families. Most of the devotee do come here for darshan, especiallly many new married couple comes over here.



↑ Rupa Bhavani Mandir

↓ Shri Markandeya Mandir



Ajoba Ganapati

↑ Although the public Ganeshotsav started in Pune in 1893, Ganeshotsav was celebrated in some places even before that, one of them is *Ajoba Ganapati* in Solapur. This Ganpati established before the public festival in Pune is known as the *Solapurkar's Manacha Ganpati*.



Bhagwant Temple, Barshi

Bhagwant Temple is one of the most visited pilgrim centres and famous temples in Barshi, Solapur. The uniqueness here, this is the only one temple of Sri Vishnu all over India having Sri Vishnu's name as Bhagwant.

Bhagwant Temple was built in 1245. This temple is unique in its beautiful architecture. One can see the classic Hemandpathi style of architecture, which can be observed in most temples in that area.



Yamai Devi, Mardi

Yamai is the form of Shiva-Parvati worshiped together. *Shivshaktiswarupini* Yamai Devi is considered as an *avatar* of Mother Parvati as well as Renuka Devi. There are many *uppeethas* (temples) of Goddess Yamai in Maharashtra and other states. One of the famous temples of Yamai Devi is in Mardi, District Solapur.

After taking darshan of Sri Tuljabhavani, the adorable deity of Maharashtra, many devotees come to Mardi to have darshan of Yamai Devi.



Shri Swami Samarth Maharaj

Akkalkot is a Holy place of Shri.Swami Samarth Maharaj. Akkalkot is 35 km away from Solapur. This Saint is believed to be the reincarnation of Lord Dattatraya. The Samadhi of this Saint is worshipped by the devotees. The Death Anniversary is celebrated on Chaitra Shuddha Trayodashi every year. Large number of devotees visit the place everyday and *Pournima*. It is near to Gangapur also.

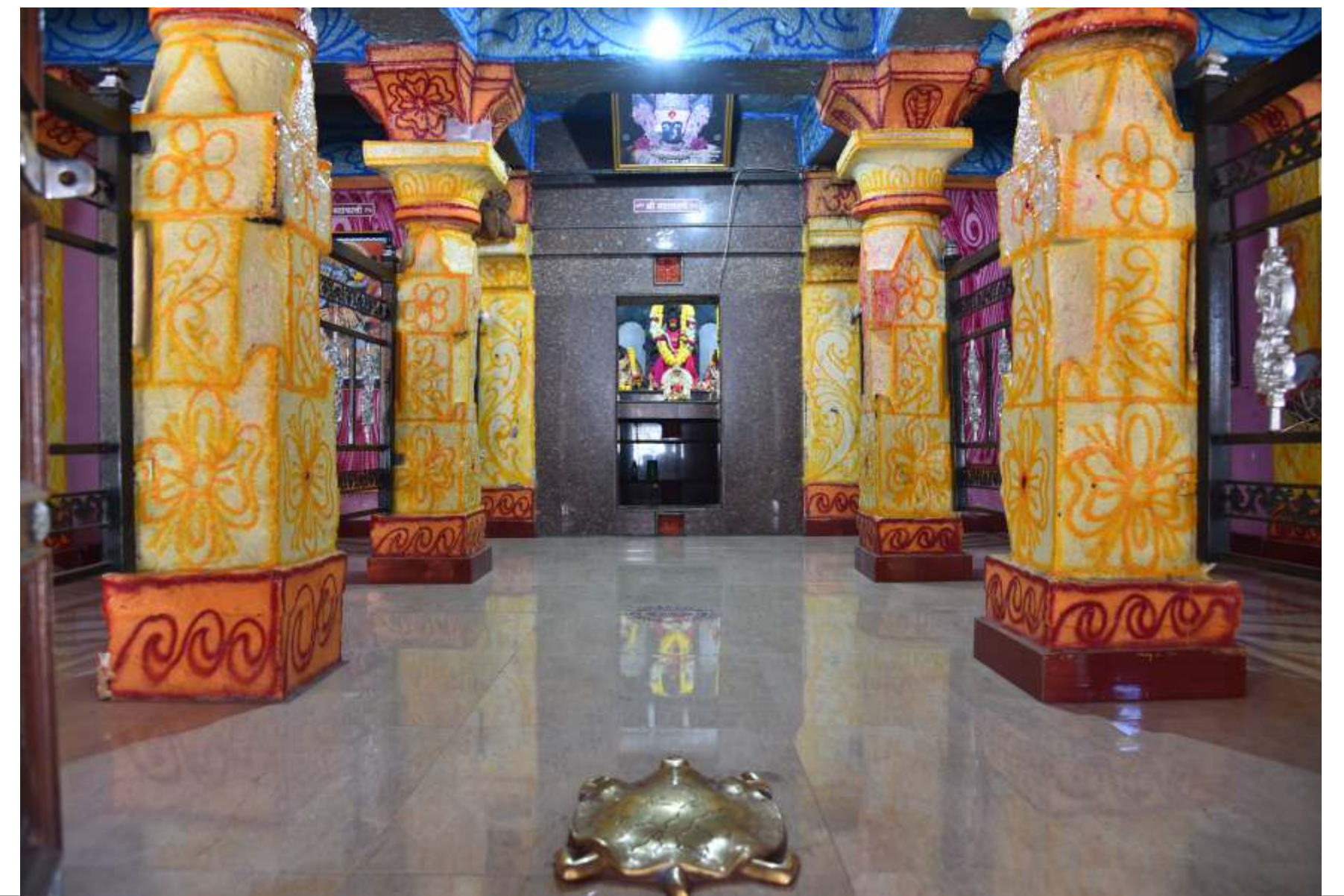


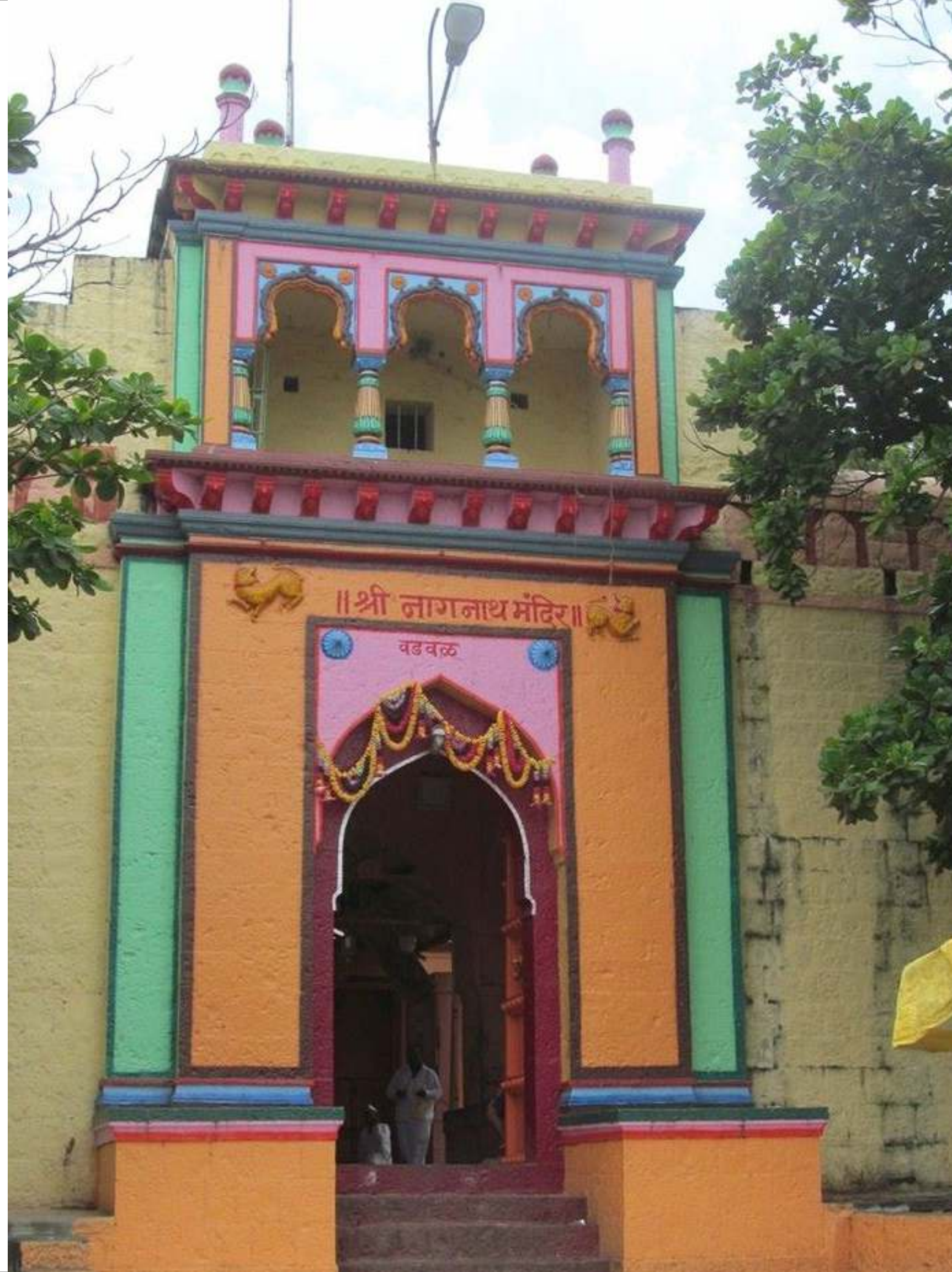


Ambika Mandir, Songola

Ambika Mandir or Ambabai Mandir is a Hindu temple in Sangola, Solapur. It is said that this temple dates back to 14th century. On the same throne sits Ambika Mata, Tukai (Tuljabhavani) and Yamaidevi of Aundh, hence it has special religious significance. This is the *Gramdevata* of Sangola city.

This temple has an important place in the history of Sangola and Mandesh. The rulers of Mandesha include Nizamshahs, Adilshahs, Mughals, Marathas, Peshwas - and onward the British. The Ambika temple played an important role in all these historical events.





Nagnath Maharaj

On the Pune-Solapur National Highway, the huge arch of Nagnath at Vadwal attracts everyone's attention. The architecture of this Hemadpanthi style temple is eye-catching. It is estimated that it was built in the twelfth century.

Nagnath Maharaj is considered as Swayambhu Avatar of Shankara. A yearly fair is held at the Nagnath temple lasting from first of the bright half of Vaishakha (April-May) to seventh of the same fortnight. More than 30,000 pilgrims assemble at the time of the fair.



Khandoba Mandir, Bale

According to legends and folklore, Khandoba was a human Avatar of lord Shiva; he used to live and rule the region from Jejuri-gad. Khandoba killed the demon brothers Mani and Malla, when they harassed people. The worship of Khandoba began in the 12th to 13th century. Bale Village' Patil Mankojirao Patil had installed Khandoba idol in the form of child. Hence the legend that this village got its name as Bale. This temple is of archaic period and its construction is done in black stone.





Jain Atishay Kshetra, Dahigaon

Around 200 hundred years back Bramhachari Mahatisagarji had come to this place and thought that a temple should be built here. He started building a temple bringing one stone after the other and today we have a huge temple and a Dharamshala with Gurukul.

Main idol of this jain temple is Lord Mahaveer in sitting posture (5.5 feet in high) installed in VikramSamvat 1853.

On left side of this idol is Lord Adinath and right side Lord Parshwanath.

Next of this sanctorum there is Lord Prshwanath in standing posture (3.2 feet in high).





Khwaja Saifulmulk Dargah

Khwaja Saifulmulk Dargah. This is a famous Pir Baba dargah which is located in Hydra, Taluka Akkalkot District Solapur Maharashtra, Here people of every religion are with great faith, it is said that no one returns empty handed from their door frame and to some extent it is true.





Gurdwara

A Gurdwara is a place of assembly and worship for Sikhs in Solapur. Sikhs also refer to Gurdwaras as Gurdwara Sahib. People from all faiths are welcomed in gurdwaras. Gurdwara has a Darbar Sahib where the Guru Granth Sahib is placed on a takhat in a prominent central position.

The power to be found between the pages of a book is formidable, indeed. And these 50 inspiring quotes about books and reading are here to remind you of that. For, as author Anna Quindlen says, "Books are the plane, and the train, and the road. They are the destination, and the journey. They are home."





Bhuikot Killa

The **Solapur Bhuikot Killa** (Fort) is one of the major tourist locations in Solapur. The fort is constructed on land hence it is called Bhuikot Killa. This fort is not only an ancient fort but also one of the ancient historical and religious places in Maharashtra.





Bhuikot fort is situated on the banks of Siddheshwar lake in the 12th century. The fort is a must visit for history lovers, scholars and hosiery tourists. The Bajirao Peshwa, Chhatrapati Pratapsingh Bhosale of Satara stayed here for a month in 1818.

The fort has double fortification and has typical Bahamani era construction style. It has two gates, North gate and Mahakali gate, a Shani temple, a ruined Shiva temple with underground Shiva Linga and a Mahakaleshwar temple and a mosque with carved ceiling and several pillars inside it.





Magalvedha Fort ←

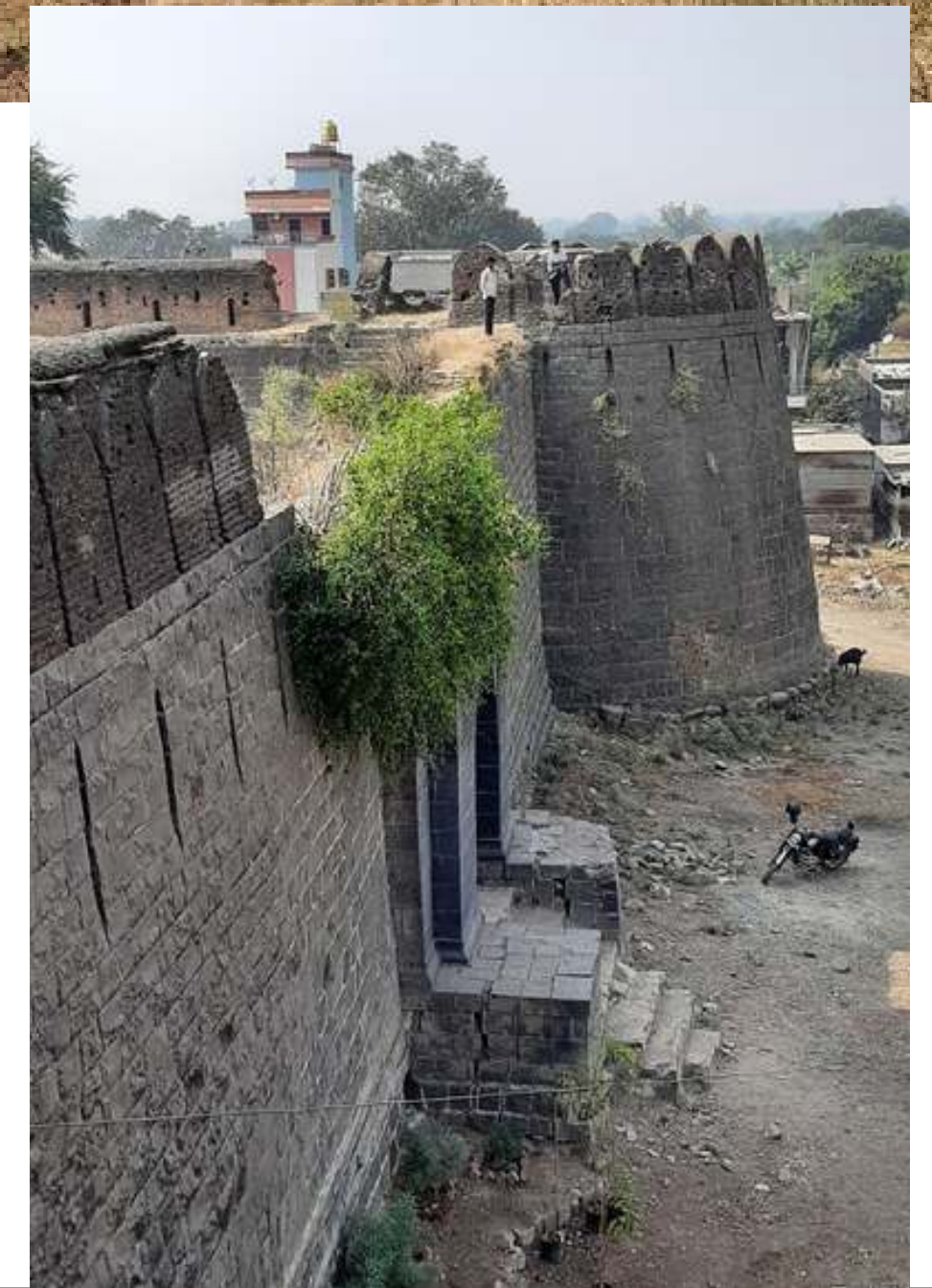
Magalvedha Fort has historical significance as it is situated between Bijapur, the capital of Adilshahi and Nagar, the capital of Nizamshahi. There are very few remains of this fort and ruins of carved pillars, broken idols, inscriptions can be seen scattered everywhere.

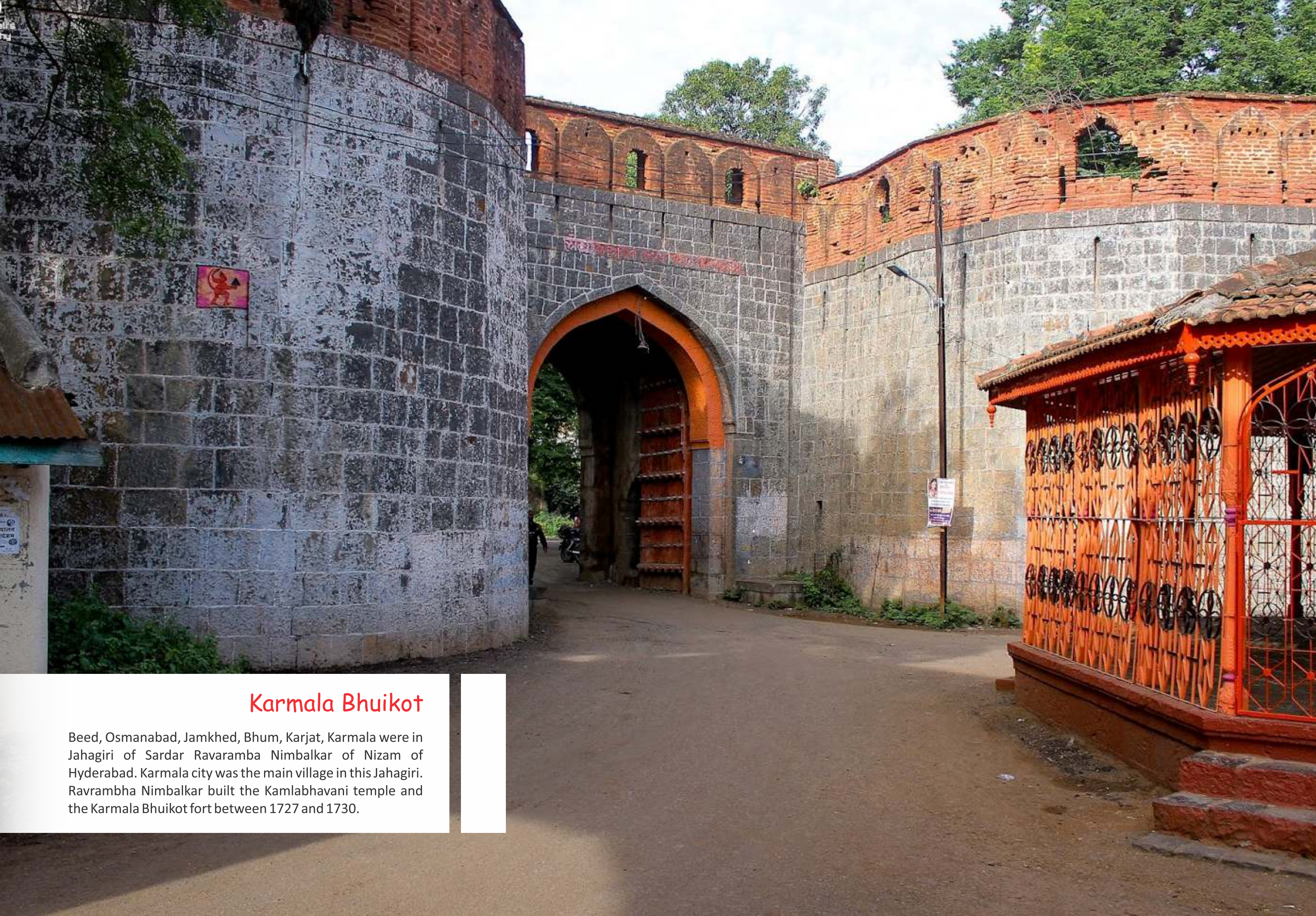
Machnur Fort ←

Mughal emperor Aurangzeb had been facing the wrath of the Marathas for quite a long time. It was because of this he built this fort with the main aim of protection from enemies. This fort which was built in 1615 AD had stationed a huge battalion of the Mughal force

Madha Fort →

Madha village has a handsome Bhuikot fort which is still in good condition. The entrance of Madha fort is facing north and the area is one acre. This fort was built by Ravrambhaji Nimbalkar in the year 1710. The fortifications of the fort are still in good condition and one can walk around the entire fort from it.





Karmala Bhuikot

Beed, Osmanabad, Jamkhed, Bhum, Karjat, Karmala were in Jahagiri of Sardar Ravaramba Nimbalkar of Nizam of Hyderabad. Karmala city was the main village in this Jahagiri. Ravrambha Nimbalkar built the Kamlabhavani temple and the Karmala Bhuikot fort between 1727 and 1730.





Piliv Fort

Piliv village is away 106 kms from Satara, 40 kms from Pandharpur and 48 kms from Dahiwadi . The road to the left of Subhash Chowk takes us onto a hill where Piliv fort is located. Bhuikot Fort is constructed by Jagirdar Lokhande.

The fort is in good condition and inhabited inside. This fort is said to have been built in the eighteenth century. There are massive bastions at all four ends of the fort. There are total 10 towers inside the fort. There is also a small gun on the fort.





Akluj Fort

It was built by [Yadav](#) king Raja Singhan in the 13th century. Evidence shows that, after Yadavas it was ruled by Mughals and Britishers. Aurangzeb's Subhedar for south named Bahaddurkhan appointed Shaikh Ali as a chief official of the Akluj fort in 1673 and Ranmastkhan was appointed as a chief Thanedar in 1675. Evidences also shows that in 1679 Dilerkhan and Chhatrpati Sambhaji Maharaj stayed in the fort of Akluj for 4 months. Bajirao Peshwa II was also stayed for three months in this fort, when he was dismissed from Peshwai by Britishers in 1802.



Akkalkot Palace

This Palace is belonged to the Late His Highness Maharaja Vijaysingh Bosale of Akkalkot Royal State. It was built by Raja Fatehsinh Bhosale. It is now owned by his daughters Rani Sunitaraje and Rani Sanyukta Raje.







Valsang Vahir

In the pre-independence period, as upper castes refuse to drink water for the Dalit Community in Valsang had decided to dig a well themselves for drinking water. it has constructed in black stone. The Dalit community decided to drink the water of this well only after it was inaugurated by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar. On April 24, 1937, Dr. Ambedkar inaugurated this well with drinking water in a silver glass.





Char Hutatma

Even before independence, Solapur city experienced 3 days of independence in 1930 on 9, 10 and 11 May. Mallappa Dhanshetty, Kisan Sarada, Jagannath Shinde, Kurban Hussain, four martyrs of Solapur were hanged in Yerawada Jail on 12th January 1931..This day is observed as 'Martyrs Day' in Solapur.

Municipal President Manik Chand Shah was sentenced to 7 years hard labor and a fine of 1 lakh rupees by a military court for refusing to hoist the tricolor flag on the municipality of Solapur. Tulsidas Jadhav was also sentenced to 7 years of hard labor and a fine of Rs 1 lakh for wearing only Gandhi cap. Later he was given a reprieve in his sentence as per the Gandhi-Irvine Pact.







Indrabhuvan

Indrabhuvan is the most elegant, charming, handsome building of Solapur Municipal Corporation which adds to the beauty of Solapur city. This solid ceremonial building of more than 15,000 square feet, is a balanced combination of several architectural styles, stands tall in the central part of the city.

Solapur Municipal Council is one of the oldest in India, founded in the 1860s and was given municipal corporation status in 1963. It was the first Municipal Council of India to host the National Flag on the Municipal Council building (Now Municipal Corporation) Solapur in 1930.

This Indrabhuvan building is considered a masterpiece of architecture. The building uses the latest construction materials that were used in the world's finest buildings at that time.

The main reason for taking 13 years to build a Vastu is to make it perfect. Appasaheb Ward traveled to many countries around the world and brought beautiful and attractive items for this building. Built from granite, basalt, Shahabadi stones, the best architectural methods from around the world have been used for this structure.

Built over a hundred years ago using only stone, lime and bricks, this Tolejang building is still as strong as it is today. It has strong halls built without the support of 'pillars'. He was keen that any work should be very grand, beautiful, solid and orderly. This building as an exemplary example of Victorian architecture spread far and wide.

In 1964, when the Solapur municipality was converted into a Municipal Corporation, the government moved its office in Navipeth to this *Indrabhavan* building.





Dr. Kotnis ki Amar Kahani

Dr. Dwarkanath Kotnis, among the physicians dispatched to China to provide medical assistance during the Second Sino-Japanese War in 1938. Known for his dedication and perseverance, he has been regarded as an example for Sino-Indian friendship and collaboration.

A memorial of Dr. Dwarkanath Shantaram Kotnis is installed in his birthplace in Solapur on 1 January 2012. The memorial, at his old residence, has been built by Solapur Municipal Corporation



Wari : The Way of Life

The tradition of Wari and Dindi is quite old. Father of Saint Dnyaneshvar used to go on Wari pilgrimage. In ancient time public transport system was not available, so groups of people used to go to Pandharpur by walking. However, a proper disciplining of Wari pilgrimage was brought about by Haibatbaba Araphalkar, a knight of Shinde dynasty of Gwalior.

Every year, in the Ashadh month of the Hindu calendar, lakhs of devotees across Maharashtra take a pilgrimage on foot to the Vithoba temple in Pandharpur. The procession is called the Wari and the devotees-the Warkaris (literally 'those who do the wari'). This 800-year-old tradition is a distinctive part of the Maharashtrian culture and is the ritualistic essence of the Wakari Panth (a sampradaya within the Bhakti tradition).



Four processions take place in the months of Chaitra (March-April), Ashadh (June-July), Kartik (October-November) and Magh (January-February). Of these, the Ashadhi Ekadashi Wari is the most popular.





Wari : The Walk of Love

“This is not a walk of blind faith, but the Pandharpur Wari is a walk of love and showing respect to Lord Vitthal.”

Said to be one of the World's Largest and Oldest movement, the Pandharpur Wari has countless people gather on a specific day every year and walk for a distance of around 250 kms. Know what keeps the 800-year-old tradition so alive even in modern times.

In a devotional procession, the Wari, involves the palanquin carrying the paduka (footwear) of Sant Tukaram and Sant Dnyaneshwar from Dehu and Alandi respectively, to Pandharpur. The Wari begins on the 8th or 9th day of the Hindu month of Jyestha. The journey of 21 dayson foot sees believers and disciples come from about all parts of Maharashtra and few neighbouring states.



Mahalingraya of Huljanti

One of famous place in three states viz Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. A place is famous for a big fair of Lord Mahalingaraya (Lord Shiva). The fair is the main attraction which is on the occasion of Diwali and millions of people worship Lord Mahalingaraya's "Mundas Darshan" on that day.. Its a small village located on a sub river of Bhima named Dodda Nala. It is on Pandharpur-Vijapur Highway and 21 km from Mangalwedha.







Gadda Yatra

Siddheshwar Temple in Solapur is dedicated to Lord Siddharama. Many services like Abhishek, Rudrabhishek are performed in the temple. Gadda Yatra is a popular event celebrated in this temple. This yatra is a 15-day grand event celebrated from Shakambari Poornima (Fuli moon in month of Jan.) till the Amavasya (No moon day). The Siddheshwar Yatra has been celebrated for 900 years.





Nandidhwaj

Legend has it that a potter girl wanted to marry Siddharama; Siddharama rejected her wish and advised her to marry Yogadanda. Yogadanda is believed to have been introduced by Lord Sreesail Mallanna. In this yatra, bamboo sticks are decorated like bride and groom. These bamboo sticks are locally called Nandidhwaj. A huge crowd gathers on this yatra to celebrate this grand event. Display of fireworks on the forth day of the yatra is a major attraction.



Cattle Fair

The yatra is noted for the huge Rangolis that are drawn to welcome the yatras. Apart from the rituals, a huge fair is held for 15 days during the period. The yatra also witness a huge cattle fair.





Wadvak Nagnath Yatra

Lord Nagnath's Yatra continues on Chaitra Poornima. Shnees oil is anointed on this day. On Chaturthi Hala Mohol, Shani's palanquin arrives and thousands of devotees come to witness this ceremony in the early hours of the morning. Saptami has Ganas of Shani.

The Nagnath temple here is considered as a waking shrine and crowds gather here every Amavasya.







Shivjayanti

Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj's birth anniversary is celebrated with great enthusiasm all over the world. Every year in Solapur, Shiv Jayanti's birthday is celebrated with enthusiasm. A historical procession is taken out on this occasion. The Shiv Jayanti procession continues throughout the night. There is a huge crowd of ShivaBhakt.





Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Jayanti

A grand procession is organized every year in Solapur on the occasion of Mahanav Bharatratna Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar's birth anniversary. Not only in Maharashtra, but in the entire country, such a grand procession is rarely held. Ambedkar devotees from all over the country come for the procession.



Sant Damajipant

Many saints existed in Mangalvedha. Among them Saints Damaji Pant, Chokhamela and Kanhopatra are more important. The period of existence of Sant Damaji Pant is from *shake* 1300 to 1382. He was the commander of the army in the *Darbar* of Muhammad Shah at Bidar. Because of his victory in the battle with Abdul Shah, he was given the post of treasurer. Due to his cleverness, he was given the post of *Mamaldar* in Mangvedha.

Damajipant had built two granaries. They opened those barns full of grain to the people. Legend has it that when the emperor arrested Damajipant, Vitthala took the form of a common man and freed him. Damajipant was released and was felicitated. Damajipant died in Shaka 1382. His tomb was in a simple form. Later, Rajaram, the younger son of Shivaji Maharaj, built a small dome-shaped temple there. Idols of Vitthal, Rukhmai and Damajipant were installed in



नको देवराया अंत आता पाहु। प्राण हा सर्वता जावू पाहे।।
हरिणीचे पाडस व्याघ्रे धरियेले। मजलागी जाहले तैसे देवा।।
तुजविण ठाव न दिसे त्रिभुवनी। धावे वो जननी विठाबाई।।
मोकलूनी आस झाले मी उदास। घेई कान्होपात्रेस हृदयास।।

The Land of Saints

Mangalwedha is called "The Land of Saints", as Saint Damaji, Saint Kanhopatra, Saint Basaveshwera, Saint Chokhamela are from Mangalwedha. In the 14th century, Mangalwedha was an active workplace of many saints such as Sant Damaji, Sant Chokhamela, Sant Bagadebaba, Sant Gopabai, Sant Kanhopatra, Shri Swami Samarth, Shri Sitaram Maharaj and others.



धन्य ते अरण, रत्नांचीच खाण। जन्मला निधान सावता तो॥
सावता सागर, प्रेमाचा आगर। घेतला अवतार माळ्या घरी॥



Sant Savata Mali

Savata Mali was a 12th-century Hindu saint. He was a contemporary of Namdev, and a devotee of Vithoba. Having grown up in a religious family, Savata married a very religious and devoted Hindu from a nearby village named Janabai. While working in his fields in the village of Aran, Savata Mali used to sing about the glory of Vithoba.

Devotion to God with a non-attached attitude leads to altruism, that was his devotion to life. They did not want salvation. His pledge was 'Bring the God of *Vaikunthicha dev anu ya kirtani*'

Sant Kurmadas

Saint Kurmadas is a saint from Paithan. He was disabled at birth. Both arms and legs were missing. But with the force of sharp intellect and brilliant memory, he used to have many *abhangas* and *shlokas*. He used to roll on the ground to listen to *kirtan* in the temple.

Saint Kurmadas rolled on the ground and proceeded towards Pandharpur. But on the way, his body decayed in the village of Lahul. It became impossible to move forward. Then Panduranga actually came there and gave *darshan*.



Weaving Industry

Solapur is the home of Handloom and Powerloom weaving industry which provides employment to a large number of workers. There are around 6000 powerloom industries operational in the district. Out of these 300 establishments are registered under Mumbai Shops and Societies Act 1948 and the other 3000 are registered under Factories Act 1948. There are about 25000 Powerloom and about 30000 workers are employed. On the Jackard powerloom the main production is Chadders, Towels and Napkins. These products are exported to various countries in the world.

Solapuri Chaddar

Solapuri Chaddar in particular Mayurpankhi chaddar are world famous. Chaddar are made up of cotton and known for their design. In 1877, the first cotton mill was established in Solapur. Solapur is known for its textile industry. Once it had Asia's largest spinning mills.



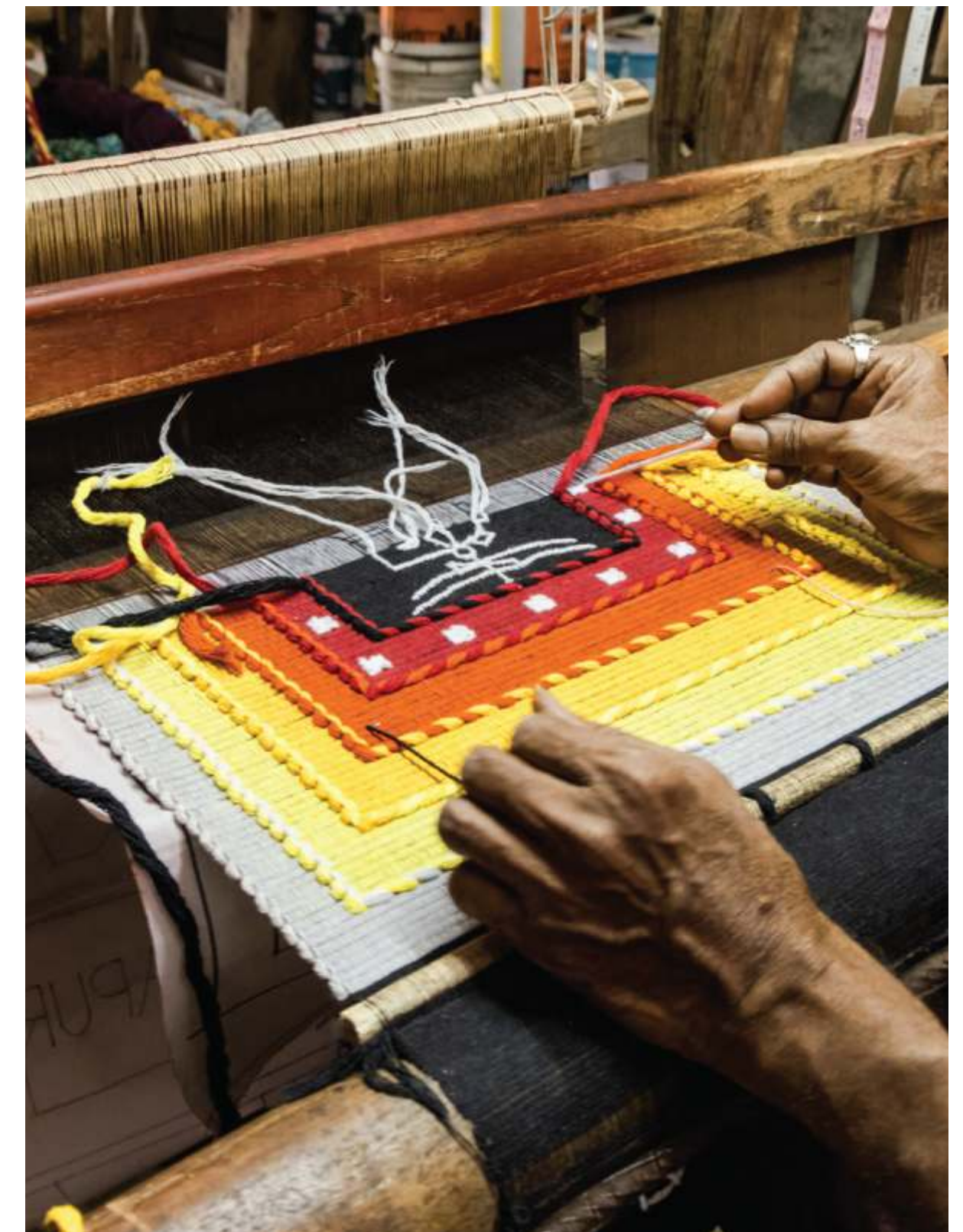


Solapur Terry Towel

The terry towel work has been protected under the Geographical indication (GI) of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) agreement. It is listed at item 9 as "Solapur Terry Towel" of the GI Act 1999 of the Government of India with registration confirmed by the Controller General of Patents Designs and Trademarks.

Solapur Terry Towel has unique design and it has global market. Also, it is allied production of Solapuri chaddar. The handicraft work gives livelihood assistance to nearly 200,000 people in Solapur district. Terry towel made by cotton yarn.





Wall hangings

Solapur is also famous for making Wall hangings that reflects its cultural values, regional sensibilities, beliefs and identity and also helps to create an employment.

Wall hangings are the outcome of sheer hard work of artisans. They are made up of cotton threads woven on the handloom. They are silent storytellers from folklore to the epics, the colours, flavours and characters are forever immortalized within its weaves.



Uniform and Ready made garments

Uniform making is key industry of Solapur with easily available raw material from textile base and labour force in the form of Women empowerment.



Beedi industry

Beedi industry is the second important industry in Solapur. There are 115 units of 29 various beedi factories. In these 115 units there are about 70,000 lady workers, and 1,725 factory workers in the district. Four beedi unions are working for the welfare of these workers. The perfect blend of women empowerment and poverty alleviation.





Spinning the life

The textile industry of Solapur is an industry that provides employment to many people. Thousands of families survive on this. Yarn spinning and handlooms can be seen from house to house. Yarn dyeing, sewing of towels, petticoats and ready-made garments are done as household jobs.



Beedi Gharkul

The project was hailed as the biggest cooperative housing project for workers in Asia. The construction for this project for 10,000 houses started in 2001 and was completed in 2006. The project cost was Rs 62 crore. The workers, the central government and state government contributed Rs. 20 crore each.

The workers were organised into three cooperative housing societies named after Comrade Godavari Parulekar. A typical house unit consists of a land area of 555 sq. ft, and the project is spread across 450 acres, at Kumbhari, about 8 km from Solapur city. The houses are organised in 25 clusters.



Sugar Bowl of MAharashtra

Total 44 sugar mills are operating in the Solapur division and they are nearing the mark of 100 lakh quintal sugar production. The mills have produced 97.28 lakh quintal sugar by crushing 111.21 lakh tonne sugarcane with a recovery rate of 8.75 per cent.

With availability of Ujani induced canal irrigation network and black cotton soil, cooperatives the production increased multi fold.



Cement industry

Cement industry of Solapur supply cement to all over India with connected road and rail network also create employment. Zuari, Chettinad, JSW, Ultratech, Birla are top industries operating from Solapur.





NTPC

NTPC like Maharatna and Fortune 500 industries and Powergrid like Power Grid transmitter who transmit about 50% of the total power generated in India are present in district and helps to power industrial development of Solapur

Industries

MIDC with presence of Precision Camshaft, Balaji Amines, LHP, Kothari Pipes the trend for automotive, chemical and pump with piping industry is already set with traditional textile industry and agricultural economy.





Balaji Amines Ltd.

Balaji Amines Ltd., INDIA, an ISO 9001: 2015 certified company, specialised in manufacturing Methylamines, Ethylamines, Derivatives of Specialty Chemicals and Pharma Excipients. These have been the main products, also have facilities for the manufacture of derivatives, which are down stream products for various Pharma / Pesticide industries apart from user specific requirements.





Precision Group

The Precision Group is at the forefront of the automotive components business. PCL is one of the largest camshaft manufacturers in the world, manufacturing all types of camshafts under one roof. With an impeccable team led by a highly qualified management, they have succeeded in establishing mutually beneficial engagements with Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) from around the world.





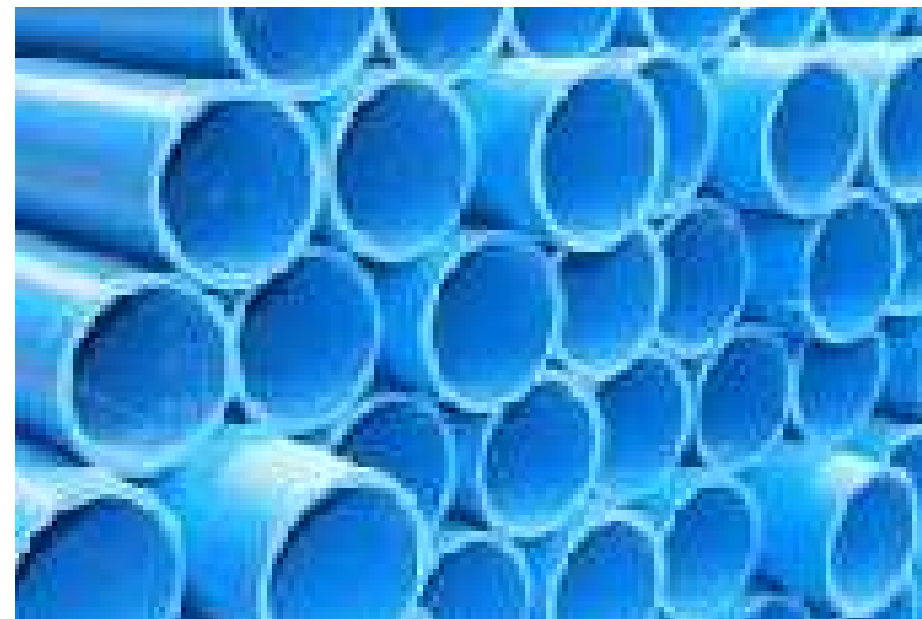




LHP

LHP, is a manufacturing company of electric motors with competent team of about 1000 people 'Driven by commitment'. It is manufacturing and delivering electric motors of the highest quality to customers across the world. The company is always aiming to be the best in the industry by focusing on customers' needs and providing them with customised solutions. This has earned the trust of over 6500 customers in India and abroad.





Kothari Group

Kothari Group has set in pursuit with confidence and conviction to revolutionize the agricultural sector of the country.



Kumkum

Kem is famous for production of kumkum in maharashtra they having around 42 industries in Kem and supply for all Maharashtra in big temples like Pandharpur, Akkalkot, Jejuri etc.

Kumkum is made up of corn flour and red coloured. Apart from production of Kumkum Kem is famous for shri Uttreshwar Mandir and Around kem there are 7 Temples of Mahadev / Lord Shiva.





Hurda Party

Hurda and Akati (Chulha) are synonymous to name and culture of Solapur with different varieties of jowar like kuchkuchi, gulbhendi are grown for this. Agrotourism is promoted with Hurda party. Hurda has a typical taste and love by new generation.



Granary of Jawar

Popularly known as the 'Land of Saints', Mangalwedha taluka in Solapur district is renowned for its culture, heritage and agricultural produce. Traditional crops like sorghum, bajra, groundnuts, corn and sugarcane cultivated in this historical place has been famous for centuries. The local variety of jowar known as Maldandi jowar has been cultivated here for at least 500 years if not more for grain and fodder use in each and every village in Mangalwedha taluka.

Jowar is a rabi crop and the age-old method of sowing called tiffani is done at the end of the monsoon (Mid-September – Mid-October) as it facilitates growth and development. Intercropping practices are quite common in this area where jowar is either grown along with tur dal or kardai (safflower).





Grape

Grape are the fruits of a woody grape vine . Grapes are in various colors like red, purple, white and green. Varsity of grapes cultivates in Solapur Districts like Super sonaka, Sonaka, Manik Chaman, RK, Chrimson red, King berry, Sarita are some examples. Area under grapes is 16000 Ha covered in Solapur District. 50% is used for raisins and 50% is used for industrial purpose.



Pomegranate

Pomegranate is a red colored fruit. It contains many watery, sweet seeds of red color. Total area under pomegranate is 48000 Ha. in Solapur District. Pomegranate cultivation is started in 1980s in Sangola. Bhagwa, Solapur red, Ganesh are varieties of pomegranate.





Banana

Banana fruit is variable in size, color and firmness, may be green, yellow, red, purple, or brown when ripe. Total area under banana is 15571 Ha in Solapur District. Majority of banana plantation is Karmala, Madha, Pandharpur and Mohol Tahsil. G-9 variety is famous for plantation. 10 places for cold storage facility available in Solapur District. Banana exports in Arab Countries.

Ujjani Dam

Ujjani Dam, also known as Bhima Dam on the Bhima is located near Ujjani village of Madha Taluka. The construction of the dam project including the canal system on both banks was started in 1969. The reservoir backwaters attract, every year, a large number of migratory birds like flamingos and cormorants. The storage created by the Ujjani Dam has resulted in the irrigation of 500 km².





Kurnur Dam

Kurnur Dam is an earthfill dam on Bori river near Akkalkot, Solapur district. The height of the dam above lowest foundation is 23.7 m while the length is 1,206 m. The volume content is 45 km³ and gross storage capacity is 35,240.00 km³

Kurnur Dam is the origin of water for citizens in Akklkot Taluka, it is the source of water to all the farmers in the village for livelihood.



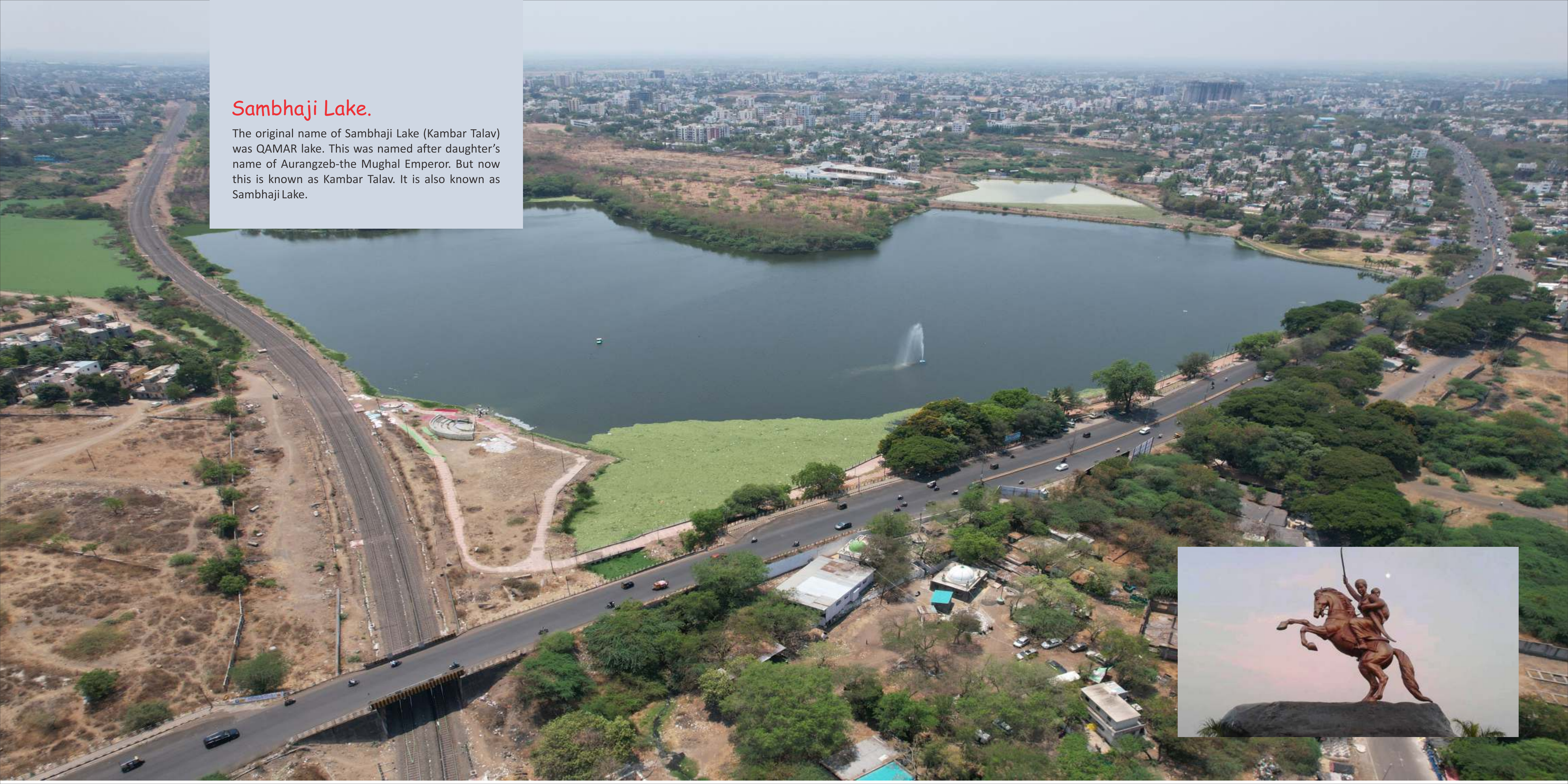
Siddheshwar Lake

The Siddheshwar Lake and the temple along with the fort on its western bank attract a large number of devotees of Solapur City and neighboring states for its unique spiritual, heritage, cultural and ecological identity. The temple located as an island within the large lake measures about 36 acres in area. The lake was developed by Shri Siddheshwar in 1180 A.D



Sambhaji Lake.

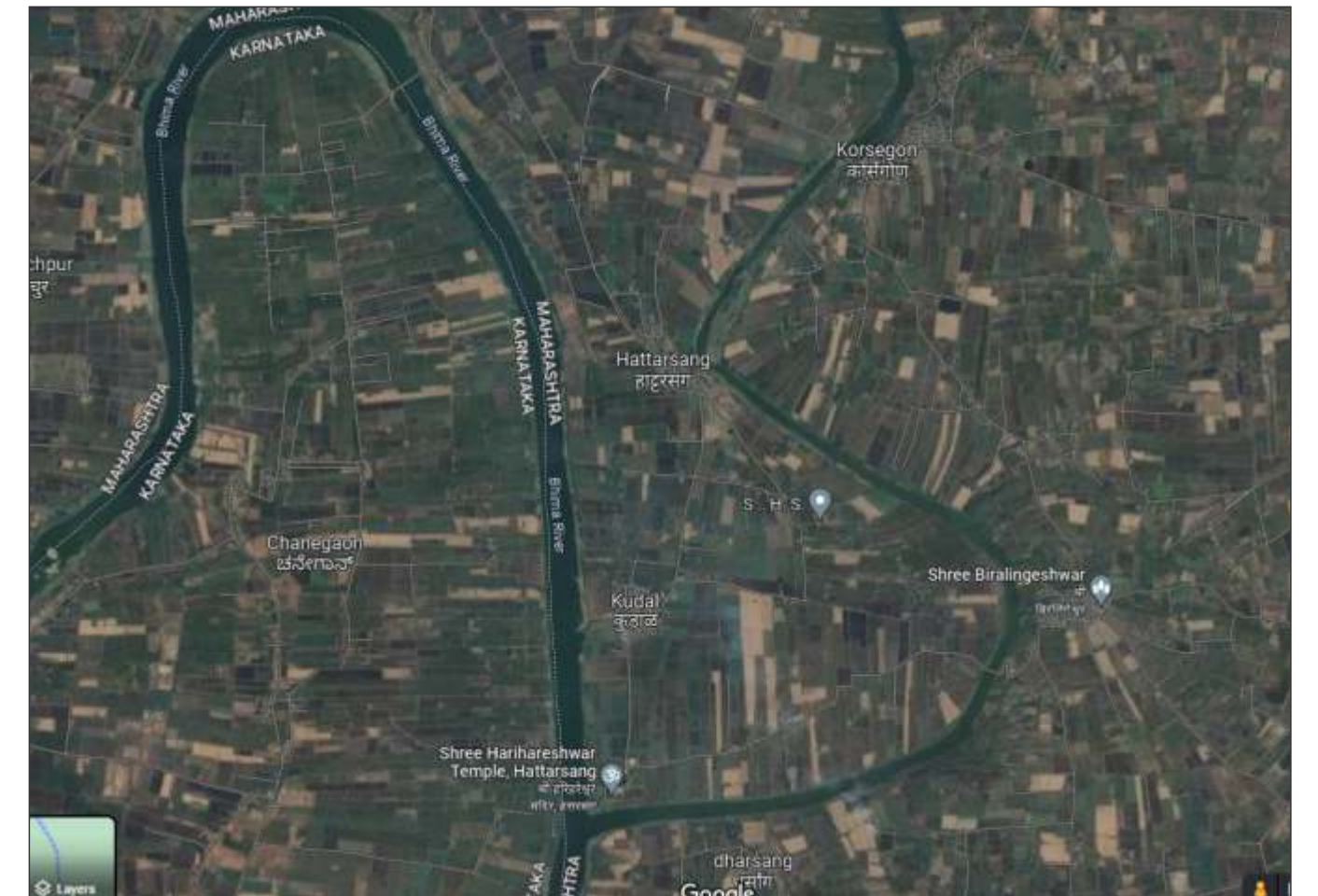
The original name of Sambhaji Lake (Kambar Talav) was QAMAR lake. This was named after daughter's name of Aurangzeb-the Mughal Emperor. But now this is known as Kambar Talav. It is also known as Sambhaji Lake.





Bhima-Sina interlink

Bhima to Sina interlink (Jod Kalava) with 21 km long tunnel from Ujjani reservoir is constructed to supply water for vast lands in catchment area of Sina tributary.



Bhima - Sina Confluence

Hattarsanga-Kudlasangam is the confluence of two rivers Bhima and Sina. Bhima River is also called Chandrabhaga. It originates near Bhimashankar in Pune district of Maharashtra and is approximately 860 km. Flowing southeast, it joins the Krishna River.

The Sina, one of the large left-bank feeders of the Bhima, rises 22 km. west of Torna in Ahmadnagar district and runs south east through Ahmadnagar and Solapur district to fall into the Bhima near Kudul.





Solapur : Gateway of South India

Solapur railway station is the main railway hub within the city. The Solapur Railway Division is an important division connecting South India to Western & North west India. Trains from Ahmedabad, Jaipur, New Delhi, Mumbai, Pune etc., ply to Southern states (Telangana, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu & Kerala) via Solapur. Government has decided to make Solapur railway station as the high tech station in Maharashtra.





Solapur Airport

Solapur Airport is located to the south of Solapur city on Hotagi road and acts as force multiplier in the development of Solapur with new airport developments in pipeline.





Connecting Solapur

The national highways viz. Pune - Solapur, Solapur - Hyderabad, Vijayapura - Solapur, Ratnagiri - Nagpur and Solapur - Dhule pass through the city making Solapur on the frontline of the commercial map of India.



Lifeline of Solapur

Internal road of Solapur smart city are like lifeline connecting market like Navi Peth and old Solapur to Jule Solapur, MIDC area.





Smart City

Solapur has been shortlisted by the Ministry of Urban Development as one of the 100 cities to participate in the Stage II of the selection process i.e. the "Smart City ...



Indira Gandhi Stadium

Indira Gandhi Stadium in Solapur, formerly known as Park Stadium, hosts Ranji Trophy matches and is the home venue for Maharashtra cricket team. It is maintained by Solapur Municipal Corporation.



Mahasul Bhavan

New Collector Office is ready to start.





Dr. Vaishampayan Memorial Govt. Medical College

This medical college in a city like Solapur which has a predominant labor population was a dream seen by Dr. Vishnu Ganesh Vaishampayan. His dream came true after 22 years of dedication and hard work when in 1963 this college was finally instituted.

Initially a private institution, this college was taken over by the Government of Maharashtra in 1974. At present the college has state-of-the-art facilities for undergraduate as well as postgraduate medical education.

Until recently the college was affiliated to the Shivaji University, Kolhapur for all the courses offered by it. Both undergraduate and postgraduate courses are now affiliated to Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nashik which houses around 5000 medical graduates.





State-of-art facilities

Solapur and Akulj is emerging as medical hub with state of art medical facilities and institutes. Patient from overseas and Karnataka, Marathwada visits Solapur. The new state - of - art health facilities about to start at New Civil Hospital at Solapur.



University for District

Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holkar Solapur University is a state university located in Solapur, Maharashtra, India. Formerly it was postgraduate centre of Shivaji University. Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holkar Solapur University was established on 1 August 2004 and was inaugurated on 3 August 2004 by the Governor of Maharashtra.



Solapur Science Center is unique tourist's attraction in the city of Solapur. Particularly interesting for the science buffs, the museum is the third largest science center in the Maharashtra.



One of the main attractions of the museum is night sky observation through telescope. The Center's motto is to propagating science to the mass.



ECHO TUBE

• Bring your mouth inside the tube and say Hello !

• You will hear a distinct echo.

• Similarly clap once and hear several echoes.

Sound waves travel through the tube at about 330 meters per second and come back reflected from the other end. You can distinguish an echo if the reflected sound arrives at your ears at least one-tenth of a second after the original sound.







Lavani

Lavani is an art form of Maharashtra. Lavani is sometimes performed as part of a tamasha. Lavani is an art form considered as a complementary medium to satisfy the rasas of beauty and devotion. Lavani is performed with the accompaniment of dholki and tuntune.

Although Lavani has existed in Maharashtra since the 13th century, it rose to prominence under the Peshwas. Lavani has gained a good reputation recently. Its appearance has also changed.





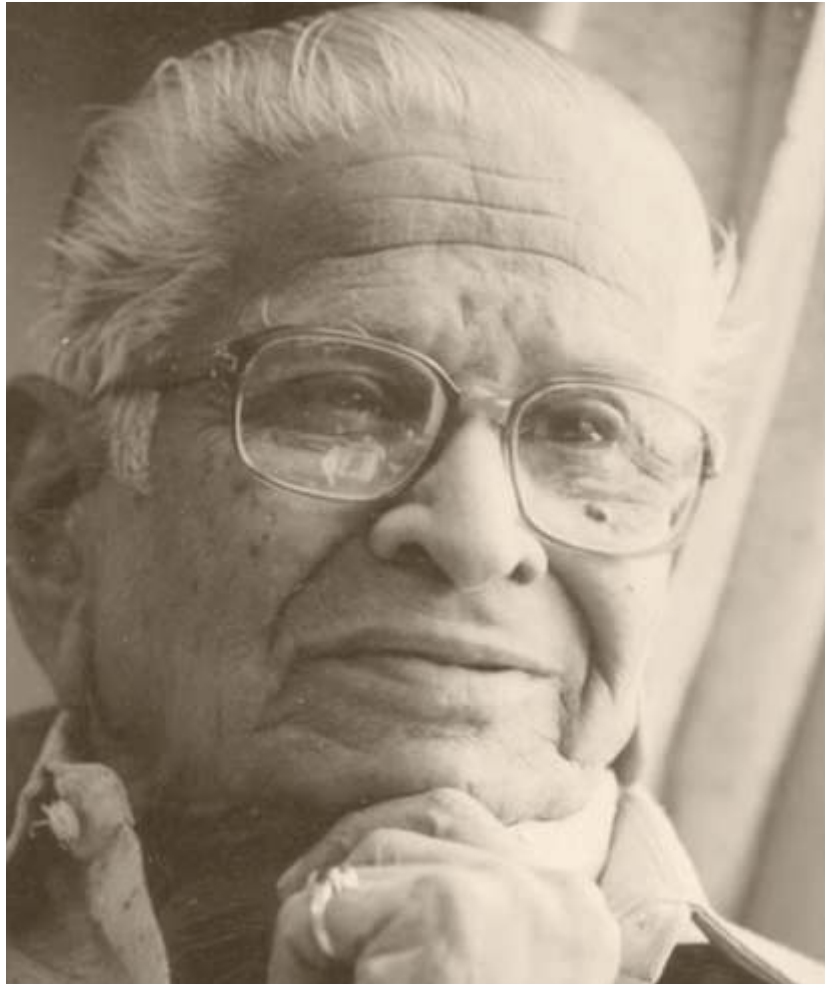
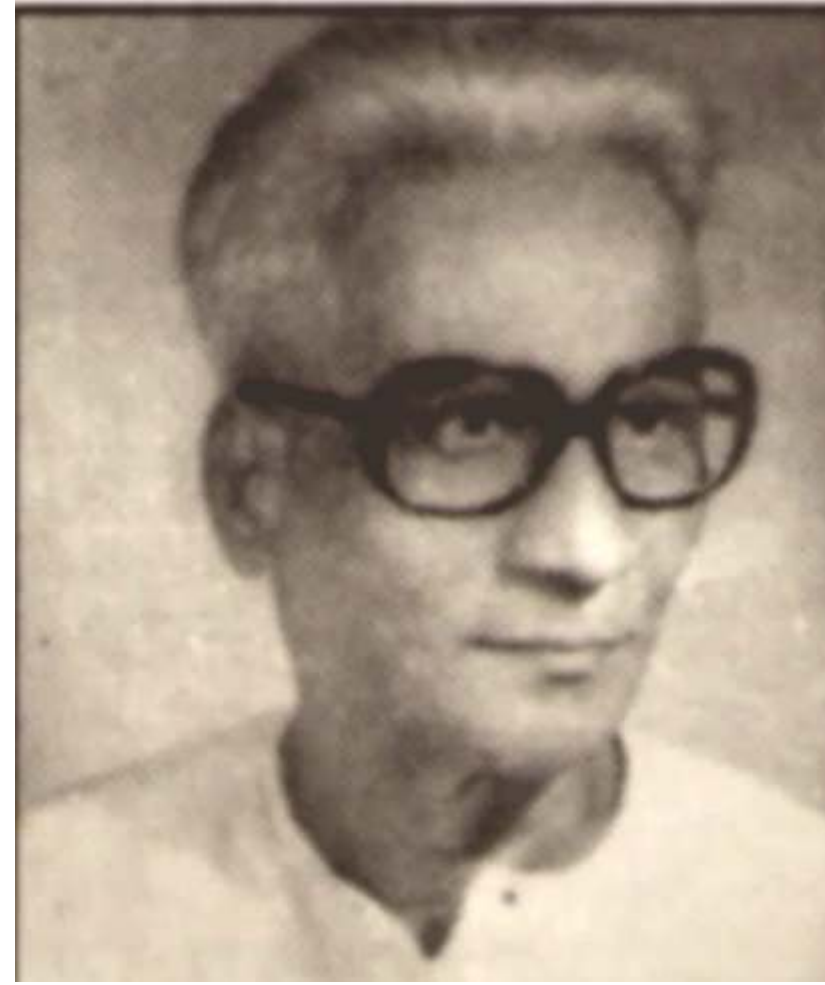
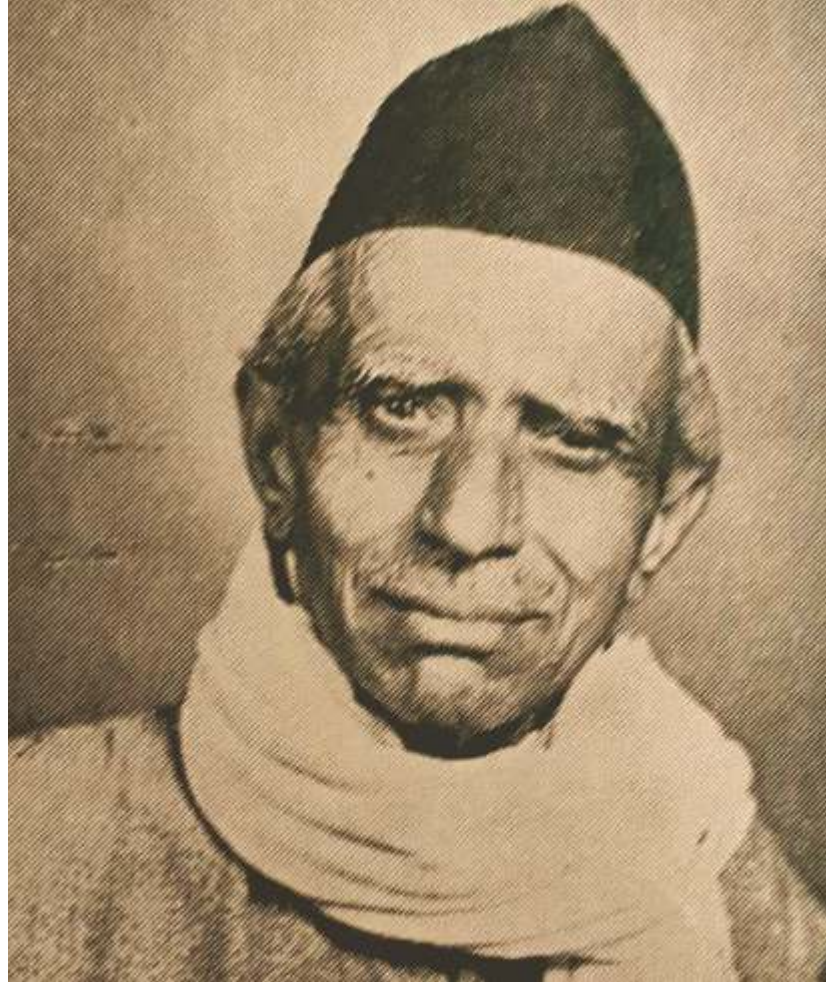
ज्ञानोबा उत्पात

लावणीसम्राज्ञींचे लावणीसम्राट गुरुवर्य ज्ञानोबा उत्पात. आजही असंख्य अवीट गोडीच्या लावण्यांच्या रूपात माउली जिवंत आहेत. माउलींनी दीडशेहून अधिक लावण्या रचल्या. माउलींनी तमाशा, बारीतील असंख्य कलावंतिणींना चाली-अदाकारीसह जशा लावण्या शिकवल्या; महाराष्ट्रभर तिचा प्रचार, प्रसार आणि विस्तार केला. लावणीला तसा कुठलाच रस वर्ज्य नाही. खरं तर लावणी म्हणजे 'रसरंगाचं कारंजं! शृंगाराचं इंद्रधनुष्य!! नसानसांतून लावण्य भिनलं जातं आणि शब्दलावण्य, भावलावण्य प्रकट होतं, यालाच लावणी म्हणायचे, अशी साधी सरळ लावणीची व्याख्या माउलींनी सांगितली.



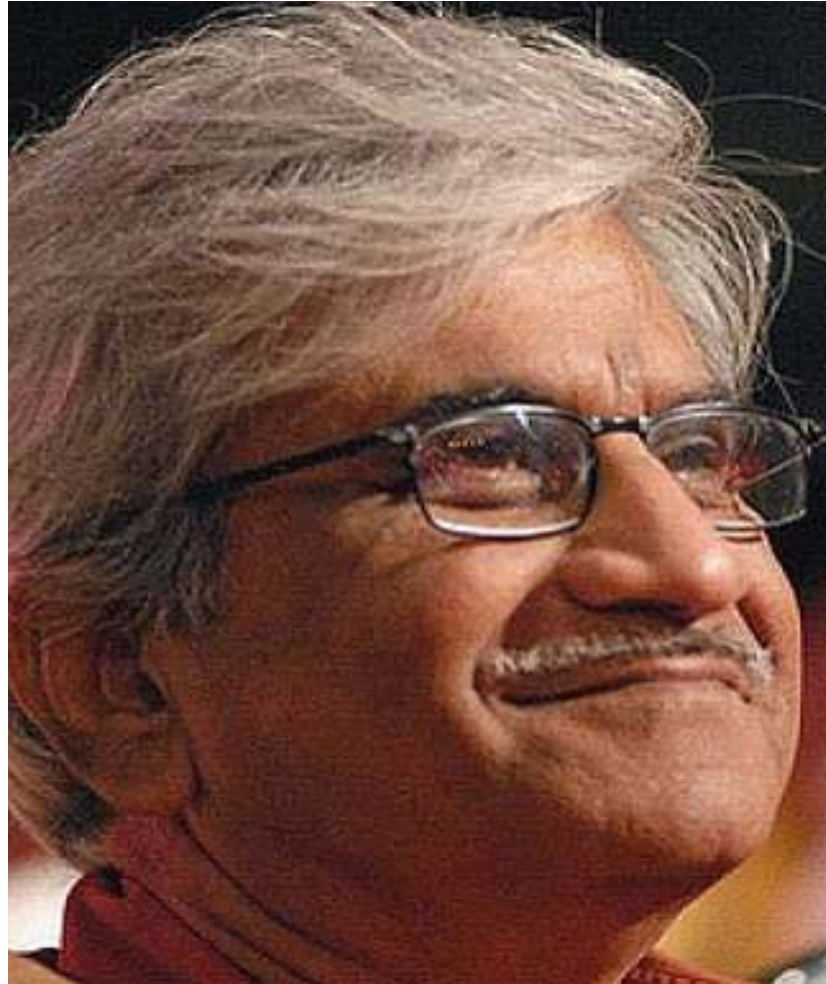
Our Literary

Many writers of Solapur have made Marathi literature world famous with their writings. Da Ra Bendre, Kavi Kunjvihari, Kavi Sanjeev, Ra Na Pawar, Datta Halasgikar, Try Vi Sardeshmukh, Laxminarayan Bolli, Go Ma Pawar, Nirmalkumar Phadkule, Vijaya Jagirdar etc. are mainly included.



Stars of Solapur

Many artists of Solapur have graced Marathi, Hindi theater and cinema. Many names like Jabbar Patel, Atul Kulkarni, Fayyaz, Nagraj Manjule, Sasikala, Satar Yevlekar, Rinku Rajguru, Kishore Mahabole, Bhagyashree Limaye, Aamir Tadvalkar can be mentioned.

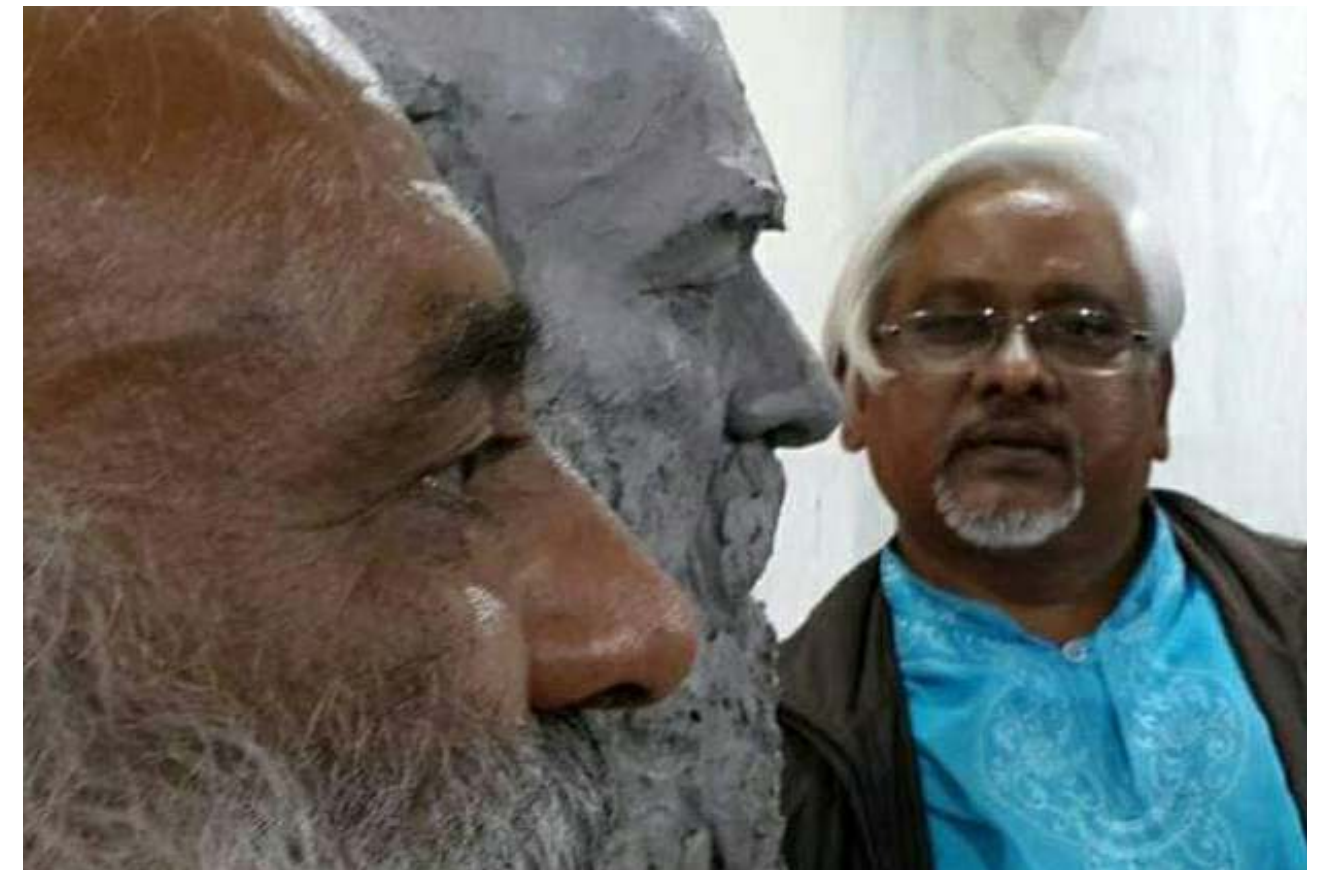




M F Husain

Maqbool Fida Husain was an Indian artist known for executing bold, vibrantly coloured narrative paintings in a modified Cubist style. He was one of the most celebrated and internationally recognised Indian artists of the 20th century. He was one of the founding members of Bombay Progressive Artists' Group. M.F. Husain is associated with Indian modernism in the 1940s. His early association with the Bombay Progressive Artists' Group used modern technique, and was inspired by the "new" India after the partition of 1947.

Hussain was born on 17 September 1915 in Pandharpur, Bombay Province (present-day Maharashtra)[9] in a Suleymani Bohra family.



Shilpkar Bhagwan Rampure

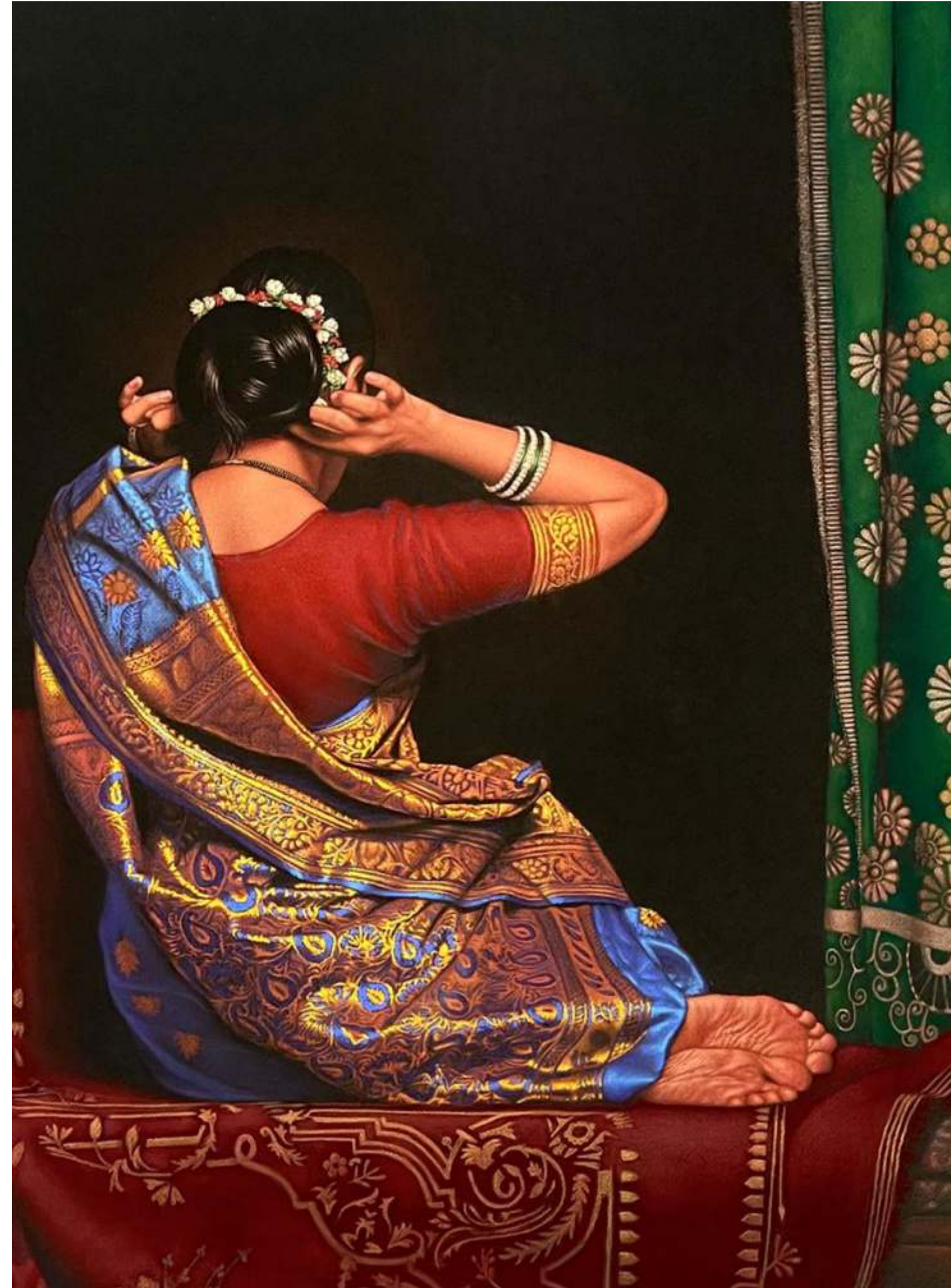
Born in 1962 in Solapur, Maharashtra, Bhagwan Rampure completed his training in sculpture at Sir JJ School of Art, Mumbai in 1987. His most prominent work is the 8 ft. 'Big Bull' executed in bronze and on display at the Bombay Stock Exchange. Not only has he immortalized Gulzar and Aamir Khan in bronze and fiberglass, they are also major collectors of his works.



Sachin Kharat

Through his art Sachin Kharat showcases the inner and outer mysteries of the mind, body and beauty of women. Glimpses of Ajanta and Ellora, lotus, nymphs of Khajuraho, Buddha all can be seen in Kharat's works. His paintings are culturally rooted with hints of the folklore of India.

He uses vibrant colours that stand as a testimonial to the vibrancy of India's culture. Highly detailed and intricate with a bright pop of colours define Sachin's elegant painting style.



Shashikant Dhotre

Mr. Shashikant Dhotre (born April 1st, 1982) is an Indian Contemporary painter. He is the artist who uses the colour pencils and paper for his awe-inspiring drawing.

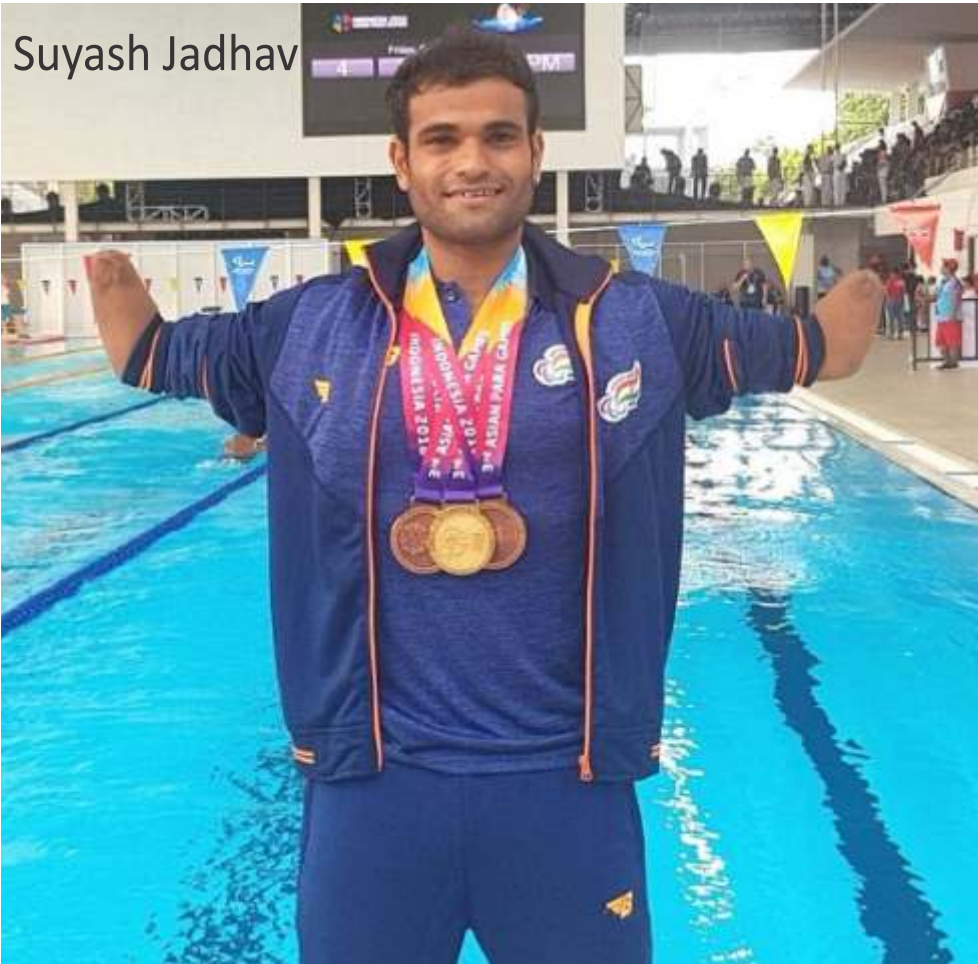
Shashikant Dhotre's artwork is a combination of intricacy and starkness. Every single viewer unanimously has the same awe and unabashed appreciation in the eyes. His paintings have that rare quality of looking alive and give the impression of human existence is neither rural nor urban but rooted in purity and beauty. Time stands frozen in his work.



Kedar Jadhav



Prarthana Thombre



Suyash Jadhav



Keerti Bharadiya



Archery Team



Anagha Deshpande



Arti Patil









Siddheshwar Van Vihar

After Boravali national Park in Mumbai, Siddheshwar van vihar Solapur is the second largest place in the state to have two hundred hectares of reserved forest area around the city. Many local migratory birds are found in this place, including foxes, cockatoos, peacocks, ghorpads, rabbits. Rare medicinal plants are found here.

Siddheshwar Van Vihar is a reserved forest area just ten kilometers from the city. After Mumbai, Solapur is the second city in the state to have two hundred hectares of reserved forest area around the city. Many local migratory birds are found in this place, including foxes, cockatoos, peacocks, ghorpads, rabbits. Rare medicinal plants are found here. Various facilities are being created here by the forest department.



Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary

Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary established in 1979, also known as the Jawaharlal Nehru Bustard Sanctuary of Maharashtra, is a wildlife sanctuary for the great Indian bustard (*Ardeotis nigriceps*) at Solapur, Maharashtra, India. The land is drought-prone and semi-arid. It is in the Deccan thorn scrub forests ecoregion Maharashtra

The great Indian bustard (*Ardeotis nigriceps*) or Indian bustard, is a bustard found on the Indian subcontinent. A large bird with a horizontal body and long bare legs, giving it an ostrich like appearance, this bird is among the heaviest of the flying birds.

Once common on the dry plains of the Indian subcontinent, as few as 150 individuals were estimated to survive in 2018 (reduced from an estimated 250 individuals in 2011) and the species is critically endangered by hunting and loss of its habitat, which consists of large expanses of dry grassland and scrub.

These birds are often found associated in the same habitat as blackbuck. It is protected under the Wild life Protection Act, 1972 of the Parliament of India.





A blackbuck antelope is the central focus of the image, standing in a field of tall, dry, golden-brown grass. The antelope has a reddish-brown coat, a white underbelly, and a white patch on its hindquarters. It has small, dark, ringed horns and is looking directly at the camera. The background is a dense, out-of-focus green forest. In the upper left corner, there are some dark, leafy branches of a tree. The overall lighting is soft, suggesting a natural, outdoor setting.

Balckbuck

Balckbuck is flagship species of the Solapur forest division as well as GIB sanctuary. The blackbuck (*Antilope cervicapra*), also known as the Indian antelope, is an antelope native to India and Nepal. It inhabits grassy plains and lightly forested areas occasionally develop horns, as well. The white fur on the chin and around the eyes is in sharp contrast with the blackbuck is the sole living member of the genus *Antilope* and was described by Carl Linnaeus in 1758. Two subspecies are recognized.

Flamingo

Flamingos or flamingoes are a type of wading bird in the family Phoenicopteridae, which is the only extant family in the order Phoenicopteriformes. There are four flamingo species distributed throughout the Americas (including the Caribbean), and two species native to Afro-Eurasia.

They migrate from states such as Gujarat and Rajasthan, as well as from Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and even Israel. The flamingos' arrival and departure are dependent on the movement of the monsoon.



Bonelli's Eagle



Marsh Harrier



Montagus Harrier



Spotted Owlet



Bluethroat



Peregrine Falcon



Short Toed Snake Eagle



Common Kestrel



Wryneck



Asian Paradise Flycatcher



Tricoloured Munia



Bar-headed Goose



Hoopoe



Common Kingfisher



Brown headed Gull





Jackals

Jackals are medium-sized canids native to Africa and Eurasia. While the word "jackal" has historically been used for many canines of the subtribe canina, in modern use it most commonly refers to three species: the closely related black-backed jackal (*Lupulella mesomelas*) and side-striped jackal (*Lupulella adusta*) of sub-Saharan Africa, and the golden jackal (*Canis aureus*) of south-central Europe and Asia



Indian plains wolf

"Indian plains wolf" is genetically basal to all other extant *Canis lupus* apart from the older-lineage Himalayan wolf, with both proposed as separate species. The Indian wolf travels in smaller packs and is less vocal than other variants of the gray wolf, and has a reputation for being cunning. The Indian wolf is one of the most endangered populations of gray wolf in the world

Monster Lizard



Fan Throated Lizard



Spiders of Solapur





Fan Throated Lizard



Red Headed Agama

Butterflies of Solapur grassland

Black Rajah



Peacock Pansy



Lemon Pansy



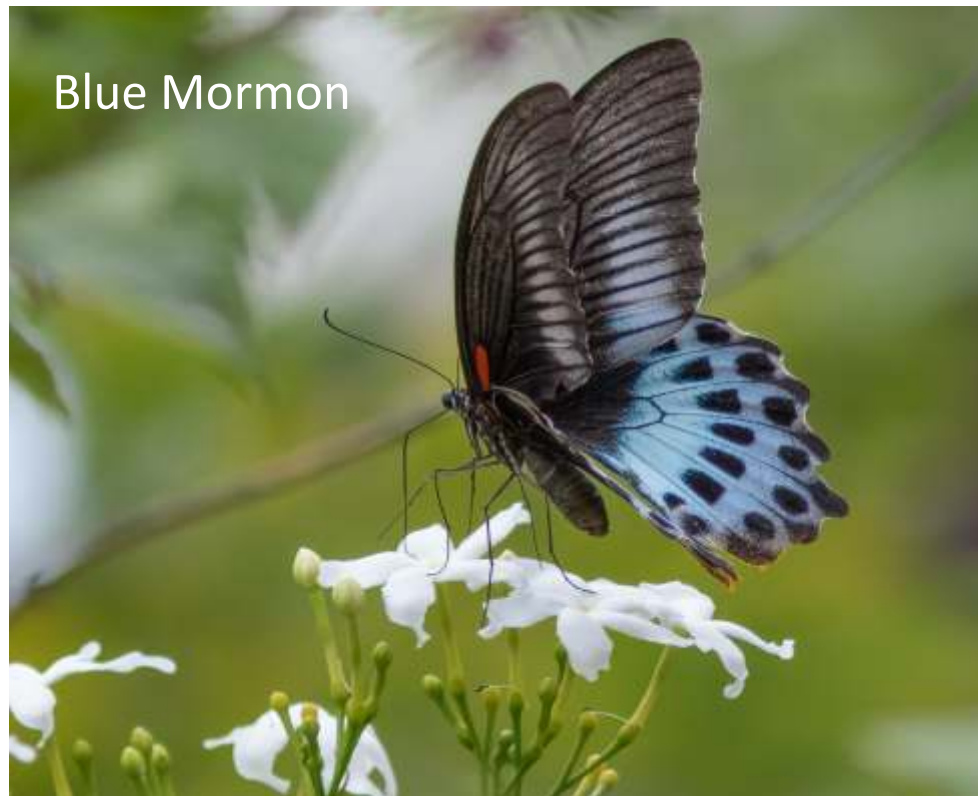
Common Pierrot



Joker



Blue Mormon



Painted Lady



Common Silverline



सर्वमंगल मांगल्ये शिवे सर्वार्थ साधिके।
शरण्ये त्र्यंबके गौरी नारायणि नमोस्तुते॥
या देवी सर्वभूतेषु शक्ति-रूपेण संस्थिता।
नमस्तस्यै नमस्तस्यै नमस्तस्यै नमो नमः॥



Shri Kshetra Tuljapur, Dist. Dharashiv - 45 km from Solapur



Shri Kshetra Ramling, Yedshi, Dist. Dharashiv - 87 km from Solapur



Toursit places nearby Solapur

Shri Dutta Devsthan, Gangapur - 108 km from Solapur



Gol Ghumbaj, Vijaypura - 98 km from Solapur



श्री गुरुनृसिंह सरस्वती । अवतार असे त्रिमूर्ती गाणगाग्रामी असे ख्याती ।
जे जाती तया स्थाना तात्काळ होती मनोकामना ।
काही न करो हो अनुमाना प्रत्यक्ष देव तेथे असे ॥





■ **प्रकाशक :**
श्री. धैर्यशील पाटील
उपवनसंरक्षक, सोलापूर

■ **मुद्रक :**
आनंद ग्राफीक्स, सोलापूर

■ **डिझाईनिंग आणि लेआउट :**
माधव देशपांडे

■ **संपादन सहकार्य :**
श्री लक्ष्मण आवारे
श्री हाके
डॉ. व्यंकटेश मेतन
श्री त्रिमूर्ती राऊत
श्री विनोद कामतकर
श्री महेश बनसोडे
श्री सिद्धेश्वर सगरे

■ **विशेष सूचना :**
सदर कॉफीटेबल पुस्तकातील
मजकूर, छायाचित्रे आणि माहिती
ही उपलब्ध स्रोतानुसार आहे.
ती प्रमाणित असेलच असे नाही.
कृपया वाचकांनी याची दखल घ्यावी.

■ **खाजगी वितरणासाठी**