

Gujarat Tribal Tour

Duration: 16N/17D

Key Sights: Ahmedabad – Jambhugodha – Chhotaudaipur – Jambhugodha – Champaner – Uthelia – Lothal – Bhavnagar – Palitana – Bhavnagar – Gondal – Rajkot – Wankaner - Ahmedabad

Days	Route	Mode	Remarks
Day 01	Home – Ahmedabad	By Flight	
Day 02	Ahmedabad – Poshina	By Road	(280 Kms. / 5 hrs. appx.)
Day 03	Poshina		
Day 04	Poshina – Zainabad	By Road	(200 Kms. / 4 hrs. appx.)
Day 05	Zainabad		
Day 06	Zainabad – Bhuj	By Road	(280 Kms. / 5 hrs. appx.)
Day 07	Bhuj		
Day 08	Bhuj – Gondal	By Road	(280 Kms. / 5 hrs. appx.)
Day 09	Gondal – Uthelia	By Road	(230 Kms. / 4.5 hrs. appx.)
Day 10	Uthelia – Jambhugodha	By Road	(205 Kms. / 4 hrs. appx.)
Day 11	Jambhugodha – Surat	By Road	(227 Kms. / 4.5 hrs. appx.)
Day 12	Surat – Saputara	By Road	(160 Kms. / 3.5 hrs. appx.)
Day 13	Saputara		
Day 14	Saputara		
Day 15	Saputara – Nasik	By Road	(80 Kms. / 2 hrs. appx.)
	Nasik-Mumbai	By Road	(160 Kms. / 3 hrs. appx.)
Day 16	Mumbai	By Road	(160 Kms. / 3.5 hrs. appx.)
Day 17	Mumbai – Home	By Flight	

Day 01	Home – Ahmedabad	By Flight	
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Arrival in Ahmedabad with fresh flower garlands. Meet assist and transfer to the hotel.
 Later half day city tour.
 Overnight in Ahmedabad.

Ahmedabad, also known as Amdavad is the second largest city of west India and the largest city in Gujarat. Ahmedabad was also the former state capital of Gujarat. Ahmed Shah I founded this city on the banks of the Sabarmati river in 1411 and thus named as Ahmedabad. Ahmedabad is also known for its association with the Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the nation and is one of the India's foremost industrial centres. It is a place where tradition and modernity co-exist in perfect harmony.

Bhadra fort -is one name that indeed deserves a special mention. Constructed in the year 1411 A.D. during the rule of Marathas, it was established by Sultan Ahmad Shah, the founder of Ahmedabad city.

Teen Darwaza - is an architectural marvel, the beauty of which is surely going to leave you awestruck. Consisting of gorgeous arched gates, Teen Darwaza is one of the longest as well as the oldest gateways of the Ahmedabad city. It was established in the year 141 A.D. by Sultan Ahmed Shah, who founded the city of Ahmedabad.

Jhulta Minar - Ahmedabad is well known for its swaying minarets, more commonly known as Jhulta Minar. A classic example of superb craftsmanship, Jhulta Minar is actually a part of the mosque Siddi Bashir. The mosque has been constructed in such a manner that, if you apply a little force on its upper arc, the Minar tends to sway. For kids, Jhulta Minar in Ahmedabad, India is a real fun place.

Day 02	Ahmedabad – Poshina	By Road	(280 Kms. / 5 hrs. appx.)
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After breakfast proceed to Poshina on way visit to Modhera & Patan, Later drive to Poshina.
 Arrive and transfer to hotel.
 Overnight at hotel.

The Sun Temple, Modhera, at Modhera in Gujarat, is a temple dedicated to the Hindu Sun-God, Surya. It is situated on the bank of the river Pushpavati, 25 km from Mehsana and 102 km from Ahmedabad.

Patan, an ancient fortified town, was founded in 745 AD by Vanraj Chavda, the most prominent king of the Chavda Kingdom. He named the city Anhilpur Patan or "Anhilwad



Patan". There are many Tourist Attractions including Forts, Vavs (Step Wells), Talavs (Lakes) and places of worship and unity of Gujarvada youth club. The main Tourist Attraction are Rani ki Vav (the world Heritage) and Patola of Patan.

Poshina - The tribal land of Aravalis. Explore the Bhil & Garasia tribal culture of North Gujarat & Southern Rajasthan. The village of Poshina is home to a number of artisans the tribal arrow crafters, silver, Potters, blacksmiths and the bazaar is famous for silver tribal jewelry, ORNATE sheathed daggers and terra cotta horses. Around poshina are hamlets Of the bhil and garasia tribal communities, know for their colorful Attires and artistic ornaments. The jain temple, the intricately carved Med review shiva temple and the royal catteries (cenotaphs) of the rulers Of poshina are sure to leave you mesmerized

Day 03	Poshina		
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After breakfast visit of tribal villages around Poshina.
Overnight at Poshina.

Darbargadh - is a heritage mansion built in Poshina in Sabarkantha in Gujarat. It is a huge mansion made of white marble polish.

Poshina Fort -stands on the Arravalli hills, at the confluence of two holy rivers, with views over the hills. There are ancient Jain and Siva temples nearby as well as tribal villages, where you can watch arrow making, basketwork, silversmiths and potters.

Day 04	Poshina – Zainabad	By Road	(200 Kms. / 4 hrs. appx.)
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After breakfast proceed to Zainabad “Little Rann Of kutch”
Overnight at Zainabad.

Little Rann of Kutch and the local tribes and the ruins of the Solanki rulers. The Rann is a stunning experience. It is a vast expanse of flat sea bed. The drive through the vast Rann offers many visual delights like the wild ass, blue bull, chinkara, jungle and desert cats and a large variety of birds including cranes. Flamingoes & The Houbara Bustard. Also view the salt making process in the Rann. Sunsets are absolutely spectacular due to the flat uninterrupted landscape

Day 05	Zainabad		
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Early morning: Enjoy a Jeep safari through the Rann of Kutch.
Overnight at Zainabad.

The Great Rann of Kutch, is a seasonal salt marsh located in the Thar Desert in the Kutch District of Gujarat, India and the Sindh province of Pakistan. It is about 7,505.22 square kilometres are reputed to be the largest salt desert in the world. This area has been



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inhabited by the Kutchi people. The name "Rann" comes from the Hindi word ran meaning "desert".

Day 06	Zainabad – Bhuj	By Road	(280 Kms. / 5 hrs. appx.)
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After breakfast drive to Bhuj., On arrival Check In at Hotel. (On arrival proceed Dsp/Collector office to obtain the Permit for The Restricted Area Visit I.E Banny Villages).

Afternoon visit Aina Mahal, Pragmal Palace, Kachchh Museum.

Overnight at Bhuj.

Bhuj, a flourishing walled city is the most important town in the Kutch area. Bhuj was the capital of the former state of Kutch and now it is the headquarters of the Kutch district. Bhuj was chosen by Rao Khengarji I as his capital in 1549.

Banni Village -Or Banni grasslands form a belt of arid grassland ecosystem on the outer southern edge of the desert of the marshy salt flats of Rann of Kutch in Kutch District, Gujarat State, India. They are known for rich wildlife and biodiversity and are spread across an area of 3,847 square kilometres. They are currently legally protected under the status as a protected or reserve forest in India.

Aina Mahal Palace - Built by Rao Lakhpatji in 1750 AD. Aina Mahal is a part of a large palace complex. It is a two storey building with Darbar Hall, hall of mirrors, and suites for royal family. In the 18th century, the Rao Lakhpatji sent a local craftsman Ramsingh Malam to Europe to perfect his skills in glassmaking, enamelling, tile making and iron founding. After he returned back, he constructed the Aina Mahal with the hall of mirrors of Venetian glass.

Pragmal Palace - Prag Mahal was constructed by Rao Pragmalji II (1838-76 AD). Rao Pragmalji appointed a famous architect, Colonel Henry Saint Wilkins to design Prag Mahal, who had earlier designed Deccan College, Sassoon Hospital, Ohel David Synagogue. Prag Mahal took about 10 years to get built at the cost of 20 lakh rupees.

Kachchh Museum - The Kutch Museum, formerly known as the Fergusson Museum, was founded by Maharao Khengarji III in 1877 AD. This museum was built by the state engineer Sir Ferguson, and thus named after him. This museum remained a private exhibit for the Maharaos till independence and was renamed as the Kutch Museum.

Day 07	Bhuj		
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Full day excursion to Tribal villages like Tunda Vandha also visit Anjar .

Overnight at Bhuj.

Tunda Vandha - A unique Rabari village, it has about 125 exquisitely designed Kachchhi huts inhabited by about 400 Rabaris. Most of the male population is generally away from the village. The interiors of the huts present a pleasant spectacle of native art. A chat with the womenfolk will introduce visitors to this insulated and pristine culture, a world so different.

Anjar -Popularly known for the shrine of Jesal and Toral, the folklore duo wherein the tough outlaw Jesal was chastised by Toral, a Kachchhi woman; is also a centre of fairs. Also the bungalow of James Macmurdo contains remarkable examples of the art of Kutch. The visitors who want to carry home the Kachchhi souvenirs should visit Anjar for its famous block-printing works, nutcrackers, scissors and penknives.

Day 08	Bhuj – Gondal	By Road	(280 Kms. / 5 hrs. appx.)
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After breakfast, transfer to Gondal enroute visiting Dhamadka.
On arrival check in at hotel Orchard palace.
Overnight at Gondal.

Gondal - Gondal, the capital of the former princely State of Gondal, was ruled by the Jadeja Rajput clan, till the independence of India. It is a fortified town located on the river Gondali. Present day Gondal is a testimony to the great visionary ruler Sir Bhagwatsinhiji, who introduced social reforms, planned the development of Gondal town and created a model state of Saurashtra in late 19th and early 20th century.

Dhamadka is a Village in Anjar Taluka in Kachchh District of Gujarat State, India. It is located 59 KM towards East from District head quarters Bhuj. 34 KM from . 298 KM from State capital Gandhinagar

Day 09	Gondal – Uthelia	By Road	(230 Kms. / 4.5 hrs. appx.)
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After breakfast Drive to Uthelia, small fortified village where in you will stay at The Palace of Utelia.
Overnight at Uthelia.

At leisure to explore Uthelia an agricultural village, noted for its traditional houses. Other places of interest include nearby Lothal to see the major archaeological site dating back to the Harrappan era 2400 -1500 BC and the Gundi Ashram,

A royal structure with outstanding elegance, **Utelia Palace** or The Palace stands with élan between Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar. Manifesting the exclusive architectural skill of the Gujarati sect, the Palace, now a heritage hotel, has a typical local décor that goes well the surrounding ambience of the place.

Evening visit the village to see the traditional houses, Diamond polishing, hot springs and typical ambience an Indian Village. Agricultural countryside (cooton and wheat fields) and Bharwad hamlets around Utelia.



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Day 10	Uthelia – Jambhugodha	By Road	(205 Kms. / 4 hrs. appx.)
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After breakfast drive to Chotta Udaipur onway visit Champaner.

Afternoon visit Jambhugodha Wildlife sanctuary.

Arrive tans transfer to city tour later transfer to hotel.

Overnight at Jambhugodha.

Chotta Udaipur- is it proximity to various hamlets of bhils, rathwas, Bhilalas and other tribes. A tour of the tribal village and hamlets offer An insight into traditional architecture, lifestyle & handicrafts of each Aboriginal community in the tirbal market called " hatt " occur at Different villages. Rathwas who can be seen & sporting colourful attires And chunky jewellery, pithora painting, pottery, terracotta figures, Langoti wearing and bamboo basket weaving and important handicrafts

Champaner -Is just such a place. Here you can find an old palace, fort, several mosques, but also walk the ancient streets just as its inhabitants did five centuries ago. Champaner was an out-of-the-way pilgrimage site for hundreds of years, became the capital of Gujarat, and was then abandoned to be overtaken by the jungle. The city is remarkably well-preserved, with Hindu and Jain temples a thousand years old, mosques from the time of the Gujarat Sultanate, Champaner became a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2004.

Jambughoda is located around 70 km away from Vadodara, in the Panchmahal district of Gujarat. Nestled amidst green forests and tall mountains, Jambughoda is blessed with rich flora and fauna. The chief attraction of this place is the Jambughoda Wildlife Sanctuary that has various species of plants and animals. The region also possesses two water reservoirs, one at Targol and the other at Kada. These water bodies enhance its aesthetic setting as well as the diversity of the habitat. This sanctuary, gifted with natural beauty, makes the Jambughoda tour very intriguing.

Day 11	Jambhugodha – Surat	By Road	(227 Kms. / 4.5 hrs. appx.)
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After breakfast drive to Surat.

Afternoon visit the city of Surat and day at leisure.

Overnight at Surat.

Surat is associated with the name Saurashtra, 'The Good Land', the regions covering the peninsula of Gujarat. It is situated on the banks of the Tapti river and owes its development to its early and sustained importance as a trading centre.

The main tourist attractions in Surat are the castle, tombs, mosques and temples.

Dandi -Dandi is situated about 13 kms. from Navsari. Dandi is the main place for the Gandhi's Salt March in 1930.



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Colonial Tombs -The colonial tombs here dates from the 15th to the 18th centuries. The most magnificent is the 17th century memorial to Baron Adrian Van Reed, a local Dutch company Director.

Castle - The castle was built in 1546 alongside the Tapti Bridge and now full of offices. The castle provides good views of the city and surrounding countryside from its bastions.

Nau Saiyid Mosque -The Nau Saiyid Mosque (mosque of Nine Saiyids) is situated on the west banks of the Gopi Lake.

Udvada - Udvada is situated about 10 kms. north of Vapi, the station for Daman. Udvada has India's oldest Parsi sacred fire. It is said to have been brought from Persia to Diu, on the opposite coast of the Gulf of Cambay, in 700 AD.

Mirza Sami Mosque - The Mirza Sami Mosque was built by the Khudawanad Khan who was also responsible for the castle.

Nau Saiyid Mosque - The Nau Saiyid Mosque (mosque of Nine Saiyids) is situated on the west banks of the Gopi Lake.

Day 12	Surat – Saputara	By Road	(160 Kms. / 3.5 hrs. appx.)
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After breakfast drive to Saputara.

Afternoon visit various tribal villages at Saputara, considered to the most primitive tribal community.

Overnight at Saputara.

Gujarat's picturesque hill station is perched on a plateau in the Dang forest area of the Sahyadri Range. At an altitude of about 1000m. It has a cool bracing climate, the highest temprature even in the summer months not exceeding 28 Degree C.

Botanical Garden -The Botanical garden (49 kms. from Saputara) is a large 24-hectare garden with 1,400 varieties of plant from all over India. The amateur nature lover can marvel at different varieties of bamboo like the Chinese Bamboo, Golden Bamboo, and Beer Bottle Bamboo etc. and enjoy strolling along the beautiful walkways each lined with different species of tree.

Gira waterfalls -The Gira waterfalls (49 kms. from Saputara) is located off the Saputara-Waghai road which emerges from the Kapri tributary. It is a breathtakingly beautiful view around monsoon. The seasonal (only after rains) falls are among the most picturesque sights in the district. Located about 3 km from Waghai town, the waterfall has a 30 meters natural drop into the Ambika river.

Saptashringi Devi Mandir (Vani) -The Saptashringi Devi Mandir (Vani) (50 kms. from Saputara) is that of one of the sisters of Goddess Kali. Sapta means seven and shring means



pinnacle and therefore Saptashringi means the mountain having seven peaks. This temple is visited by devotees throughout the year, the rush period being the Dassera festival. Lacs of devotees visit the place during Navaratra.

Day 13	Saputara		
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Fullday visit to the Tribal villages & Dang area.
Overnight at Saputara.

Dang Darbar - The Dang Darbar (40 kms. from Saputara) is an annual colourful tribal festival held prior to Holi (generally March / April), at Ahwa. It's a five day fun filled colourful affair where the tribals congregate to celebrate an old custom of political pensions given to the tribal kings. There is merry making dance, music, colour and brisk buying and selling of tribal wares.

Unnai Mata Temple & Hot Spring - The Unnai Mata Temple & Hot Spring (68 kms. from Saputara) is located near Waghai. Visitors can bath in the hot spring attached to this famous temple which is said to be providing cure effect of chronic health illness.

Vansda National park -The Vansda National park was originally a private forest of maharaja of Vansada. It is now a park which covers an area of 24 km². Despite its small size the park harbours tiger, leopard, pangolin, rusty-spotted cat, python, giant squirrel, four-horned antelope etc. Prior permission from the Chief Wildlife Warden, of Gandhinagar or DFO, Ahwa, is required before visiting the park.

Day 14	Saputara		
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Fullday visit to the Saputara.
Overnight at Saputara.

Girmal Falls -The Girmal Falls (85 kms. from Saputara) is easily the most marvelous sight during the monsoon, the Girmal Fall is a little off the Mahal Singana Road. The approach leads via tribal village to steep fall on the Gira River. The facing hill side is a rich with rare flora and is worth exploring by the more adventurous trekkers.

Tithal - Tithal, 130 km away in Valsad district, is a beautiful sandy beach with tall shady palms lining the entire beach. The seawater here is pure and placid, making summer the most pleasant time to visit. Tithal is 195 km from Mumbai, 66 km from Navsari, 108 km from Surat and 5 km from Valsad.

Day 15	Saputara – Nasik Nasik-Mumbai	By Road By Road	(80 Kms. / 2 hrs. appx.) (160 Kms. / 3 hrs. appx.)
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In the morning after breakfast, drive to Mumbai. On the way visit Nasik.
Later, continue drive to Mumbai.



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On arrival, transfer to hotel.

Overnight in Mumbai.

Nashik is one of the most important cities of Northern Maharashtra. Nashik, in Maharashtra, is situated at a distance of 200 km from Mumbai (Bombay) as well as Pune. The city has become the center of attraction because of its beautiful surroundings and cool and pleasant climate.

Shree Kalaram Mandi - The temple has standing images of Lord Rama, Sita, Laxmana are of black stone and around 2 feet height.

Kushavart Tirtha-Trimbakeshwar - Kushavart Tirtha is situated at the heart of Trimbakeshwar town 400 mts away from Trimbakeshwar Jyotirlinga temple.

This 21 ft deep Kund was built in 1750 having natural aquifers. It is said to be the place from where sacred river Godavari reemerges after disappearing at Bramhagiri hills, and hence the superior holiness of this Tirtha.

Chambhar Leni- Nashik - Chambhar leni is group of Jain temples (A.D.1100). These are situated on the outskirts of Nashik city near Ramshej fort.

Dharma Chakra Prabhav Tirth, Vilholi, Nashik - It is located on the outskirts of Nashik city, Vilholi 12kms from Nashik city on Nashik- Mumbai (NH3) .

Significance: The construction work of this pilgrim Dharma chakra Prabhav Tirth was started up on the auspicious day of Vaishakh sh Sudh on the sixth of the vikram Samvat 2048; by Worshipful Acharya Shri Vijay Bhuvan Bhanu Soorishwarji Maharaj, the Chaturvidh Sanghâ€™s mammoth presence was graced on the occasion.

Day 16	Mumbai	By Road	(160 Kms. / 3.5 hrs. appx.)
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In the morning after breakfast, full day city tour of Mumbai.

Overnight in Mumbai.

Mumbai - 'City of Dreams'. This fabulous city is not only the financial capital of India that serves as the center of all trade and investments, but also a cultural center. Take a look at the beaches in Mumbai to witness some of God's amazing miracles- the magnificent sunsets over the Arabian Sea, which is a dream-like vision. In Mumbai, night is when the day truly begins, which is why Mumbai is also referred to as the 'city that never sleeps'.

Some of the well-known tourist attractions in India are found here in Mumbai.

Gateway of India- the Gateway of India is the main attraction of Mumbai city. It was built to commemorate the visit of King George V and Queen Mary for the Delhi Durbar in 1911. Situated at the Apollo Bunder, the gateway holds greater historical significance as the last of the British troops that left India by sea, marched through its portals.

Prince of Wales Museum -The Prince of Wales museum is another major attraction of Mumbai. Built in the year 1914, it is surrounded by a beautiful landscape forming an ideal



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getaway for the people of Mumbai. The museum houses art, sculpture, rare coins, and old firearms and a priceless collection of miniature paintings.

Marine Drive- A stroll down the Marine Drive is the best way to discover Mumbai. This winding stretch of road with tall buildings on one side and sea on the other extends from Nariman Point to Malabar Hills. Due to its curved shape and many street lights, it was once called the Queen's Necklace

Hanging Gardens - The Hanging Gardens makes another must see site in Mumbai. The park was built during the early 1880s over Mumbai's main reservoir at the top of the Malabar Hills. The reason of its location being to cover the water from the potentially contaminating activity of the nearby Towers of Silence.

Juhu - Nicknamed as the uptown bourgeois paradise, Juhu Beach is a place that attracts a large number of visitors throughout the year. Characterised by walkers, screaming children and courting couples, the beach covers an area of about 5 kilometres.

Day 17	Mumbai – Home	By Flight	
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On time departure transfer to airport to connect flight for onward destination.