

Supplementary Issue

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA, MUMBAI, INDIA



Explore Indonesian Tourism : Indonesia is a vast and beautifully diverse country consisting of more than 17,508 islands, of which only about 6,000 are inhabited, stretching more than 5,000 km between the Australia and Asia continental main island and dividing the Pacific and Indian Oceans on the Equator. Situated completely in the tropics, Indonesia is known as "the belt of emeralds across the equator". There are two seasons, the dry season from June to October and the rainy season from November to March. The main island of Java is the most populous and where the capital city, Jakarta, is located. Jakarta is home to millions of people, a varied blend of shops, good museums, great nightlife, nationalistic monuments and the bustling port of Old Batavia. The cultural capital Yogyakarta is relaxed and offers a window to traditional arts and crafts. It is possible to experience traditional Ramayana theatre. Nearby, archeological site of Borobudur and Prambanan as one of the Seven Wonders of the World and one of the best heritage located in Central Java. Volcanoes form a backbone to Java with Mount Bromo and Merapi popular tourist sites. Just of East Java are the popular islands resorts of Bali and Lombok. These tranquil islands are the tropical playgrounds of Indonesia. It is possible to experience Balinese dance and theatre in Ubud, Bali. Komodo island is the home to the famous dragon reptile and Flores is renowned for its incredible beauty and challenging dives. Sumba is home to many intricate Ikat Textile. Moyo island is Nusa Tenggara Barat, offers great snorkeling and diving opportunities. The island of Sumatera, the world's fifth largest, is less settled and feature vast rainforests, orang utans, beautiful Lake Toba and the commercial centres of Bukittinggi and Medan. Sumatera is a paradise for nature lovers. National Parks covers regions from the northern until the southern tip of the island. Kalimantan is the Indonesian part of the island of Borneo is transected by wide rivers and forests or plantations. Several ethnic groups live here and there are opportunities to visit their villages. The travelling is adventurous with enormous distances between settlements. Sulawesi's ties to the sea are strong and deep. It is maritime past has produced formidable shipbuilders and seamen that have reached North Australia and Madagascar on their trading trips. Papua Island is culturally unique even by Indonesian standards to the rest of Indonesia. The scenery ranges from snow capped peaks to vast riverine wetlands with few people in between. On Halmahera Island in Maluku, Lake Laguna is home to the sacred crocodiles. Seeing one leads to a lifetime of luck.

JAKARTA : Located on the shores of the Java Sea, Jakarta is a bustling metropolis and the country's capital offering all kinds of attractions, from museums, art and antique markets, first class shopping to accomodations, food and wide variety of cultural activities. Jakarta also has prime attraction from the Indonesia's past. The National Museum holds a vast collection of historical, pre-historic, archeological and ethnographic artifacts and relics of the various ethnic groups in Indonesia. The Jakarta Historical Museum is housed in the former 17th-18th century Duth East Indies Company's Town Hall. A collection of over 327 kinds of textiles from all over the country; hand-woven cotton, silk and batik cloths, both of the ancient and contemporary productions are housed in the Textile Museum. A small workshop shows the process of batik making. The Wayang Museum holds a collection of wayang puppets from parts of Indonesia and Southeast Asia. Shortened performances of the wayang kulit (leather puppets) are given every Sunday morning. In the old town are and Chinatown in North Jakarta, warehouses of the Dutch East Indies Company and period building still stand. And within minutes, reach Sunda Kelapa, a fishermen's wharf and an inter island port that provides a safe harbor of tall-masted Bugis schooners. The culture and traditions of Jakarta's indigenous habitants, the Betawi people, are preserved at several of the city's Betawi cultural reserves, such as Situ Babakan in South Jakarta. See their traditional designed houses, and you may just stumble on a traditional performance, such as the tanjidor orchestra, the Topen Blantek dance and Betawi wayang performances. Despite its bustling and noisy nature, Jakarta has its share of places that promise tranquility and relaxation. Spas offer professional pampering service with floral baths, body scrubs, aromatic oils, massages and meditations; rituals and treatments that use spices and aromatic herbs to promote physical and mental wellness. Jakarta's lush tropical landscapes and challenging greens comes as a surprise. Over 30 world-class golf courses are found in and around the city, designed by some of the world-renowed golf course architects and by great players. A recreation and entertainment venue for the whole family, the Ancol Dreamland is a fantasy theme park boasting different fun rides, Sea World, swimming pools, fishing, boating, an art market, nightclubs, resturants and first-class hotels. Lying just off the Bay of Jakarta, the Thousand Islands or Pulau Seribu is a cluster of islands offering an array of activities; sunbathing, vigorous water sports, camping or enjoying first class accomodations. Clear waters and pretty coral reefs also make fabulous diving sites that take only about two hours to reach from the Ancol Marina.



SUMATERA : From the north to the southern tip, the island offers vast attractions to see and do. Go trekking at Gunung Leuser National Park, one of the largest parks in Asia and a trekker's paradise in Sumatra, or try river rafting on the Alas and Wampu Rivers, an exhilarating experience that offers the rare chance to see local wildlife. Avid climbers are sure to find the 100 meter



vertical cliff wall at Harau Canyon a challenge. In its semi dormant phases, climb the child of Krakatau, right up to the ridge Water lovers may experience the exhilarating feeling of swimming or fishing in famous Lake Toba, the world's deepest lake, and Lake Maninjau with warmer and cleaner water. For world professional surfers, look out for Sorake Beach on the island of Nias, which stretches along a perfect horse shoe shape by, Teluk Lagundri, and offers the best surfing challenge. Other locations to challenge 3-4 meter waves are around the islands of Mentawai. See some of the island's most famous inhabitants, the Sumatran tigers and elephants, at Lebong Hitam and Sebokor, South Sumatra. On January and February every year, see giant turtles in Bengkaru at the Bohorok Station, Bukit Lawang village, North Sumatra. Admire the beauty of the World famous giant flower, *Rafflesia arnoldi*, blooming between August and November at Pelupuh Village, 16 km north of Bukittinggi, West Sumatra. The biggest ever recorded had a diameter of 120 cm. Sumatra is rich in cultural heritage. An animist religious ritual is still observed by a small group at Laguboti, in Balige, North Sumatra. Batak traditional houses and relics are still carefully preserved in the Siallagan village in Ambarita. On Mentawai islands, isolated communities still retain ancient customs and megalithic way of life. On the 15th-16th of the fifth month of the Chinese calendar, the Chinese community in Bagansiapi-api, Riau bun paper boats decorated with paper statues of Taisun Ong Ya. These figures are burned together with thousands of joss sticks during Bakar Tongkang, a thanksgiving ceremony dedicated to the gods Ki Ong Ya and Taisun Ong Ya.

JAVA : Indonesia's most populous island, it has everything from volcanoes to inspiring 1000-year old monuments. Climb the volcanoes Gede-Pangrango and Papandayan in West Java covered in lush forests and tea plantations. The legendary sea of sand in at Mount Bromo, and the rugged Ijen Plateau in East Java provide a stark contrast. Java is also increasingly known as a surfing destination thanks to the numerous locations that have high waves perfect for surfing in Plengkung-Grajagan in East Java. The region also offers superb trekking, in Meru Betiri, Alas Purwo and climbing the volcano Mount Semeru. Where else can one view seven volcanoes from one spot. At the Ketep View Point mid way between Solo and Borobudur, seven mountains form a spectacular background for the paddy fields. The coastline from Anyer to Labuhan in Banten, the islands westernmost province is very popular as a seaside resort. With awesome Krakatau looming in the distance, explore the undisturbed wildlife reserve of Ujung Kulon on the southwestern tip of Java, home of the Javan one-horned rhinoceros. Watch thousands of migrating birds arrive at Pulau Dua Bird Sanctuary off the coast of Banten between the months of March to July. Sheltering hundreds of centuries-old tropical plant species of the world, the world renowned Bogor Botanical Gardens is a treat to visit. Get a glimpse of the rare 'corpse flower' *Amorphopallus titanum*. On tranquil Sukamade beach, East Java take a peek at the giant turtles that come ashore to lay their eggs in the sand. The land of Java preserves cultures and of the past and present. In the southern Banten, the Baduy communities have remained isolated from modernity for over 500 years, retaining the belief and customs of their forefathers. In Tasikmalaya, the people of Kampung Naga still perform purification rituals for their village. Java is also a land were centuries-old temples decorate the landscape. Don't miss a visit to Borobudur, the biggest Buddhist monument, and the beautiful Hindu temple complex of Prambanan near Yogyakarta. Just an hour drive from Solo, Candi Sukuh has a curious Inca-like appearance. Its main attraction is the exotic relief on the temples walls. Visit a fascinating temple site with an equally interesting natural attraction, a multi-colored lake in Dieng Plateau, or enjoy a plantation tour. 18 km north of Solo the village of Sangiran is World Heritage Site and a fossil mine where fossils of *Pithecanthropus erectus*, stegodons and mastodons are kept in a tiny but compact museum. Explore Javanese culture in the court city of Surakarta (Solo) and Yogyakarta. Grand and elegant Javanese Keraton architecture guards priceless royal heirlooms and precious antiques, such as the kris. On the island of Madura, feel the exhilaration of the daring bull races called *karapan sapi*, regularly held at the Pamekasan Stadium.



BALI : Bali has such a relaxed atmosphere. It is also gaining recognition as a fabulous destination for water sports. Apart from the the island's top beach resorts, the island boasts superb windsurfing, sailing, diving and snorkeling, as well as surfing. Hardy travelers may try white water rafting down Bali's longest river, the Ayung. While divers will find Tulamben and its World War II wreck is a popular diving spot with coral reefs and a colorful collection of fish. Visit the Bali Barat National Park which contains the mountainous, densely forested and wild areas of west Bali, including the waters around Menjangan Island which has Bali's best diving and rare bird species, the black palm cockatoo and the Jalak Bali. Try some of Bali's world-class golf courses, from ocean-front tropical designed courses to one situated at 1,200 m above sea-level in a volcanic crater. There are literally thousands of temples in Bali. Visit Besakih, Bali's Mother Temple on the slopes of the sacred Mount Agung; and Tanah Lot, the island's famous sea temple.



LOMBOK & NUSA TENGGARA : Looking for sun, sea and sand without the usual holiday crowd Senggigi is Lombok's most developed tourist region and many first-class resorts have mushroomed around the secluded bays and tranquil beaches. Tanjung Aan is probably Lombok's finest beach. Northwest of island are the emerald-like islands of Gili Air, Gili Meno and Gili Trawangan. Boasting powder white beaches, crystal -clear waters and an amazing underwater world, these islands are perfect for diving and snorkeling. Sekotong and Bangko-Bangko in Lombok, and Lakey Beach in Sumbawa are the world famous Desert Point surf location. But Roti island is where the best surfing is to be had in Nusa Tenggara. Snorkeling on the coral reefs reveals fantastic coral formations and an amazing variety of fish. For such an experience, explore Moyo and Satonda islands. East Nusa Tenggara's Flores is crowded with volcanoes and mountains, the most fantastic is Mount Kelimutu with its three colored crater lakes. Other natural wonders just waiting to be discovered is a red water lake at Mount Wawu Muda near Bajawa. At Lewoleba on the island of Lembata in the Solor Archipelago, follow pearl divers out to sea and watch them harvest pearls. Trek and climb Mount Rinjani (3726 m), the third highest mountain in Indonesia. Its two crater lakes are popular camping sites before reaching the top. The Komodo National Park on Komodo island is home to the world's only pre-historic "Dragon" or giant lizards which can measure more than 3 meters and weigh over 130 kg. At Liang Bua near Labuan

Bajo, pre-historical remains provide an interesting insight into the past. In Lombok, stop at several traditional Sasak villages of Sade and Tansang-Angsang. At Batu Tering, a stone sarcophagus believed to be 2000 years old bears a foot imprint said to be made by the gods. The highland town of Bajawa is a good place to see the one of most traditional communities in Flores with traditional thatched and peaked huts raised on stilts as well as enormous megalithic tombs. Roti Island's inhabitants are fond of dancing and music. One of their distinctive are found of dancing and music. One of their distinctive instruments is the sasando, a stringed instrument made of Palmyra leaves.



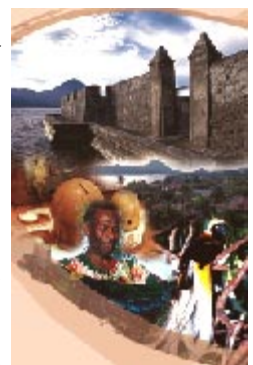
SULAWESI : Some of the world's most beautiful underwater environments are located in Sulawesi. There's the Bunaken Marine Reserve with white sandy beaches, a dense population of fish, coral and deep underwater gullies and valleys; Lembeh Straits and its WWI shipwrecks and unusual black sand bottoms; the Togeian Islands which host all major reef formations (fringing, barrier, patch and atoll); Wakatobi in the Tukang Besi Archipelago and its fascinating fossil reef formations and a myriad of marine species, such as sperm and pilot whales, spinner, bottle-nose dolphins, and dugongs; the sea gardens of Selayar Island, which is the third largest coral atoll in the world, as well as the Banggai Archipelago, the Makassar Straits, Kapoposang, Bira and Selayar islands; the list of amazing locations is endless. The Lariang River, which runs for half its length of the Lore Lindu National Park, is a world-class venue for White-water rafting. Lore Lindu in Central Sulawesi is the largest habitat for Sulawesi's endemic mammals, such as the anoa, babirus, deer, tarsius spectrum, cuscus, civets, squirrels, rats, and over 55 types of bats and more than 230 species of birds, including the maleo and red-knobbed hornbill. See the ancient culture and ceremonies of Tana Toraja. Apart from the wonderful scenery of lush valleys and rice fields sheltered by rocky cliffs, Torajan villages are architectural masterpieces, consisting of the beautifully decorated Tongkonan houses. Coffins containing bones and skulls are kept in the cliffs and cave graves. These unique burial sites are a typical Torajan ritual. At Lemo, carved-out cliff balconies hold tau-tau, wooden effigies of the dead. A pre-historic cave at Miasa Te'ne (Leang Lompoa Cave) has finger paintings depicting men and pigs. The cave once inhabited by the Toalaeen indigenous people some 5,000 years ago. In Bada Valley of Central Sulawesi, see mysterious megalithic statues. While the south which is home to the seafaring Buginese, see traditional boatbuilding techniques at Bantaeng and Bulukumba. 150 species of rare butterflies are found at Bantimurung. Known as Turtle Island, Pasoso Island has a high population of green turtles. Between the months of September of October, the turtles lay their eggs in the island's sandy beaches.

KALIMANTAN : Kalimantan (Borneo) is the world's third largest island, rich in natural resources. Visitors are lured by the chance to venture into the vast, wild mysterious rainforests, mangrove forests and swamps where exotic indigenous species of flora and fauna live. For water lovers, Bontang offers fabulous scenery, perfect waves for Jetski, windsurfing and fishing. In Penajam, Gua Jurong is the starting point for an exploration of 13 caves that are linked together with beautiful stalactite formations. Visit Muara Muntai is famed as the habitat of hornbills, bekantans (Proboscis monkeys) and dolphins. In the upper reaches of the Mahakam River, a 5,000 acre orchid reservation close to the village of Kersik Luwai has around 72 different species of orchid including the very rare black orchid, *Cologenia pandurata*. Derawan and Sangalaki islands hold an amazing marine environment, including fabulous coral formations, canary crabs, green turtles and pearls. Camp Leakey in Tanjung Puting is one of the most important Orangutan Rehabilitation Center. Kalimantan known as the land of the Dayaks. Local Dayak tribes traditionally live in communal longhouses called lamin, umaq daru or betang which are 3 meters high to protect against wild animals and flooding. Every September, Dayak all over the province gather in Tenggarong, East Kalimantan for the Erau Festival which features dancing, rituals, songs and canoe races. Tanjung Luy and Mancong are some of the most visited traditional villages. Kuin Floating Market on Borneo River, Banjarmasin is a great social affair, where vendors sell everything from boats. At Negara, see the handmade process of the traditional weapons usually carried by the Dayaks, the mandau or machete.



MALUKU : Once the famed Spice Islands, Maluku is blessed with fabulous sea-gardens and an enormous variety of endemic plant and animal species. A paradise for ornithologists, Maluku is home to a rich variety of exotic feathered species. The forest-coated mountains of the islands are home to brilliantly colored kingfishers, the red-crested Mollucan cockatoo, and many multi-colored lorikeets and parrots. Some of the Southeast Asia's most beautiful powder-white beaches are in the Kei Islands and in northern Halmahera while the beaches on Ternate and Tidore are mostly of black volcanic sand. Visit Pulau Pombo and Banda Island Marine Reserve for diving and snorkeling. Take a trip back in time to Morotai island, the site of WW II battles. Wrecks of aircrafts and rusting guns still litter the island. Another island attraction is climbing volcanoes; the dormant, 650 m Gunung Api which rises from the Banda Sea and 1721 m Mount Gamalama on Ternate. In Ternate, see the spectacular remains of a 18th century lava flow at Batu Angus (burned rock). At Aru Tenggara Marine Reserve and Pulau Baun Reserve, see kangaroos, wallabies, monitor lizards and crocodiles. Tougher to reach is the 189,000 hectares Manusela Reserve on Seram Island. Many aspects of life in the islands, such as music, dance and religion, are a fascinating blend of east and west. Fort Duurstede on Saparua, Forts Nassau, Belgica and Hollandia are 16th to 18th Century Dutch strongholds in the Banda Islands. The stone canoe in the village of Sanglia Dol is believed to be the vessel that first carried the village's forefathers.

PAPUA : The cool highlands and mountains of Papua invite trekkers to explore largely untouched territories. Visit Dani honays or huts that are built close together in a traditional village compound in the Baliem Valley. The two highest peaks in the Jayawijaya mountain range are the world's few capped mountains located on the equator. Take a boat ride on Lake Sentani in Jayapura and enjoy some tranquil fishing. Papua is an exotic experience offering a rich variety of dives and amazing fish and marine species. See WWI fighter ships and planes in their watery graves in the shallow waters of Cendrawasih Bay and in the islands off New Guinea's western tip. Raja Ampat has a variety of diving sites' shallow bays, lagoon channels bordered by rainforest, rock islands and offshore reefs that contain some of the richest species of marine animals and corals in the world. The bird park on Bosnik in Biak island offers the rare chance to see birds of paradise and other rare species. There is also an orchid park that grows



as many as 72 types of orchids. Manokwari and the Arfak mountains are famous as the habitat of rare butterflies, and insects. Discover carvings and other treasures of the Asmat in the swamp regions of the south coast. East of Sentani, in the Waena suburb, the Museum Negeri displays Asmat bisj poles and decorated skulls, fine Baliem axe heads and for both snorkellers and scuba divers alike and one that you will want to repeat time and time again.

ART & CRAFT : Indonesian arts and crafts are powerful and wonderful expressions of life, born out of an extraordinarily rich cultural heritage. Many traditional works of art have been developed in the courts of former kingdoms such as those centered in Java and Bali, forming an integral part of religious ceremonies. The famous "Wayang" theaters from Java and Bali, for example, originate from ancient Hindu mythology and feature portions of the Ramayana and Mahabharata epics adapted to suit local conditions and age-old traditions. Mesmerizing performances can be seen in most places right across the archipelago and are usually well-attended events. Rigid discipline and artistry are the hallmarks of dances from Java and Bali, but those of Sumatra, Maluku and most of the other islands (one exception is the Gending Sriwijaya of South Sumatra) are characterized by a more flexible gracefulness and charm, a distinction which is further accentuated by an entirely different, non-gamelan, musical accompaniment. Artistic traditions are actively being preserved in Indonesia in the many art and dance schools which flourish not only in the courts but also in modern, government-run or supervised art academies. The search is continually being conducted for new expressions, better adapted to modern times but still based on old traditions, creating truly dynamic and powerful cultural foundations for the future.

CUISINE : Aromatic spices and a variety of hot chili peppers are the essence of most Indonesian dishes, Rice is an important part of the national diet for most of the archipelago, but in the eastern islands corn, sago, cassava and sweet potatoes are more common. The enormous wealth of the surrounding seas and oceans, as well as fresh water fisheries, provides an abundance of sea food which can be traditionally served in a number of exciting ways, including baked in banana leaves. An extensive assortment of tropical and sub-tropical fruit and vegetables can also be found year-round to tantalize your taste buds.

GETTING AROUND : An extensive transportation network provides access to all but the most secluded of places in Indonesia. Flying is by far the most convenient way of hopping across the archipelago with a choice of flights from airports in all provincial and district capitals. Garuda Indonesia is the national flag carrier and the most well known Indonesia airline, serving international as well as major domestic trunk routes. Merpati Nusantara has taken over many of Garuda's domestic routes and now flies to more than 125 destinations all over the country. Other airlines include Bouraq which serves major domestic routes as well as international ones to Singapore. Lion Air, Batavia, Adam Air, Bouraq and Mandala Airlines are also domestic carriers and they complete the archipelago's comprehensive airline network. Although flying can be quick and convenient it doesn't really provide some opportunities as traveling overland to experience and feel the quintessential spirit of Indonesia. Trains are available throughout Java and in parts of Sumatra and are invariably enjoyable ways to experience the essence of the country. Comfortable, air-conditioned trains are available, particularly on those services that connect Central and East Java with the capital city of Jakarta, including the Bima Trains (via Yogyakarta and Surakarta), the Argo Bromo Anggrek (via Semarang to Surabaya) and teh Parahyangan services (from Jakarta to Bandung). Local trains are also available but are generally non air-conditioned. Buses are a convenient and relatively cheap way to travel across the fascinating country. Nearly all inter-city buses are fully air-conditioned and very comfortable often only stopping for food and fuel. Cars and taxis can be hired of course, and provide perfect opportunities to get off the beaten track and explore independently. An enormous variety of public transport can be found in the towns and cities and as a result a lot of people usually do a lot of traveling! PELNI, the state-owned shipping company now has 30 modern ships, serving all main ports in this archipelago of over 17,508 islands. Regular ferries make island hopping easy and also provide some unique opportunities to experience the beauty of these tropical islands. Indonesia has always been a seafaring nation and proudly boasts of the last remaining commercial sailing fleet the world. More than 3,000 traditional tall-masted sailing ships, reminiscent of an earlier time, still trade between the islands. The historic port of Sunda Kelapa in Jakarta is home to a large number of these traditional wooden crafts and is alive with color and activity all year round. Definitely worth a visit!

TRAVEL FORMALITIES : All travelers to Indonesia must be in possession of passport valid for at least six months from date of arrival and have proof (tickets) of onward or return passage. The Government of Indonesia has issued a new regulation concerning the application of visas for foreign nationals to enter Indonesia. Free tourist visas are granted for a period of 30 days to nationals of Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei Darussalam, Philippines, Hong Kong Special Administration Region (SAR), Macao SAR, Chile, Morocco, Peru and Vietnam. In conjunction with the new visa policy, The Government of the Republic of Indonesia has issued new regulation with respect to visa-on-arrival (VOA) facilities. VOA facilities are valid for the citizens of the countries like Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Czech Republic, China, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Laos, Latvia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan Territory, Tunisia, The Netherlands, United Arab Emirate, United Kingdom, United States. There are 14 Airports and 22 seaports across Indonesia that has the VOA facilities. Tourist visas for thirty days can be obtained from any Indonesian embassies or consulates. Two photographs are required and a small fee is charged. For further information please log in to site of Consulate General of the Republic of Indonesia, Mumbai. <http://www.kjrimumbai.net/consular/visarequirements.html>

IMPORTANT WEBSITES FOR INDONESIAN TOURISM

<http://www.budpar.go.id> <http://www.my-indonesia.info> <http://www.indonesia-tourism.com/> <http://www.balidiscovery.com> <http://www.bali-tourism-board.com> <http://www.tourismindonesia.com> <http://www.garuda-indonesia.com> <http://www.jakarta-tourism.go.id/> <http://www.tamansafari.com/> <http://www.tamanmini.com/> <http://www.cruiseindo.com/> <http://www.indecon.or.id> <http://www.pelni.co.id> <http://www.infoka.kereta-api.com> <http://www.underwaterindonesia.com/> <http://www.indonesiaphoto.com/>

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