

Kolkata and near by

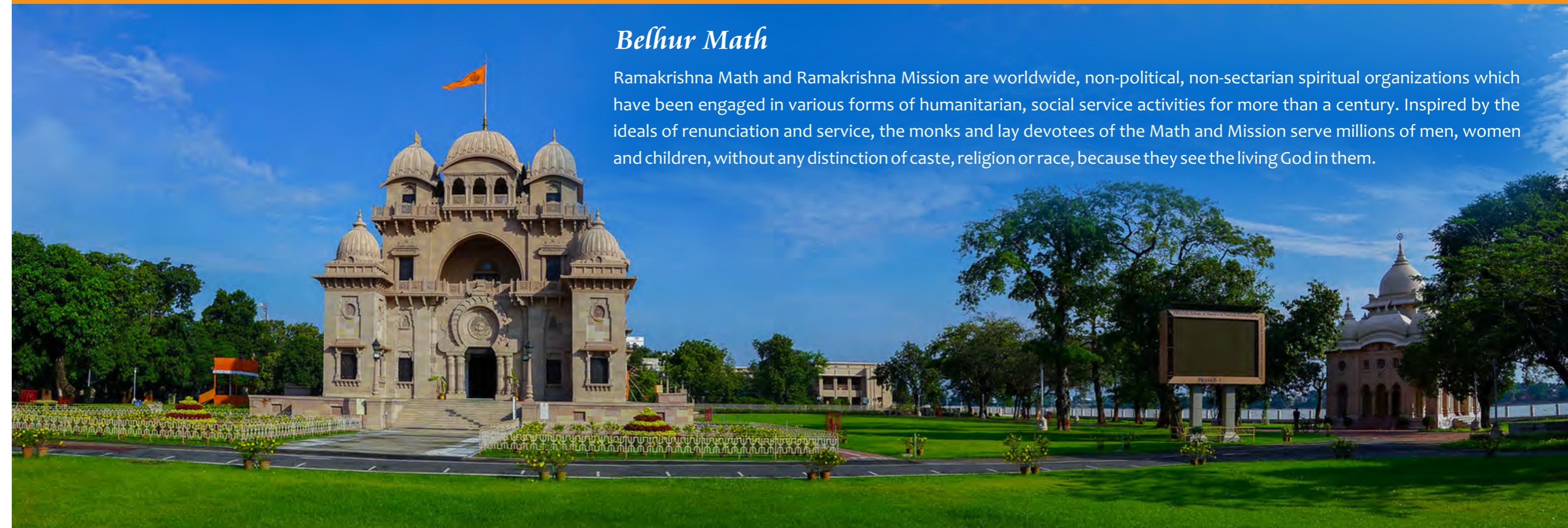


Howrah Bridge

The Howrah Bridge is a balanced steel bridge over the Hooghly River in West Bengal, India. Commissioned in 1943,[9][11] the bridge was originally named the New Howrah Bridge, because it replaced a pontoon bridge at the same location linking the cities of Howrah and Kolkata, which are located at the opposite banks of each other. On 14 June 1965, it was renamed Rabindra Setu after the Bengali poet Rabindranath Tagore, who was the first Indian and Asian Nobel laureate.[11] It is still popularly known as the Howrah Bridge.

Belhur Math

Ramakrishna Math and Ramakrishna Mission are worldwide, non-political, non-sectarian spiritual organizations which have been engaged in various forms of humanitarian, social service activities for more than a century. Inspired by the ideals of renunciation and service, the monks and lay devotees of the Math and Mission serve millions of men, women and children, without any distinction of caste, religion or race, because they see the living God in them.



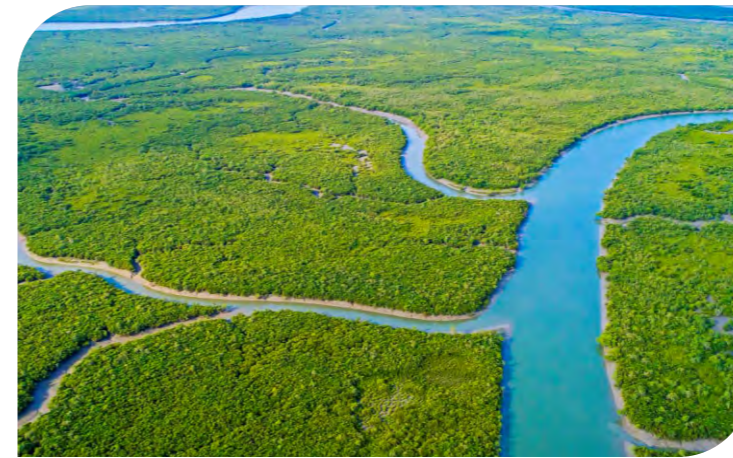
Kumratuli



Kumortuli (also spelt Kumartuli, or the archaic spelling Coomartolly) is a traditional potters' quarter in northern Kolkata, West Bengal, India. The city is renowned for its sculpting prowess. It not only manufactures clay idols for various festivals but also regularly exports them.

Sundarbans

The Sundarbans mangrove forest, one of the largest such forests in the world (140,000 ha), lies on the delta of the Ganges, Brahmaputra and Meghna rivers on the Bay of Bengal. It is adjacent to the border of India's Sundarbans **World Heritage site** inscribed in 1987. The site is intersected by a complex network of tidal waterways, mudflats and small islands of salt-tolerant mangrove forests, and presents an excellent example of ongoing ecological processes. The area is known for its wide range of fauna, including 260 bird species, the Bengal tiger and other threatened species such as the estuarine crocodile and the Indian python.



Shantiniketan



Shantiniketan is a small town near Bolpur in the Birbhum district of West Bengal and about 212 kms north of Kolkata. In 1862, Maharshi Debendranath Tagore, the poet, and Nobel Laureate Rabindranath Tagore's father, while on a boat journey to Raipur, came across a landscape with red soil and lush green paddy fields. He decided to plant more saplings and built a small house. He called his home Shantiniketan, the abode of peace. He founded an Ashram here in 1863 and became the initiator of the Brahmo Samaj.

Shantiniketan was later expanded by Rabindranath Tagore, whose vision became what is now a university town Visva-Bharati University. The place now attracts thousands of visitors each year. In 1901, Rabindranath started a Brahmacharya Ashram, which was later called Patha Bhavana. In 1921, he founded the Visva Bharati University, which was declared a central university and an institute of national importance in 1951. The Shantiniketan campus is adorned by splendid sculptures, frescoes, murals, and paintings of Rabindranath, Nandalal Bose, Ramkinkar, Binodbehari Mukhopadhyay and others. Poush Mela is an annual fair and festival that takes place in Shantiniketan. Commencing on the 7th day of the month of Poush, the fair officially lasts for three days, although vendors may stay up until the month-end. Poush Mela is characterized by its live performances of Bengali folk music, specially bauls. Traditional bauls, wandering minstrels singing Bengali songs. Tribal dances Santali is also the part of the fair.



Darjelling, West Bengal



Darjeeling is a city in the northernmost region of the Indian state of West Bengal. Located in the Eastern Himalayas, To the west of Darjeeling lies the easternmost province of Nepal, to the east the Kingdom of Bhutan, to the north the Indian state of Sikkim to the south and southeast, and most of the state of West Bengal lies to the south and southwest, connected to the Darjeeling region by a narrow tract. Kangchenjunga, the world's third-highest mountain, rises to the north and is prominently visible on clear days.

The Darjeeling Himalayan Railway is a **World Heritage site**. It consists of 88.48 kilometers of 2 feet (0.610 meter) gauge track that connects New Jalpaiguri with Darjeeling, passing through Ghoom at an altitude of 2258 meters. The innovative design includes six zigzag reverses and three loops with a ruling gradient of 1:31.

Dooars: The Gateway

Dooars is the gateway to the hill stations of North Bengal and Bhutan. Famous for its tea gardens, forests and the River Teesta, it is ideal for nature enthusiasts and adventure seekers. The region is known for its wildlife sanctuaries where one can spot herds of deer, one-horned rhinos, elephants, guars and reptiles.



Sikkim

Nathula Pass

Nathu La, one of the highest motorable roads in the world, is a mountain pass in the Himalayan peaks that co-joins Sikkim and China. Situated on the Indo-Tibetan border 14450 ft. above sea level, Nathu La is one of the most important Himalayan passes in the country. Nathu means 'listening ears', and La means 'pass'. Nathu La is one of the three open trading border posts between India and China and is famous for its picturesque beauty and beautiful environment. The temperature here remains low for most parts

<https://www.sikkimtourism.gov.in/Public/PlacesToGo/PopularAttractionDetails/PA20A009>



Sikkim



Ranka Monastery

Also known as Lingdum Monastery, the Ranka Monastery which follows the Zurmang Kagyud lineage of Buddhism is situated at a distance of 20 km from Gangtok. The regal monastery is spread over a vast area and provides fantastic scenic views to the tourists. Considered as one of the most significant and glorious monasteries in East Sikkim, being relatively new is one of the primary reasons why it is not talked about a lot.

<https://www.holidify.com/places/gangtok/ranka-monastery-sightseeing-120978.html>



Banjhakri Falls

Banjhakri Falls is a natural waterfall sourced from springs at higher elevation. The cascade is approximately 30 metres (98 ft) high.[4] 2 acres (0.81 ha) of forestland were cleared and developed for the park. The theme park was conceived by Chief Minister of Sikkim Pawan Kumar Chamling, who had visited the falls during his visit to the Ranka Monastery on 28 September 2004. He intended to revive interest in the traditional shamanic beliefs of the people. Citizens were invited to suggest themes for the park. The Park was consequently developed into an attraction that celebrated the shamanic traditions of the people of Sikkim.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Banjhakri_Falls_and_Energy_Park



Gangtok Ropeway

Known to be one of the top thrilling things to do in Gangtok, Gangtok Ropeway breathtaking bird's eye view of the valley below. Inaugurated in 2003, the double cable zig back ropeway can carry up to 24 passengers and covers a distance of 2 km to and fro. Usually, the cable cars are full, and you have to wait in line for your turn, but the gorgeous views of the Kanchenjunga peaks is totally worth the wait.

<https://www.holidify.com/places/gangtok/cable-car-ropeway-sightseeing-1254151.html>

New Delhi

Delhi is a vital epicenter of strategic and cultural activities in India. Delhi, in all its diversity is a famous tourist destination of incredible India. Travelling in Delhi isn't just limited to history but it's a step to take past and present hand in hand.



India Gate



Akshardham Temple



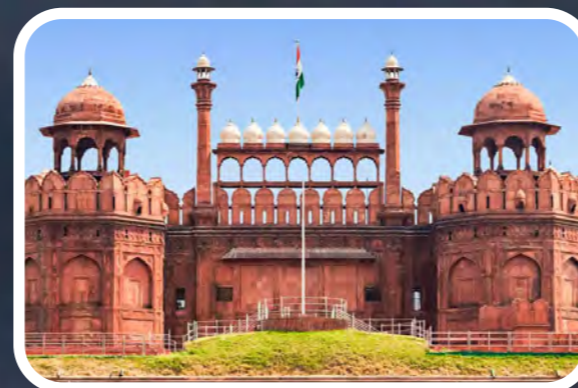
Gurudwara Bangla Sahib



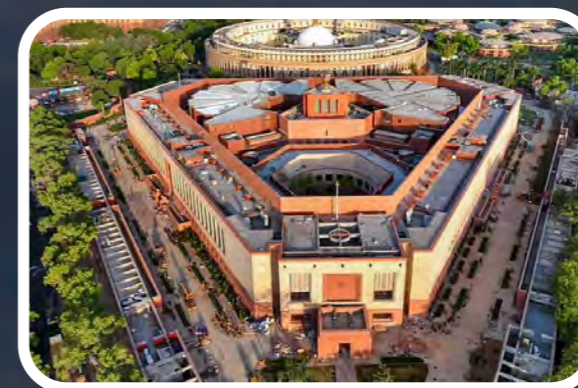
Jama Masjid



Lodhi Garden

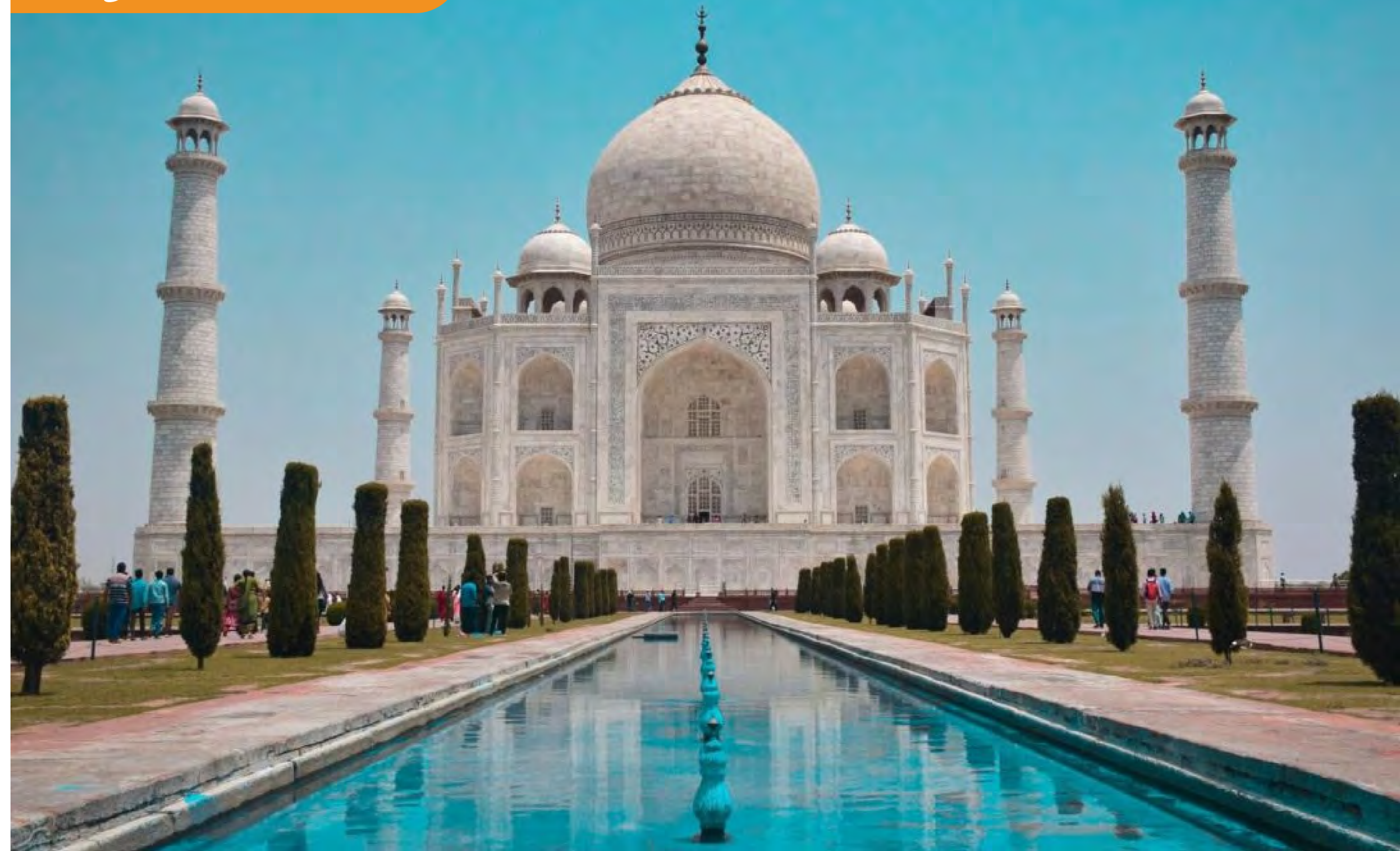


Red Fort

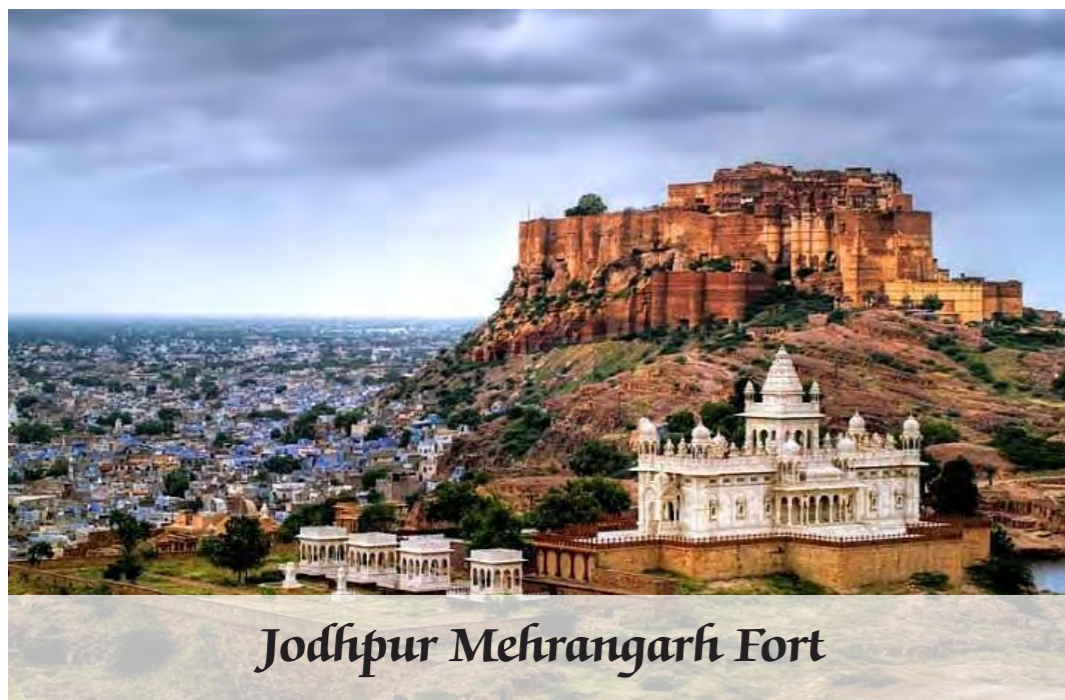
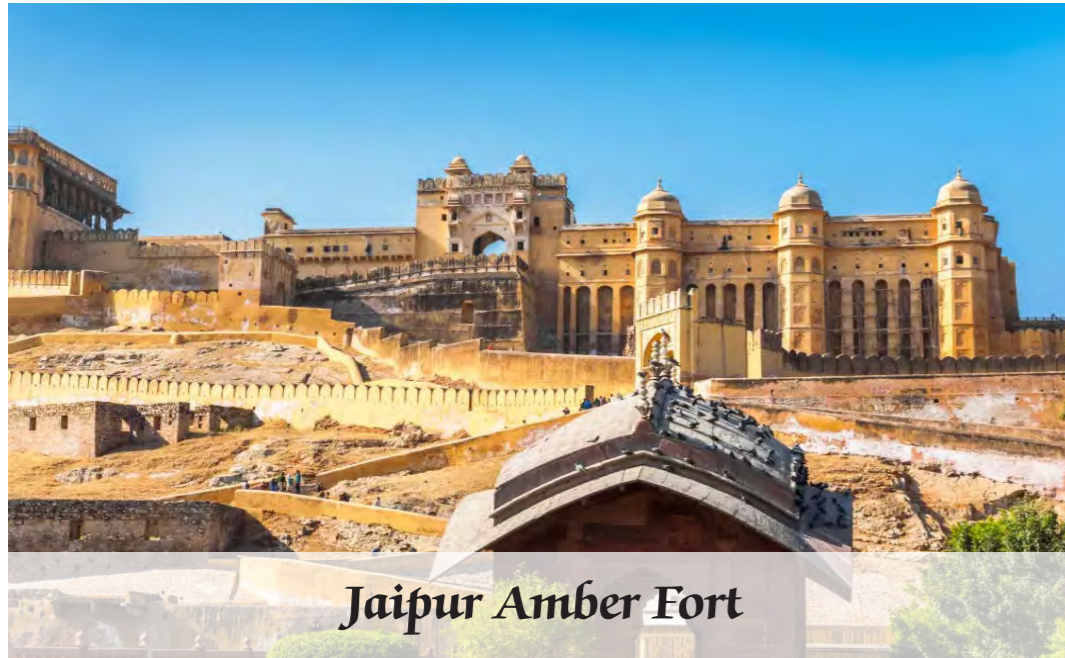


Parliament House

Taj Mahal



Rajasthan



Rajasthan is known for its customs, culture, colours, majestic forts, and palaces, folk dances and music, local festivals, local food, sand dunes, carved temples and Havelis. Rajasthan's Jaipur Jantar Mantar, Mehrangarh Fort and Stepwell of Jodhpur, Dilwara Temples, Chittor Fort, Lake Palace, miniature paintings in Bundi, and numerous city palaces and Havelis are part of the architectural heritage of India. Jaipur, the Pink City, is noted for the ancient houses made of a type of sandstone dominated by a pink hue. In Jodhpur, most houses are painted blue

Rajasthan



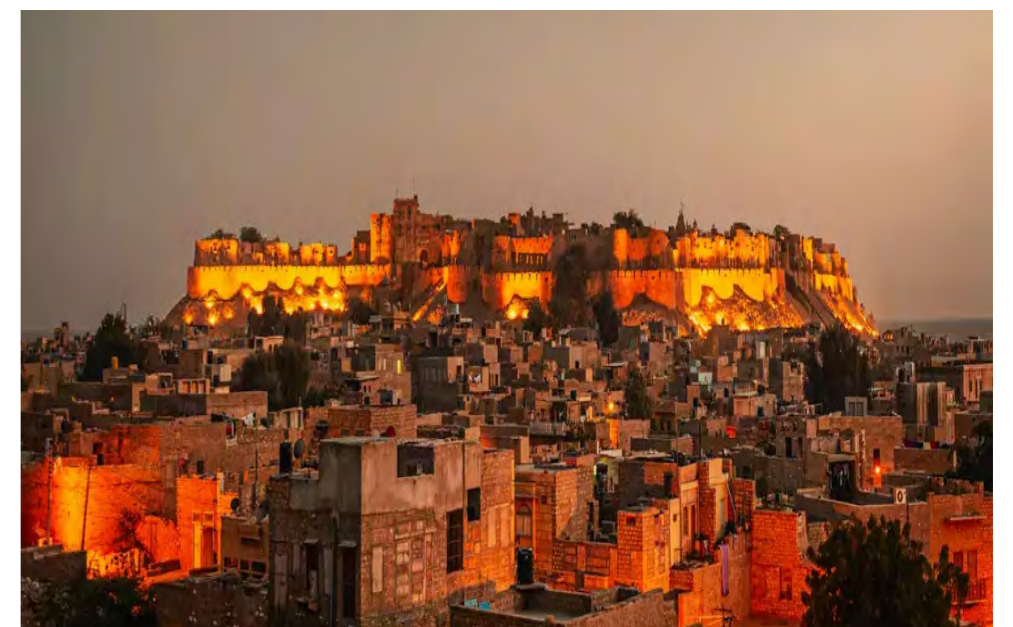
Jodhpur Umaid Bhawan Palace



Ranthambhore



Osian



Jaisalmer

Kerala



Kerala



Munnar



Kovalam Beach



Alleppey Backwaters



Bekal Fort in Kasaragod

Other Places in South India to visit

