

Tourism in india essay



Tourism in India From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Jump to: navigation, search Every year, more than 3 million tourists visit the Taj Mahal in Agra, Uttar Pradesh. Tso Moriri Lake, Ladakh Tourism in India is a large industry. The World Travel and Tourism Council calculated that tourism generated \$121 billion or 6.4% of the nation's GDP in 2011. It was responsible for 39.3 million jobs, 7.9% of its total employment. The GDP of the tourism sector has expanded 229% between 1990 and 2011. The sector is predicted to grow at an average annual rate of 7.7% in the next decade. 1] In a 2011 forecast the World Travel and Tourism Council predicted the annual growth to be 8.8% between 2011 and 2021. This gave India the fifth rank among countries with the fastest growing tourism industry. [2] India has a large medical tourism sector which is expected to grow at an estimated rate of 30% annually to reach about ? 9,500 crore by 2015. [3] In the year 2011, there were nearly 6.30 million foreign tourist arrivals in India, up by over 8% from the year 2010 when 5.78 million foreign tourists arrived in India. Domestic tourist visits to all states and Union Territories numbered 747.70 million.

The majority of foreign tourists come from the United States (16%) and the United Kingdom (12, 6%). In 2011 Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Delhi were the most popular states for foreign tourists. Domestic tourists visited the states Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu most frequently. [4] Chennai, Delhi, Mumbai and Agra have been the four most visited cities of India by foreign tourists during the year 2011. Worldwide, Chennai is ranked 41 by the number of foreign tourists, while Delhi is ranked at 50, Mumbai at 57 and Agra at 65. [5] The Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report 2011

ranked the price competitiveness of India's tourism sector 28th out of 139 countries. It mentions that India has quite good air transport (ranked 39th), particularly given the country's stage of development, and reasonable ground transport infrastructure (ranked 43rd). Some other aspects of its tourism infrastructure remain somewhat underdeveloped however. The nation has very few hotel rooms per capita by international comparison and low ATM penetration. The Indian government has identified a shortage of 150, 000 hotel rooms, with most of the undersupply in the budget sector. [6]

The Ministry of Tourism designs national policies for the development and promotion of tourism. In the process, the Ministry consults and collaborates with other stakeholders in the sector including various Central Ministries/agencies, state governments, Union Territories and the representatives of the private sector. Concerted efforts are being made to promote new forms of tourism such as rural, cruise, medical and eco-tourism. [7] The Ministry also maintains the Incredible India campaign. India's rich history and its cultural and geographical diversity make its international tourism appeal large and diverse.

It presents heritage and cultural tourism along with medical, business and sports tourism. Contents [hide] 1 Tourism by state 1. 1 Andhra Pradesh 1. 2 Arunachal Pradesh 1. 3 Assam 1. 4 Bihar 1. 5 Chhattisgarh 1. 6 Delhi 1. 7 Goa 1. 8 Gujarat 1. 9 Haryana 1. 10 Himachal Pradesh 1. 11 Jammu and Kashmir 1. 12 Karnataka 1. 13 Kerala 1. 14 Madhya Pradesh 1. 15 Maharashtra 1. 16 Manipur 1. 17 Meghalaya 1. 18 Mizoram 1. 19 Odisha 1. 20 Pondicherry 1. 21 Punjab 1. 22 Rajasthan 1. 23 Sikkim 1. 24 Tamil Nadu 1. 25 Uttarakhand 1. 26 Uttar Pradesh 1. 27 West Bengal 2 Statistics of tourism

by state Historic monuments 4 Nature tourism 4. 1 Wildlife in India 4. 2 Hill stations 4. 3 Lakes 4. 4 Beaches 4. 5 Adventure tourism 5 World Heritage Sites 6 See also 7 References 8 Further reading 9 External links Tourism by state [edit] Andhra Pradesh [edit] Main article: Tourism in Andhra Pradesh The state of Andhra Pradesh comprises like scenic hills, forests, beaches and temples. Also known as The City of Nizams and The City of Pearls, Hyderabad is today one of the most developed cities in the country and a modern hub of information technology, ITES, and biotechnology.

Hyderabad is known for its rich history, culture and architecture representing its unique character as a meeting point for North and South India, and also its multilingual culture, Andhra Pradesh is the home of many religious pilgrim centres: Tirupati, the abode of Lord Venkateswara, is the second richest and most visited religious centre (of any faith) in the world. Srisailam, the abode of Sri Mallikarjuna, is one of twelve Jyothirlingalu in India. Amaravathi's Siva temple is one of the Pancharamams, Vemulavada temple, one of the old abodes of Lord Shiva, reputed as Dakshina Kashi - Benaras of South India.

Vemulavada temple is built by Chalukya Kings between AD 750 and 975. Yadagirigutta, the abode of an avatara of Vishnu, Sri Lakshmi Narasimha. Birla Mandir, on the Naubath Pahad is a Hindu temple of Lord Venkateshwara, built entirely of white marble located in Hyderabad, The Ramappa Temple and Thousand Pillar Temple in Warangal are famous tourist spots and depict the finest taste of Kakatiya dynasty for arts & culture and temple carvings. Warangal is also home to Medaram - the Asia's largest tribal fair/festival called " Sammakka Saralamma Jatara".

Gunadala Matha Shrine – One of the second largest Christian pilgrim Destination in India located in Vijayawada City. Thousands of people visit Gunadala Matha throughout the year as they firmly believe in the merciful heart of the Blessed Mother Lady of Lourdes and are convinced of her Motherly blessings. Devotees, not only from all corners of Andhra Pradesh, but from the neighbouring states of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka visit the shrine during the festival in February, every year. Gnana Saraswati Temple, Basar is one of the famous Saraswati Temples in India.

Famous Buddhist centres: Amaravathi – Guntur District. Nagarjuna Konda – Bhattiprolu. Mangalagiri – Near to Vijaywada City. Ghantasala – Krishna District. Nelakondapalli – Krishna District. Dhulikatta – Karim Nagar District. Lingapalem – West Godavari District. Others are Bavikonda, Thotlakonda, Shalihundam, Pavuralakonda, Sankaram, Phanigiri and Kolanpaka. Pilgrim centres and temples: Sri Venkateswara Swami Temple – The abode of Lord Venkateswara, is the richest and most visited religious centre (of any faith) in the world situated in Tirupathi City.

Kanaka Durga Temple – One of the Shakti Peetam's situated in Vijayawada City. Sri Rajarajeshwara Temple – One of the famous and most visited Lord Shiva temple located in Vemulawada. Sri Mallikaruna Temple – One of the Jyothirlingam's situated in Srisilam Town. Sri Varaha Lakshmi Narashima Temple – Situated at Simhachalam near to Vizag City. Sri Kalashastiswara Temple – Situated at Srikalahasti Town. Sri Venkateswara Swami Temple – known as china Tirupathi located at Dwaraka Tirumala Town. Sri Amaralingeswara Swami Temple – One of the Pancharama's located at Amaravathi Town.

Sri Someswara Swami Temple – One of the Pancharama's located at Bhimavaram Town. Sri Kshira Rama Lingeswara Swami Temple – One of the Pancharama's located at Palakol town. Bhadrakali Temple – In the city of Warangal. Sri Bhimeswara Swami Temple – One of the Pancharama's located at Rama Chandra Puram Town. Sri Satyanarayana Swami Temple – Located at Annavaram near Rajahmundry city. Ramappa Temple – Near to Warangal City. Arasavali Temple – Sun God's temple (2nd best SUN god's temple in India located 3 km away from Srikakulam almost on the shore of Bay Of Bengal.

Srikurmam – Temple Of Lord Vishnu in Kurma Avataram also near Srikakulam on the Shore Of Bay Of Bengal. Rama Lingeswara Swamy Temple- One of the Lord Shiva's temple situated in Yanamalakuduru village near Vijayawada, Shiva Rathri is well celebrated in this Temple. Thousand's of oldest temples are situated in Andhra pradesh. Attractions: Charminar – Centre of the Hyderabad Old City. Golkonda Fort – Largest and 400 years oldest fort. Makka Masjid – Masjid in Hyderabad City. Ramoji Film City – Largest Film City in the world situated in Hyderabad City. Kilash giri – Mountain View along with beach side situated in Vizag City.

Warangal Fort – Oldest fort built by Kakatiya before 13th century reflects the culture of Telugu people. Thousand Pillar Temple – Built by King Rudra Deva in 1163 AD. The Thousand Pillar Temple is a specimen of the Kakatiyan style of architecture of the 12th century. Bhimili Beach – Beautiful Beach near to Vizag City. Araku Valley – known as Andhra Ooty near to Vizag City. Borra Caves – caves formed 1 million years ago situated near to Vizag City;

belongs to Odisha. Surendrapuri – A unique Mythological Awareness Centre near Yadagirigutta, 60 km from Hyderabad.

Bhavani Islands – A unique tourism spot to stay and visit near Vijayawada.

Thimmamma Marrimanu – The World’s Largest Banyan Tree, and “Marrimanu” was recorded as the biggest tree in the Guinness Book of World Records in 1989. Its branches spreads over nearly 5 acres. (2. 1 ha.).

Located about 35 kms from Kadiri, and 100 kms from Anantapur. Lepakshi – this is the largest monolithic Nandi(Bull) in the world, (length 27 feet, height 15 feet), It is 15 km (9. 3 mi) east of Hindupur, and 105 kms from Anantapur, and about 120 km (75 mi) north of Bangalore.

Prakasam Barrage – A famous bridge which was constructed by the British Government in the remembrance of Tanguturi Prakasam, is the best tourist spot to visit in Vijayawada. Kolleru Lake – A famous lake situated between Krishna and West Godavari District. The golden beaches at Visakhapatnam, the one-million-year-old limestone caves at Borra, picturesque Araku Valley, hill resorts of Horsley Hills, river Godavari racing through a narrow gorge at Papi Kondalu, waterfalls at Ettipotala, Kuntala and rich bio-diversity at Talakona, are some of the natural attractions of the state.

Visakhapatnam is home to many tourist attractions such as the INS Karasura Submarine museum, Yarada Beach, Araku Valley, VUDA Park, Indira Gandhi Zoological Gardens. The weather in Andhra Pradesh is mostly tropical and the best time to visit is in November through to January. The monsoon season commences in June and ends in September, so travel would not be advisable during this period. Rajahmundry is the hub for great Engineering

and Architectural monuments such as Godavari Bridge (Asia's second largest Road cum Railway Bridge), Papi Hills, Iskon Temple, Tantikonda, Sir Arthur Cotton Museum, Pushkar Ghat, Gowthami Ghat.

A unique festival called Pushkaram will be celebrated along the Godavari river for every 12 years and Rajahmundry attracts 4-5 crore people during the tenure of the festival. Golkonda (Telugu: గోల్కొండ , Urdu: گولکنڈہ), a ruined city of south-central India and capital of the medieval kingdom of Golkonda (c. 1364–1512), is situated 11 km west of Hyderabad. The most important builder of Golkonda was a Kakatiya King. Ibrahim was following in the spirit of his ancestors, the Qutub Shahi kings, a great family of builders who had ruled the kingdom of Golkonda from 1512.

Their first capital, the fortress citadel of Golkonda, was rebuilt for defense from invading Mughals from the north. They laid out Golkonda's splendid monuments, now in ruins, and designed a perfect acoustical system by which a hand clap sounded at the fort's main gates, the grand portico, was heard at the top of the citadel, situated on a 300-foot (91 m)-high granite hill. This is one of the fascinating features of the fort. Arunachal Pradesh [edit] Snowfall in Tawang Arunachal finds mention in the literature of Kalika Purana and Mahabharata.

This place is supposed to be the Prabhu Mountains of the Puranas. It was here that sage Parashuram washed away his sin, sage Vyasa meditated, King Bhishmaka founded his kingdom and Lord Krishna married his consort Rukmini. The widely scattered archeological remains at different places in Arunachal bears testimony to its rich cultural heritage. Arunachal Pradesh, a

serene land tucked into the North Eastern tip of India, invites you to relax in its picturesque hills and valleys, enjoy its salubrious climate and meet its simple and hospitable people, with their glorious heritage of arts and crafts and colorful festivals that reflect their ancient faith in the inexorable power of nature. The visitor has a wide variety of options to pick from. There are places of worship and pilgrimage such as Parasuramkund and 400 years old Tawang Monastery, or the sites of archeological excavations like Malinithan and Itanagar, the serene beauty of lakes such as Ganga lake or Sela lake or the numerous variations of scenic beauty of the snowclad silver mountain peaks and lush green meadows where thousands of species of flora and fauna prosper.

In addition, the state provides abundant scope for angling, boating, rafting, trekking and hiking. Besides, there are a number of wild life sanctuaries and national parks where rare animals, birds and plants will fascinate the visitor. Nature has provided the people with a deep sense of beauty which finds delightful expression in their songs, dances and crafts. The climate varies from hot and humid to heavy rainfall in the Shivalik range. It becomes progressively cold as one moves northwards to higher altitudes.

Trees of great size, plentiful climbers and abundance of cane and bamboo make Arunachal evergreen. Arunachal Pradesh is considered to be the “nature’s treasure trove” and home to orchids, known for their exquisitely beautiful blooms, from one of the dominant taxa with more than six hundred species, occurring in varying elevations and climatic conditions throughout the state. Assam [edit] Main article: Tourism in Assam An Indian Rhinoceros grazing at the Kaziranga National Park. Assam is the central state in the <https://assignbuster.com/tourism-in-india-essay/>

North-East Region of India and serves as the gateway to the rest of the Seven Sister States.

Assam boasts of famous wildlife preserves – the Kaziranga National Park, which is home to the Great Indian One-Horned Rhinoceros, the Manas National Park, Dibru-Saikhowa National Park, Nameri National Park and Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary (These first two parks are UNESCO World Heritage Site); the largest river island Majuli, known for its Vaishnavite Sattras; historic Sivasagar, famous for the ancient monuments of Ahom Kingdom; the city of eternal romance, Tezpur and the scenic tea-estates dating back to time of British Raj. The weather is mostly sub-tropical.

Assam experiences the Indian monsoon and has one of the highest forest densities in India. The winter months (October end half to first half of April) are the best time to visit. The heritage of Madan Kamdev is same as Khajuraho which is located just 30 km away from Guwahati. Along with the Madan Kamdev tourist can visit very ancient temple Gopeswar Mandir situated in a village Deuduar near to Guwahati. Assam has a rich cultural heritage going back to the Ahom Kingdom, which governed the region for many centuries before the British occupation.

Other notable features include the Brahmaputra River, the mystery of the bird suicides in Jatinga, numerous temples including Kamakhya Temple of Tantric sect. ‘ Gurdwara Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur also known as Damdama Sahib at Dhubri ‘- This famous Gurudwara is situated in the heart of the Dhubri Town on the bank of the mighty Brahmaputra river in far north-east India. Guru Teg Bahadur the holy Sikh Guru visited this place in 1505 and

met Srimanta Sankardeva (the founder of the Mahapuruxiya Dharma) as the Guru travelled from Dhaka to Assam, ruins of palaces, etc.

Guwahati, the capital city of Assam, boasts many bazaars, temples, and wildlife sanctuaries. Bihar [edit] Main article: Tourism in Bihar Mahabodhi Temple is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Bihar is one of the oldest continuously inhabited places in the world with history of 3000 years. The rich culture and heritage of Bihar is evident from the innumerable ancient monuments that are dotted all over this state in eastern India. This is the place of Aryabhata, Great Ashoka, Chanakya and many other great historical figures. Attractions: Patna – The capital of Bihar, famous for its rich history and royal architecture.

Gaya – Known for Bodh Gaya the place at which Gautama Buddha attained enlightenment. Muzaffarpur – Famous for its education. Kesariya – Location of the world’s largest Buddhist Stupa. Nalanda – Location of one of the world’s oldest university. Sasaram – Tomb of Sher Shah Suri, the great Emperor of medieval India. Sonapur Cattle Fair – The Sonapur cattle fair or Sonapur Mela, it is the biggest cattle fair of Asia and stretches on from fifteen days to one month. Takht Sri Patna Sahib – One of the famous Sikh pilgrimage known for the birthplace of Sikh’s Tenth Guru Sri Guru Gobind Singh Sahib.

Darbhanga – It is among the oldest cities of Bihar. Famous for the Maharaja forts and Kali Mandir. Munger – Home to the only Yoga University in the world, Bihar School of Yoga. Religious places such as Shakti Peethas.

Deoghar- One of the famous Hindu pilgrimage known for the Satsang Ashram

of Sri Sri Thakur Anukul Chandra situated at Satsang Nagar. Vaishali- Lord Mahavir was born on the outskirts of this ancient city, and lived in Vaishali till he was 22. Bihar is one of the most sacred places of various religions such as Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism & Islam.

Famous Attraction includes Mahabodhi Temple, a Buddhist shrine and UNESCO World Heritage Site is also situated in Bihar, Barabar Caves the oldest rockcut caves in India, Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Library the oldest library of India. Chhattisgarh [edit] Main article: Tourism in Chhattisgarh Chhattisgarh is a new state but with an ancient civilization, which can be felt by visiting the historical remains in the state. The state is blessed by nature with magnificent water falls, mountains, forests and wildlife. The Green State of Chhattisgarh has 41. 33% of its area under forests and is one of the richest bio-diversity areas in the country.

There are many tourist attractions worth seeing. Main attractions of Chhattisgarh are Chitrakot Waterfalls, Kutumsar Caves, Ramgarh and Sita Bengra, Bhoramdeo temple, Sirpur, Rajim, Ratanpur and Malhar. Kakotal is also famous for its beautiful waterfall. Delhi [edit] Lotus Temple Main article: Tourism in Delhi Delhi is the capital city of India. A fine blend of old and new, ancient and modern, Delhi is a melting pot of cultures and religions. Delhi has been the capital of numerous empires that ruled India, making it rich in history. The rulers left behind their trademark architectural styles.

Delhi currently has many renowned historic monuments and landmarks such as the Tughlaqabad fort, Qutub Minar, Purana Quila, Lodhi Gardens, Jama Masjid, Humayun's tomb, Red Fort, and Safdarjung's Tomb. Modern

monuments include Jantar Mantar, India Gate, Rashtrapati Bhavan, Laxminarayan Temple, Lotus temple and Akshardham Temple. New Delhi is famous for its British colonial architecture, wide roads, and tree-lined boulevards. Delhi is home to numerous political landmarks, national museums, Islamic shrines, Hindu temples, green parks, and trendy malls. Goa [edit] Goa is noted for its resorts and beaches.

Main article: Tourism in Goa Goa is one of the most famous tourist destinations in India. A former colony of Portugal, Goa is famous for its excellent beaches, Portuguese churches, Hindu temples, and wildlife sanctuaries. The Basilica of Bom Jesus, Mangueshi Temple, Dudhsagar Falls, and Shantadurga are famous attractions in Goa. Recently a Wax Museum (Wax World) has also opened in Old Goa housing a number of wax personalities of Indian history, culture and heritage. The Goa Carnival is a world famous event, with colorful masks and floats, drums and reverberating music, and dance performances. Gujarat [edit]

Main article: Tourism in Gujarat The Palitana temple complex consists of more than 863 temples located on the Shatrunjaya hills, exquisitely carved in marble. Gujarat, the seventh largest state in India, located in the western part of India with a coastline of 1600 km (longest in India). It is the tenth most popular state in the country for tourists with annual footfall of 18.9 million tourists. [8] Gujarat offers scenic beauty from Great Rann of Kutch to the hills of Satpura. Gujarat is the sole home of the pure Asiatic Lions and is considered to be one of the most important protected areas in Asia.

During the Sultanate reign, Hindu craftsmanship mix with Islamic architecture, giving rise to the Indo-Saracenic style. Many structures in the state are built in this fashion. It is also the birthplace of Mahatma Gandhi & Sardar Vallabhai Patel, the great iconic figures during India's Independence movement. Gujarat offers many types of tourism like Business Tourism, Archeological & Heritage Tourism, Cultural Tourism, Religious Tourism, Wildlife Tourism, Medical Tourism and much more. Amitabh Bachchan is currently the brand ambassador of Gujarat Tourism.

Ahmedabad is considered an ideal hub to cover all the destinations across Gujarat. Haryana [edit] Haryana Pilgrim Destinations offers the devotees with a wide range of sacred places which are of considerable religious and historical significance. The pilgrim places of Haryana are thronged by devotees all over the year, who visit the important religious places in order to seek divine blessings and eternal happiness. The state of Haryana has a long historical and cultural tradition which is manifested in the numerous religious places which fills the tourist with an intense sense of satisfaction.

Some of the notable “ Pilgrim Destinations” of Haryana are: Lord Krishna and Arjuna Kurukshetra- The historical place of “ Kurukshetra” is the cradle of Hindu civilization. The fierce battle field of the holy land of “ Kurukshetra” is a witness to the discourse between the mighty and valiant ruler “ Arjuna” and his divine charioteer “ Lord Krishna”. Jyotisar- The ancient place of “ Jyotisar” is the nurturing ground of the values and principles that guide the oldest religion of the world, the “ Hindu” religion.

The significance of the place lies in the fact that the holy religious text of the “Hindus”, the “Bhagwad Gita” was compiled in this sacred place Thanesar- The sacred place of “Thanesar” has two important religious temples of the “Sthanesvar Mahadev Temple” and the “Ma Bhadra Kali Temple” that draws several devotees throughout the year Pehowa- The holy land of “Pehowa” is an important religious place among the Hindus, who pray to the deceased member of their family and offer “Pind Daan” to release them from the cycle of birth and rebirth

Panchkula- The beautiful place of Panchkula offers the tourist with numerous places of religious and historical importance, including “Morni hills” and “Tikkar Taal”. Dhosi Hill – A hill near Narnaul, having Vedic period Rishi, Chaywan’s Ashram. Famous for preparation of Chyawanprash, and other herbal preparations. Himachal Pradesh [edit] The Himalayan landscape of Himachal Pradesh is ideal for outdoor activities such as skiing. Himachal Pradesh is famous for its Himalayan landscapes and popular hill-stations.

Many outdoor activities such as rock climbing, mountain biking, paragliding, ice-skating, and heli-skiing are popular tourist attractions in Himachal Pradesh. [9] Shimla, the state capital, is very popular among tourists. The Kalka-Shimla Railway is a Mountain railway which is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Shimla is also a famous skiing attraction in India. Other popular hill stations include Manali and Kasauli. Dharamshala, home of the Dalai Lama, is known for its Tibetan monasteries and Buddhist temples. Many trekking expeditions also begin here. Jammu and Kashmir [edit]

Main article: Tourism in Jammu and Kashmir Jammu & Kashmir is known for its scenic landscape. Jammu and Kashmir is the northernmost state of India. Jammu is noted for its scenic landscape, ancient temples and mosques, Hindu and Muslim shrines, castles, gardens and forts. The Hindu holy shrines of Amarnath in Kashmir Valley attracts about . 4 million Hindu devotees every year. Vaishno Devi also attract thousands of Hindu devotees every year. Jammu’s historic monuments feature a unique blend of Islamic and Hindu architecture styles. Tourism forms an integral part of the Kashmiri economy.

Often dubbed “ Paradise on Earth”, Kashmir’s mountainous landscape has attracted tourists for centuries. Notable places are Dal Lake, Srinagar Pahalgam, Gulmarg, Yeusmarg and Mughal Gardens etc. Kashmir’s natural landscape has made it one of the popular destinations for adventure tourism in South Asia. In recent years, Ladakh has emerged as a major hub for adventure tourism. This part of Greater Himalaya called “ moon on earth” consists of naked peaks and deep gorges. Leh, the capital, is also a growing tourist spot. Karnataka [edit] Mysore Palace, illuminated for the Dasara festival.

With 2. 7 million visits in 2009 it is the second most popular tourist attraction in India. [10] Main articles: Tourism in Karnataka and Times of India’s list of seven Wonders of India Karnataka has been ranked as fifth most popular destination for tourism among states of India. [11] It has the highest number of national protected monuments in India, at 507. Kannada dynasties like Kadambas, Western Gangas, Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas, Hoysalas, Vijayanagaras and the Kingdom of Mysore ruled from what is today

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Karnataka. [12][13] They built great monuments to Buddhism, Jainism and Hinduism.

These monuments are preserved at Badami, Aihole, Pattadakal, Mahakuta, Hampi, Lakshmeshwar, Sudi, Hooli, Mahadeva Temple (Itagi), Dambal, Lakkundi, Gadag, Hangal, Halasi, Galaganatha, Chaudayyadanapura, Banavasi, Belur, Halebidu, Sringeri, Shravanabelagola, Sannati, Nanjangud, Mysore, Nandi Hills, Kolar, Mudabidri, Gokarna, Bagali, Kuruvatti and many more. Notable Islamic monuments are present at Bijapur, Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur and other part of the state. Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur, has the second largest pre-modern dome in the world after the Byzantine Hagia Sophia. Karnataka has two World heritage sites, at Hampi and Pattadakal.

Bellary one of the historical place to see and charist, we can see the forts which were built by the great Tippu Sulthan for protection. Karnataka is famous for its waterfalls. Jog falls of Shimoga District is one of the highest waterfalls in Asia. This state has 21 wildlife sanctuaries and five National parks and is home to more than 500 species of birds. Karnataka has many beaches at Karwar, Gokarna, Murdeshwara, Surathkal. Karnataka is a rock climbers paradise. Yana in Uttara Kannada, Fort in Chitradurga, Ramnagara near Bengaluru district, Shivagange in Tumkur district and tekal in Kolar district are a rock climbers heaven. 14] Utsav Rock Garden in Shiggaon, Uttar Kannada. Kerala [edit] Kerala, nicknamed as “ God’s own country,” is famous for its houseboats. Main article: Tourism in Kerala Kerala is a state on the tropical Malabar Coast of south-western India. Nicknamed as one of the “ 10 paradises of the world” by National Geographic,[15] Kerala is famous especially for its Eco-tourism initiatives. Its unique culture and traditions,

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coupled with its varied demography, has made it one of the most popular tourist destinations in India. Growing at a rate of 13.31%, the tourism industry significantly contributes to the state's economy.

Kerala is known for its tropical backwaters and pristine beaches such as Kovalam. Popular attractions in the state include the beaches at Kovalam, Kappad, Muzhuppilangad, Cherai and Varkala; the hill stations of Munnar, Thekkady, Nelliampathi, Ponmudi and Wayanad; forts like the Bekal Fort in Kanhangad and St. Angelo's Fort in Kannur and the National Parks/ Wildlife sanctuaries at Periyar and Eravikulam. The "backwaters" region—an extensive network of interlocking rivers, lakes, and canals that centre on Alleppey, Kumarakom, and Punnamada also see heavy tourist traffic.

Heritage sites, such as the Hill Palace, Mattancherry Palace are also famous. Cities such as Kollam, Kochi, Thrissur, Kozhikode and Trivandrum are popular centres for shopping and traditional theatrical performance. The Grand Kerala Shopping Festival (GKSF) claimed to be Asia's largest shopping festival was started in the year 2007. [16] Since then it has become an annual shopping event being conducted in the December-January period. During this period stores and shops registered under the GKSF offer wide range of discounts, vat refunds etc.

Along with the guaranteed shopping experience, shoppers are provided with gift coupons for a fixed worth of purchase entering them into weekly and mega lucky draws. As compared to shopping festivals being held in other countries, this Festival converts the entire state of Kerala into a giant shopping mall, incorporating not just the big players, but also the small and

medium scale industries. The state's tourism agenda promotes ecologically sustained tourism, which focuses on the local culture, wilderness adventures, volunteering and personal growth of the local population.

Efforts are taken to minimize the adverse effects of traditional tourism on the natural environment, and enhance the cultural integrity of local people.

ATTRACTIONS Madhya Pradesh [edit] Main article: Tourism in Madhya Pradesh Madhya Pradesh is called the “ Heart of India” because of its location in the centre of the country. It has been home to the cultural heritage of Hinduism, Islam, Buddhism, Sikhism and Jainism. Innumerable monuments, exquisitely carved temples, stupas, forts and palaces are dotted all over the state.

The temples of Khajuraho are world-famous for their erotic sculptures, and are a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Gwalior is famous for its fort, Jai Vilas Palace, the Tomb of Rani Lakshmi Bai, Md. Ghaus & Tansen. Madhya Pradesh is also known as Tiger State because of the tiger population. Famous national parks like Kanha National Park, Bandhavgarh, Madhav National Park, Shivpuri, Pench are located in Madhya Pradesh. Kuno Palpur national park is getting African cheetahs and is expected to become only reserve having four species of big cats (lion, tiger, leopard and cheetah).

Spectacular mountain ranges, meandering rivers and miles and miles of dense forests offering a unique and exciting panorama of wildlife in sylvan surroundings. Madhya Pradesh is very much known for Narmada river, is the oldest known holiest and worshiped as a river goddess in Hindu religion. Narmada originates from Amarkantak, a wild reserve is known for its natural

beauty, and it is a pilgrimage centre for Hindus. Another great tourist destination is Bhedaghat Falls in Jabalpur. The river narmada takes the form of massive falls here. The place is surrounded by marble of various colors.