**KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA GOPALPUR**

**COMPUTER PROJECT 2017-18: JANUARY**

**TOPIC:**

**TRAVEL AND TOURISM OF ODISHA**

**MADE BY:**

**1. DURGA PRATAP BEHERA (ROLLNO:23)**

**2. ISAN BEHERA (ROLL NO: 22)**

**GUIDED BY:**

**MR.S BISOYI**

**SIGNATURE OF THE TEACHER**

**CERTIFICATE**

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT **DURGA PRATAP & ISAN** OF 10th B HAVE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED THE PROJECT WORK TITLED **“TRAVEL AND TOURISM OF ODISHA”** IN ICT SUBJECT AS A PART OF SYLLABUS OF STANDARD 10th AND THE PROJECT EMOBODIES HIS ORIGINAL WORK DONE DURING THE PERIOD.

**SIGN OF SUB. TEACHER SIGN OF PRINCIPAL**

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

**I AM VERY THANKFUL TO MY SUBJECT TEACHER “MR.S.BISOYI” FOR HIS CONTINUOUS HELP AND GUIDANCE IN PREPARATION AND COMPLETION OF MY PROJECT.IT WAS THE INTERESTING LECTURE OF MY KNOWLEDGEABLE TEACHER WHICH HAS HELPED ME TO UNDERSTAND THE VARIOUS CONCEPTS.I AM THANKFUL TO MY PARENTS AND FRIENDS WHO HELPED ME TO DO THIS PROJECT.**

**SIGN OF TEACHER SIGN OF STUDENT**

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<p align="center"> Home |

<a href="chilka.html">Chilika</a>|

<a href="puri.html">Jagarnath</a>|

<a href="konark.html">Konark</a>|

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<a href="Feedback.html">Feedback</a>|

</font></td></tr></table><br><br><hr><table><tr><td width=50%>

<img src="images/1.jpg" width=100% height=200 align=right></td>

<td align="left"><font face="calibri" size=5><b>

So you want to see our Odisha and didn’t know where to start? We at travel&tourism.

com have listed out the most popular places to see in Odisha.

We’ve sifted through guidebooks, travel industry data, polls and reviews from travellers like

you to come up with the top destinations within Odisha. Of course, Odisha is a vast State

with many more amazing experiences and it would be impossible to capture them all in

such a short list but we have made a small collection of it.

Hope u will enjoy reading it!!!!!</b>

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<align=“right”>Contact Us at: <br>

Durga Pratap & Isan Corporations -XA<br>

Connaught Place - Kendriya Vidyalaya Gopalpur <br>

Phone No. - 8280659001 <br>

And know the traditions of all Festivals and their Festivities

</font></td></tr></table><br><hr><p align=”center”>

<font face=“trebuchet ms” size=2 color=“black”>

Home | Privacy Policy | Terms of Service | Feedback <br>

2018 & copy Travel & Tourism | All Rights Reserved</font>

</body>

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We strive to bring the best experience to consumers around the world through our innovative idea of building a website to help you know the best places in Odisha. We welcome your feedback on our website.

</center></font><hr><table height=150 width=100%>

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Last Name: <input type=”text” name=”Last Name”><br>

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<input type=radio name=a>male

<input type=radio name=a>female<br><br>

<u>How Would You Rate Our Website:</u><br>

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<input type="radio" name=”e” >Very Good<br>

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<b>Asia's largest brackish water lagoon with water spread ranging from 1165 sq km m the rainy season to 906 sq km in the dry season is nestled in the heart of the coastal Odisha (Orissa). It extends from Bhusandpur in Puri district in the North to Rambha-Malud in Ganjan district in the South, separated from the Bay of Bengal by a 60 km long narrow strip of marshy islands and sand-flats.

Some of the prominent islands like Nalabana, Kalijal, Somolo, Honeymoon, Break-fast, Birds and Rajahansa inhabited by small subsistence fishermen families, are popular destinations for daily boat trips. Because of its rich bio-diversity and socio-economic importance, Chilika was designated as a Ramsar site in 1981 to afford better protection.

Chilika is recognized as one of the most important wetlands in the world because it is home to a phenomenal variety of birds. Chilika Lake offers visitors a spectacular display of its colorful avian charms in a thousand different hues presented by over 160 species in the peak season between November and February. The lake and its reed islands teem with nesting birds-white bellied sea eagles, ospreys, golden plovers, sand pipers, flamingos, pelicans, shovellers, gulls, include migratory ones flying great distances from Iran, Central Asia and Siberia.

</b></center></font></td></tr></table></body></html>

**PAGE 5:MAKE HTML OF NAME=”ellora.html”**

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<b>The Ajanta Caves are about 29 rock-cut Buddhist cave monuments which date from the 2nd century BCE to about 480 CE in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra state of India. The caves include paintings and rock cut sculptures described as among the finest surviving examples of ancient Indian art, particularly expressive paintings that present emotion through gesture, pose and form.

According to UNESCO, these are masterpieces of Buddhist religious art that influenced Indian art that followed. The caves were built in two phases, the first phase starting around the 2nd century BCE, while the second phase built around 400–650 CE according to older accounts, or in a brief period of 460–480 CE according to later scholarship. The site is a protected monument in the care of the Archaeological Survey of India,and since 1983, the Ajanta Caves have been a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

The Ajanta Caves constitute ancient monasteries and worship halls of different Buddhist traditions carved into a 250 feet wall of rock.The caves also present paintings depicting the past lives and rebirths of the Buddha, pictorial tales from Aryasura's Jatakamala, as well as rock-cut sculptures of Buddhist deities. Textual records suggest that these caves served as a monsoon retreat for monks, as well as a resting site for merchants and pilgrims in ancient India.[8] While vivid colours and mural wall painting were abundant in Indian history as evidenced by historical records, Caves 16, 17, 1 and 2 of Ajanta form the largest corpus of surviving ancient Indian wall-painting.</b></center></font></td></tr></table></body></html>

**PAGE 6:MAKE HTML OF NAME=”gopalpur.html”**

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<b>In the southern coastline of Odisha just 15 km from the city of Behrampur is located a quaint, tiny town of Gopalpur which was a sea port, bustling with trade and commerce, in the Colonial Era.

What was once a bustling port city before being deserted, is today, one of the best beaches in the eastern coastline of the country. It is know for being an offbeat destination and a place for relaxation. The sea port remains though largely in ruins, the British have gone too but what remains is one of India's most loved beaches. The Gopalpur-on-sea is considered to be one of India's most beautiful beaches largely due to its remoteness, its peace and its offbeat crowd. The beaches are sparkling gold which along with the azure water of the Bay of Bengal providing a perfect place to relax and immerse yourself in nature. Besides the beach, the food is also pretty great in the town with many shanties providing tongue tickling sea food. Gopalpur is rapidly becoming one of the most sought after beaches in the country, with more and more people becoming aware of its beauty.

</b></center></font></td></tr></table></body></html>

**PAGE 7:MAKE HTML OF NAME=”konark.html”**

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An Architecture Marvel of Eastern India and A symbol of India's heritage, Konark Sun Temple, commonly known as Konark is situated in the eastern state of Odisha (earlier known as Orissa), India and is one of the eminent tourist attractions. Konark houses a massive temple dedicated to the Sun God. The word 'Konark' is a combination of two words 'Kona' and 'Arka'. 'Kona' means 'Corner' and 'Arka' means 'Sun', so when combines it becomes 'Sun of the Corner'. Konark Sun Temple is situated on the north eastern corner of Puri and is dedicated to Sun God. Konark is also known as Arka khetra. There are three images of the Sun God at three different sides of the temple, positioned in proper direction to catch the rays of the sun at morning, noon and evening.

Sun Temple of Konark, built in the middle of 13th century, is a massive conception of artistic magnificence and engineering dexterity. King Narasimhadeva I, the great ruler of the Ganga dynasty had built this temple, with the help of 1200 artisans within a period of 12 years (1243-1255 A.D.). Since the ruler used to worship the Sun, the temple was considered as a chariot for the Sun God. Konark Temple was designed in the form of a gorgeously decorated chariot mounted on 24 wheels , each about 10 feet in diameter, and drawn by 7 mighty horses. It is really difficult to understand, how this huge temple, every inch-space of which was so wonderfully carved, could have been completed within such a short time. Whatever that might be, the konark temple even in its present ruined state, still a wonder to the whole world. Great poet Rabindranath Tagore wrote of Konark: "here the language of stone surpasses the language of man."

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**PAGE 8:MAKE HTML OF NAME=”lingraj.html”**

<html><head><title>Odisha State Museum</title></head>

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<b>Lingaraja Temple is a Hindu temple dedicated to Shiva and is one of the oldest temples in Bhubaneswar, the capital of the East Indian state of Odisha. The temple is the most prominent landmark of Bhubaneswar city and one of the major tourist attractions of the state.

The Lingaraja temple is the largest temple in Bhubaneswar. The central tower of the temple is 180 ft (55 m) tall. The temple represents the quintessence of the Kalinga Architecture and culminating the medieval stages of the architectural tradition at Bhubaneswar. The temple is believed to be built by the kings from the Somavamsi dynasty, with later additions from the Ganga rulers. The temple is built in the Deula style that has four components namely, vimana (structure containing the sanctum), jagamohana (assembly hall), natamandira (festival hall) and bhoga-mandapa (hall of offerings), each increasing in the height to its predecessor. The temple complex has 50 other shrines and is enclosed by a large compound wall.

Bhubaneswar is called the Ekamra Kshetra as the deity of Lingaraj was originally under a mango tree (Ekamra) as noted in Ekamra Purana, a 13th-century Sanskrit treatise. The temple is active in worship practises, unlike most other temples in Bhubaneswar and Shiva is worshipped as Harihara, a combined form of Vishnu and Shiva. The temple has images of Vishnu, possibly because of the rising prominence of Jagannath sect emanating from the Ganga rulers who built the Jagannath Temple in Puri in the 12th century.</b>

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**PAGE 9:MAKE HTML OF NAME=”museum.html”**

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<b>The genesis of the Odisha State Museum goes back to the year l932, when two notable Historians, Prof. N.C. Banerjee and Prof. Ghanshyam Dash of Ravenshaw College, Cuttack started collection of archaeological treasures from various places. The small Museum was then housed within the premises of the College. In l938, by a suitable order, the Government of Odisha transformed this nucleus into the Provincial Museum of Odisha and appointed Committee of Management consisting of the Principal, the Head of the Department of History and three other Professors of the College.

Maintaining close contact with the general public and the Archaeological Department of the Government of India and other States, the Museum continued to grow. In order to popularize the cultural exhibits of the Museum, leaflets printed both in Odia and English were published in the Samaj and the New Odisha and copies of the same were sent to officials and the public to create a sense of awareness about the significance of the Museum. As a result of this publicity, students and the general public started visiting the Museum in large numbers. The teachers of the History Department made sustained efforts to explain to them the cultural value of the Museum and its exhibits.

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<b>Puri is known by several names since the ancient times, and was locally known as "Shrikhetra" and Lord Jagannath temple is known as "Badadeula". Puri and the Jagannath Temple were invaded 18 times by Hindu and Muslim rulers, from the 4th century AD till the early 19th century with the objective of looting the treasures of the temple. Odisha, including Puri and its temple, were under the British Raj from 1803 till India attained independence in August 1947. Even though princely states do not exist in India today the heirs of the Gajapati Dynasty of Khurda still perform the ritual duties of the temple. The temple town has many Hindu religious maths or monasteries.

The economy of Puri town is dependent on the religious importance of the Jagannath Temple to the extent of nearly 80 percent. The 24 festivals, including 13 major ones, held every year in the temple complex contribute to the economy; Ratha Yatra and its related festivals are the most important which are attended by millions of people every year. Sand art and applique art are some of the important crafts of the city.

Puri has been chosen as one of the heritage cities for Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) scheme of Government of India.

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</b></center></font></td></tr></table></body></html>

**ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

Primarily we would like to thank the god being able to complete the project. Then, we would like to thank our guidance teacher,S.BISHOYE for giving us such an opportunity and also helping us a lot telling us what we should do to make our project a great success his inspiration and suggestion and his instruction have serve a major contribution towards completing the project. We would like thank our mother who maintained health so well that we were able to complete our project without any stoppage. We would like to thank our father who provided us all the things that we needed.