Tourist Places

1. Darjeeling
2. Tiger Hill

At dawn, the peaks are lit up before the sun at lower altitudes. Mount Everest is visible from Tiger Hill at an altitude of 8598 m above sea level (8,848 m above sea level). Tiger Hill is several miles away from Mt. Everest due to the Earth’s curvature. The straight line distance between Tiger Hill and Mt. Everest ranges from 107 miles to 172 miles. To the south, you can see Kurseong. In the distance, you can see Teesta river and Mahananda river. Further downstream, you can see Balason river and Mechi river. Over the Chola range, you can see Chumal rhi mountain (84 miles away). The nearest wildlife sanctuary is Senchel near Tiger Hill

**By Air**

Bagdogra, 90 K.M. (via NH 110) away from Darjeeling, is the nearest airport connected by flights from major cities like Kolkata, Delhi and Guwahati.

#### By Train

Apart from Darjeeling Himalayan Railway Station (88 K.M. from New Jalpaiguri Railway Station) the two closest railway stations are Siliguri and New Jalpaiguri. These railway stations have direct railway connections with Kolkata, Delhi, Guwahati, and other major cities of India.

**By Road**

The main road route to Darjeeling is via Siliguri, which is located 77 kilometers away (by NH 55) and is connected to all of India's major towns. There is bus service from the Tenzing Norgay Bus Stand in Siliguri. Smaller cars can also be rented or shared at the airport, train station, auto syndicates, or police motor stand. It is also possible to use the pre-paid taxi stand facility between the NJP Railway station and the Bagdogra airport.

1. Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park

[Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park (darjeelingzoo.in)](https://darjeelingzoo.in/)

The 67.56-acre (27.3 hectare) Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park, better known as the Darjeeling Zoo, is located in the Indian state of West Bengal's town of Darjeeling. At an average elevation of 7,000 feet (2,134 meters), the zoo was established in 1958 and is the biggest high altitude zoo in India. It conducts productive captive breeding operations for the endangered Himalayan wolf, the snow leopard, and the red panda. It specializes in rearing species acclimated to alpine circumstances. Each year, over 300,000 people visit the zoo. The park bears the name Padmaja Naidu (1900–1975), Sarojini Naidu's daughter. The zoo is a member of the World Association of Zoos and acts as the focal point for the red panda program run by the Central Zoo Authority of India.

1. Lloyd Botanical Garden

As a remote annexe of the Calcutta Botanical Garden, 40 acres (160,000 m2) of land in Darjeeling were purchased in 1878 to create Lloyd's Botanical Garden. William Lloyd, after whom the botanical garden is named, donated the land.

1. Japanese Peace Pagoda

Darjeeling or Darjeeling's Peace Pagoda One of the peace pagodas created to assist bring people of all racial and religious backgrounds together in their pursuit of world peace is the Peace Pagoda. It is situated in the Indian state of West Bengal, in the town of Darjeeling. It was constructed under the supervision of Nichidatsu Fujii (1885–1985), a Japanese Buddhist monk and the founder of the Nipponzan-Myōhōji Buddhist Order, much like the majority of other Peace Pagodas.

Nichidatsu Fujii set the pagoda's foundation stone on November 3, 1972, and it was officially opened on November 1, 1992. M. Ohka designed the pagoda, and construction took place over the course of 36 months. It contains the four Buddha avatars, including the real Buddha. The Pagoda is situated on the slopes of the Jalapahar hills of Darjeeling, a few kilometres from the town of Darjeeling.

1. Mahakal Temple

Located in Darjeeling, West Bengal, India, the Mahakal Temple, also known as Mahakal Mandir (Nepali: महाकाल मन्दिर; literally, "the master of Kaal[time]") is a revered Hindu temple devoted to Shiva, the third of the Hindu triad. The temple, which combines Buddhist and Hindu elements, was constructed in 1782 by Lama Dorjey Rinzing and is located atop Observatory Hill. It is a place of worship where the two religions peacefully cohabit.

1. Batasia Loop

The famous Toy Train journey from Siliguri to Darjeeling passes through Batasia Loop (a Windy Place) which is 5 kms from Darjeeling city. Batasia Loop is situated between Ghoom (the world's highest point where Locomotive engines operate) and the cities of Darjeeling and Kolkata. The Batasia Loop attracts tourists who want to take in the spectacular panoramic view of Mt. Kalchhenjunga and other snow-capped Himalayan Peaks. They also want to witness the engineering miracle of Darjeeling-Himalayan Railways where the railway line moves almost imperceptibly in a circle descending 1000 ft. At the heart of Batasia Loop, there is a War Memorial. This memorial was built by the DSB, Darjeeling to commemorate the brave Gorkha soldiers who sacrificed their lives to safeguard the sovereignty of the nation since independence. The memorial was inaugurated on 22nd March 1995. The local people congregate here to sell handicrafts & woolen items to tourists.

1. Barbotey Rock Garden

Darjeeling, a hilly town in the West Bengal state of India, has recently added two new tourist attractions to its list of attractions: the Barbotey rock garden at chunnu summer falls and the Ganga Maya park. The Rock Garden is one of the showpiece attractions in Darjeeling, designed to attract tourists after the political agitations of the 1980s ruined tourism in the area. Driving from the town on Hill Cart Road takes you to Ghum, where you have to turn right before entering the valley. The road plunges steeply into the valley, making sharp turns all the way. Tea gardens line the hill slopes, and with the influx of tourists, tea shop and snack kiosk have been set up along the road. This multi level picnic ground is “like a road side facility but with too much concrete,” and offers a stunning view of the hill stream flowing over rocks on the slope, with flower gardens at different levels, and a small lake beside it. Subhash Ghising (the GNLF chief) inaugurated the Rock Garden.

1. Himalayan Tibet Museum

This is Darjeeling’s newest museum. It was inaugurated on July 2, 2015 by the renowned Tibetan guru Gurung tulku nima hoiser Rinpa. The timing of the opening coincided with the 80th birthday celebrations of the Dalai Lama. The museum is situated on Gandhi road, and within walking distance of the town’s central area (the clock tower area. The museum’s main focus is on the history and culture of the Tibetan community, although there are a few exhibits and artifacts related to other communities in the surrounding Himalayan belt.

1. Lamahatta

Located in the picturesque village of Lamahatta, in the district of Darjeeling in the state of West Bengal in India, at a height of over 6,500 ft above sea level, Lamahatta was originally a desolate place, but the local community turned it into a charming and eco-friendly tourist destination. The area is famous for its panoramic panoramic views of Kanchenjar Mountain range, lush green forests, and tea gardens.

1. Petrichor Farms

If you’re looking for a traditional village life surrounded by nature while staying on a working farm, surrounded by vast greenery and beautiful landscapes where the hills meet the plains, enjoying garden fresh produce, watching or participating in agricultural activities, hiking nature trails and visiting tea gardens then perhaps you don’t need to search any further. The name ‘Petrichor’ comes from the earthy smell that you smell when it rains after a long dry spell, and that’s probably the main thing that sets this farm stay apart where everything is so fresh and natural.

1. Darjeeling Toy Train

Darjeeling Himalayan Railway’s Toy Train has always been one of the most sought-after tourist experiences. Few people would pass up such an opportunity. And there’s a good reason for that. This Toy Train has been recognized as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in December 1999. Riding the Toy Train of Darjeeling Himalayan railway (DHR) has always remained a coveted experience to the tourists. Operating on narrow gauge tracks, the toy train has been a symbol of our heritage since the colonial days. It’s also an engineering marvel achieved during that time. It’s also a great way to experience the beauty of the Himalayan landscape as you travel through the mountains.

1. Ghoom Monastry

Yiga Choeling is most popularly known as Old Ghoom Monastery. The monastery, which is a part of the Yellow Hat or Gelukpa sect, is well-known for its 15-foot (4.6-meter)-tall statue of Maitreya Buddha. The building's exterior was designed in 1850 by Sokpo Sherab Gyatso, a Mongolian monk and astrologer who oversaw the monastery until 1905.

1. Everest Museum

As the name implies, the Everest Museum in Darjeeling gathers the chronicles of the expeditions undertaken to study this mountain. The Himalayan Mountaineering Institute compound houses the museum.

The Everest climbing repertory dates back to 1852. Many attempts to measure the height of Mount Everest, or peak XV as it was once known, have been both successful and unsuccessful. The climbers' bravery and all of their hard work are usually recognized by the museum.

Reports about the Indian surveyor Radhanath Sikdhar and an uncommon assortment of images, publications, and letters related to the Everest expedition may also be found here.

1. Salugara Monastry

A Buddhist sanctuary called Salugara Monastery is located in the Indian state of West Bengal, close to Siliguri. Six kilometers separate the monastery and the city.[1] It was started by Dalai Lama devotees and Tibetan monks.

It is thought that the 100-foot stupa located within the monastery was constructed by Kalu Rinpoche, a Tibetan Lama. The monks hold this stupa in high regard since it displays five different types of Buddhist relics.

1. Darjeeling Himalayan Railway Ghoom Museum

One of the three museums owned by Darjeeling Himalayan Railways is the DHR Ghum Museum. It is situated on the grounds of the Ghum railway station. The Ghum station is directly over the museum space.

At 7,400 feet, Ghum—also spelled Ghoom—is the highest train station in the nation. The locations of the other two DHR museums are Sukna and Kurseong. The renowned Darjeeling Himalayan Railway's narrow-gauge Toy Train received UNESCO World Heritage recognition in 1999. Additionally, the Ghum Museum was founded and made public in 2000 to highlight the region's history.

1. Suntalekhola

Situated 5km from Samsing in the Western Region of Dooars, Sunnyekhola is a picturesque hamlet situated at an elevation of 2900ft, in the foothills of the Himalayas. Situated on the southern edge of the Neora Valley National Park, Suntalekhola has emerged as a popular alternative travel destination among

Dooars. Many travelers have been enchanted by Suntalekhola's backdrop vista of emerald green valleys and azure sky with a hint of eternal beauty. Nestled within the thick alpine forest of Sunnyekhola is a recently discovered gem of the Dooars region, brimming with abundant natural beauty. The Nepali language is the source of the word "Suntaley" (which means "Orange") and "Khola" (which means "Stream").

1. Tibetan Buddhist Monastry

Dali Monastery is a monastery belonging to the Dali Kagyud Order of the Kagyuupa of Tibetan Buddhism. It is situated at Dali on the way between Ghoom to Darjeeling. It is perched at 7000ft above sea level on a hillock. It is the largest monastery in the region in terms of the number of resident monks. 210 Buddhist monks belonging to the sect of Drukchen stay at Dali. The monastery was built in 1971 by the Dali Rinpoche. His Holiness Dalai Lama spent 3 days in Dali in 1993 where he lectured on various aspects of Buddhism and Culture in the monastery. The monastery houses a large collection of Buddhist and philosophical books in the Library. The main attraction of this monastery which attracts large number of visitors is the Hall where the monks keep spinning the 6 ft high gold Tibetan Prayer Wheels while offering their prayers.

1. Jalpaiguri
2. Chapramari Wildlife Sanctuary
3. Sevin Kingdom Amusement Park

Situated at the foot of the Eastern Himalayas and on the banks of the Mahananda river, Siliguri’s Savin Kingdom is the perfect place to take a break from your hectic life. Built on the outskirts of Darjeeling more, in the heart of Dagapur siliguri, Savin Kingdom is one of the most sought-after holiday destinations in the country, thanks to its tranquil atmosphere and numerous tourist facilities. The Savin Kingdom is a 10-acre castle-themed theme park that mostly functions as hotels or resorts, designed with the aim of soothing the minds and souls of visitors.

1. Ulta Ghar

As the name suggests, everything is inverted in the house, right from its rooftop to the car, bed, air-conditioners, western commode, curtains and water taps. Even the floor is made of false ceiling that is below the roof in normal houses.

Since its inauguration, the house has become the centre of attraction for tourists who visit Dooars. **Ulta Ghar is located seven kilometres away from NH-31 that connects West Bengal to Assam**

1. Mahananda National Park
2. Malbazar Shri Hanuman Mandir
3. Gorumara National Park
4. Gazoldoba
5. Bhramari Devi Temple
6. Buxa Fort
7. Jalpaiguri Rajbari
8. Sikia jhora
9. The Baptist Church
10. Salugara Buddha Temp
11. Panjhora River
12. The Science City
13. Iskon Temple
14. Dudhia
15. Sevoke Kali Mandir
16. Coronation Bridge

The coronation bridge, also called the Sevoke roadway bridge, is a bridge in the Indian state of West Bengal. It is part of National Highway 17 and runs parallel to the Sevoke railway bridge, which is about 2 km from the coronation bridge on the Teesta river. The coronation bridge was inaugurated in 1937 by the then Governor of Bengal, John Anderson. It was named after King George VI's coronation and Queen Elizabeth's coronation in 1937. Completed in 1941 at the cost of Rs. 6 lakhs, the coronation bridge was the first of its kind in West Bengal.

1. Madhuban Park
2. Hong Kong Market
3. Chilapata Forest
4. Lokenath Temple
5. Dreamland Amusement Park
6. Sed-Gyued Monastry
7. Suryasen Park
8. Bengal Safari

Wildlife is abundant in the State of West Bengal, with a wide variety of forest types. The North Bengal flood plains are home to wild animals such as Tiger, Common leopard, elephant, rhinoceros, Himalayan black bear, sloth bear, gaur and many others. North Bengal Wild Animals Park, Bengal Safari, Siliguri, is spread over 297 hectares. The park is developed in the natural habitat of Sal and its related species. The park currently offers 3 large safaris: Mixed herbivore safaris (91 ha), tiger safaris (20 ha), asiatic black bear safaris (20ha) and zoo parts. The safaris are accompanied by specially designed vehicles. The first Tiger Safari in West Bengal was inaugurated by the Hon’ble Chief Minister of the state on 22nd January 2017.

1. Alipur Duar
2. Jaldapara National Park

Situated at 61 m above sea level, at the foot of the eastern Himalayas, in the northern West Bengal of the Indian state of West Bengal, on the bank of the river Torsa. The national park covers an area of 216,51 km2 or 83,59 sq mi, and is mainly made up of vast grasslands with scattered riverine forests. In 1941, the national park was declared as a sanctuary for the protection of its rich diversity of fauna and flora. Currently, the park is home to the state's largest population of Indian One-horned Rhinoceros, an endangered species. It is also a Habitat Management Area (HMA). The elephant corridor runs through the park, connecting it to the nearby Buxa tiger reserve.

1. Buxa Tiger Reserve

Buxa tiger reserve is a tigress reserve and national park located in North West Bengal, India. The reserve covers an area of 760 kms (290 sq mi) and is located at an altitude of 60 m in the Gangetic plains and 1,750 m in the Himalayas to the north. The reserve is home to at least 284 bird species. Mammals present in the reserve include: Asian elephant Gaur Sambar deer Clouded leopard Indian leopard Asian golden cat

1. Kunjanagar Eco Park

Kunjanagar Eco Park is one of the very few places left in the country where nature is so lavish of her green facilities. The unending stretch of virgin forests is crisscrossed by the River Torsa and the forest looks the way the unknown birds in them sing

1. Jaigaon Indo-Bhutan Border

Jaigaon is a Census town located on the state border of West Bengal in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. Jaigaon is one of the census towns in the sub-district of Kalchini block in the district of Allahabad in West Bengal. Jaigaon borders with Bhutan and is separated from Bhutan by Bhutan Gate. Bhutan is the nearest city of the state of Bhutan. The nearest Bhutan city of the State of Bhutan to Jaigawan is Phuentholing. Bhutan has no domestic roads connecting all the towns of the state to the rest of the country. Roads passing through Jaigawan connect the state of Uttar Pradesh to destinations like Samtse, Gomtu, Nganglam & Samdrup julkhar.

1. Sikiajhora

A small river flowing through the thick, mixed-wet forest of the Buxa tiger reserve is the charming river called the ‘Sikiajhor’. The forest department here constructed a small dam and embankment on the Sikiajhor a few years ago. Buxa tiger reserve serves as an international corridor for the migration of elephants between India & Bhutan. The reserve is made up of up to eight forest types. Situated in the north panialguri area of AIUP, the small river of Sikiajhor flows through the damnapur range in Buxa forest. The uniqueness of the boat safari on this river has attracted many tourists visiting Dooars. The boat ride on this small river has attracted the interest of tourists making this river a must-visit destination for Dooars tourists

1. Pukuri

Situated about 400m high in the Buxa Tiger Reserve is a sacred lake worshiped as Pukuri Ma. The lake is believed to fulfill wishes. It is a small and sacred lake in Dooars near Jayanti village(in a distance of 4 km). The route to reach the lake gives a flavour of trekking amidst hilly forest. The lake is a natural habitat of cat fish and turtle. If you carry soybean or puffed rice to spread in the lake, you can observe the countless fishes to finish their meal. More over this is an ideal place to enjoy the serenity and silence. If you are visiting in buxa-jayanti circuit you can try it. Surely your soul will be rejuvenated

1. Kalimpong
2. Deolo Hill

Deolo hill is a hill situated between Kalimpong and Durpin hills. The town is located on a ridge between the two hills. Kalimpong is located on the north-east side of the hill. It is situated at 1,704 msl. Durpin hill is located at 5,590 msl. There are three water reservoirs on the hill, of which two serve as the main source of drinking water for the town. You can see the town Kalimpong from this point. You can also see the surrounding villages in Relli valley and Teesta river and its valleys.

1. Pine View Nursery

Pine View Nursery, Kalimpong is one of the exotic cactus gardens or nurseries in the world. It is a unique attraction that has the largest cactus collection in Asia with more than 1,500 cacti species from all over the world. Founded in 1971 by the ex-Orchid Businessman, Mr. MOHAN S PRADHAN, Pine View nursery has won several National and International awards for exotic and rare cactus varieties. You will be amazed at how beautiful cacti are grown and protected

1. Zong dhog palri Fo Brang Monastry

The zang dhok palri phodang, also known as the durpin monastery, is a Tibetan Buddhist abbey located in Kalimpong, West Bengal, India, on the hill of Durpin, one of two hills in the town of Kalimpong. The abbey was inaugurated in 1976 by the visit of the Dalai Lama. The abbey houses a number of precious scriptures that were brought to India after the accession of Tibet to India in 1959. The abbey also houses 108 volumes of the kangyur

1. Changey Waterfall

Situated near Kolakham, 4 km from Lava and 10 km from Kalimpong, Changey falls is one of the most beautiful waterfalls in the Kalimpong region, and one of the best places in Lava to visit. Situated in the middle of hills and forests, Changey falls cascades down from about 150 feet. The water is crystal clear with thick green forest all around. The air is filled with the chirping of beautiful Himalayan birds, such as White Capped water redstart, Verditer flycatcher, niltava, blue fronted redstart, grey treepie, Indian robin, blue whistling thrush.

1. Durpin dara Hill
2. Charkhole
3. Tiffin Dara View Point
4. Kalimpong Science Centre
5. Lava Jamgon Kongtrul Monastry
6. Hanuman Temple
7. Mangal Dham
8. Thongsha Gumpha
9. Tharpa Choling Monastry
10. Dr. Graham’s Home
11. Crookety House
12. 7th Mile View Point
13. Rocky Island
14. Canopy Walk
15. Buddha Pada
16. Lepcha Museum
17. Jaldhaka River Valley
18. Kalimpong Roman Catholic Church
19. Mungsong
20. Gouripur House
21. Cooch Behar
22. Rajbari

Cooch behar palace is a two-story brick structure in the classical Italian style that stands as a landmark in the city of Cooch behar, West Bengal, India. Built in 1887 under the patronage of the Maharajah of Koch dynasty, the palace is now a museum. The Cooch behar Palace is renowned for its elegant and grand design. The Palace is a brick structure in the classic Italian style, which stands as a museum in Cooch behar. The two-story Cooch behar palace has a total area of 51.309 square feet and covers an area of 4,766,8 m2. The overall length of the Palace is 395 feet(120 m) and the width is 296 feet(90 m) and the Palace rests on a height of 1.45 m (4 feet 9 inches).

1. Madan Mohan Temple

Located at Cooch Behar in West Bengal, Madan Mohan temple is one of the most important historical and religious places in the region. It is dedicated to Lord Krishna, a form of Krishna, and is renowned for its architectural beauty and spiritual importance. The temple was built during the reign of the 19th century Maharajah Nripendra Nandyendra Narayan. The Maharajah was a follower of Lord Krishna and commissioned the construction of the temple to worship the deity. The architecture of the temple is a mix of classical style from North India and traditional architectural elements from Bengal. The temple has been renovated and restored several times over the years to maintain its cultural and historical significance. The temple complex houses the main sanctum of Madan Mohan as well as other shrines and other structures that add to the temple's architectural beauty. Nowadays, the temple serves as a symbol for religious harmony and a symbol of cultural unity. People from all over West Bengal and surrounding areas come to the temple to seek blessings from the deity. The tranquil and spiritual atmosphere inside the temple makes it an ideal retreat for those seeking peace and introspection.

1. Baneshwar Shiva Temple

The temple of Shiva in Baneswar is located at Baneswar. Baneswar Shiva Temple is located at Cooch behar II CD block Cooch behar Sadar subdivision Cooch behar district, West Bengal, India The origin of the temple of Shiva is shrouded in mythology. It is said that the legend goes like this: Raja Banasura, a devotee of Shiva, forced the Shiva to agree to descend to earth. When the Shiva was on his way, he suddenly came to Baneswar (previously known as Gordasandara). This was a violation of the agreement. The Shiva instantly vanished. Later, the Shiva-linga was established on the banks of Bangti River. It is believed that the temple was named after Raja, but this is not mentioned in the legend.

1. Sagar Dighi

The name ‘Sagar Dighi’ literally means ‘Lake like Structured Water Body’. It is part of the history of Cooch Behar and is home to a variety of migratory birds. On the western side, you will find the District Magistrate’s Office. On the southern side, you can find the Superintendent of Police’s Office and the Municipal Office Building. To the east, you’ll find the offices of DLRO, the State Bank of India’s main branch in Cooch Behar, and many other places. On the north, you will find an RTO Office, a Foreigner’s Registration Office, the District Court, and many residential buildings.

1. Siddheswari Kali Bari

Siddheswari Kali Bari temple is located in Cooch behar. This temple has 4.1 star rating according to several reviews. There are 37 temples in this area. This temple has 3 star rating according to various reviews. This temple is located in Hazra para, cooch behar, wecb 736170.

1. Siddhanath Shiva Temple

The source centre of the temple is located at 500mtrs. The temple of Siddhanath is located about 7 km from Cooch behar. The temple was built between 1799 to 1843 by the Maharajas of Shibendra and Harendra. The temple features five dome-shaped peaks. The tallest peak in the center of the temple has since been destroyed. The temple is a masterpiece in terracotta

1. Gosanimari Rajpat

The name Gosanimari, also known as the ‘Khalisa’, refers to both the village and the archaeological site. Gosanimari is a village and archaeological site in the Dinhat I CD block in the Dinhat subdivision of West Bengal in the northeastern part of the state of West Bengal. The name Gosanimari is derived from the modern name of the ‘Gramanchyat’ of the Dinhat subdivision.

1. Kamteswari Temple

Gosanimari is the main temple at the entrance of the temple. The main temple roof of the temple is built in Bengal Char Chala style. The roof is curved cornish and has a circular dome on top. The temple has two entrances. The main entrance is on the west side and the other entrance is on the north side. The main entrance of the temple is known as the Nagarathna. The Nagarathna is located at the top of the temple and is called Nagarathna Naga

1. Madhupur Satra

The name satra comes from the Sanskrit word satra, which means ‘assembly’ or ‘assembly of devotees’. It is one of the oldest religious institutes in the country. It dates back to the mid-16th century, when it was founded by the Assamese vaishnavite monks for religious purposes during the time of the Koch royal family (1515-1949). It is also known as the ‘Dahmukutor’ than or ‘bhiti’ or the ‘living house of ten disciples’ of the Bhaktas (saints) of Bhakti Srimapurusha (Mahapurusha Santoshi) Santoshi (1449-1568), who died here, along with his disciple ‘Mahapurusha’ Santoshi Madhavadva (1468-1949). The name satra is derived from the Sanskrit word sattra, which literally means ‘assembly of devotional people’. The name sitsra comes from the ‘sattra’, meaning ‘assembly of people’, which is a religious institution associated with the tradition of Ekasarana of Vaish.

1. Tin Bigha Corridor

Tin Bigha (or Teen Bigha) is a land strip belonging to India located on the West Bengal-Bangladesh border. It was leased to Bangladesh in September 2011 for the purpose of providing access to Bangladesh's Dahagram-Angarpota Enclave from the mainland. This enclave is the only one left after the resolution of the India-Bangladesh enclave issue in 2015. It is located in Patgram Upazilla

1. Dangar Ayee Temple

Located at gunjabari in cooch behar town. Built in 1839-1847 by 1st queen of madan mohan, dangar ayee, kameswari debi, maharaja shibendra naran, it is known as the ‘Aunt's house’ of lord madan mohan hence the name gunjabari.

1. Rasik Beel

Rasikbill Lake is one of the largest lakes in the Cooch behar District, West Bengal. Located about 30-35 minutes from Tufanganj, this birding paradise is surrounded by a lush emerald forest. Spanning 175 hectares, this vast lake is renowned for its stunning natural beauty. Rasikbill is home to a variety of migratory birds as well as a large aquarium. The lake also features a watchtower called Rashikbil, as well as a Deer Park and a Rehabilitation Center for Crocodiles. Visitors to this Dooars Eco-Tourism hub are always captivated by the tranquil surroundings.