Tourism:

Tourist Hotspots, Food, Art

1. Dakshineswar Kali Temple: Not far from Kolkata, in Dakshineswar, lies the well-known Hindu temple, the Dakshineswar Kali Temple. The temple is dedicated to Bhavatarini, and it is located on the Hooghly River's eastern bank. The temple was built by Rani Rashmoni, a philanthropist and a devotee of Kali in 1855. The temple is well-known for its connection to Bengali mystic Ramakrishna, who lived in the 19th century.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dakshineswar\_Kali\_Temple

1. Adyapeeth Mandir: Adyapeeth, the temple of Adya Ma, is located close to the Dakshineswar temple. This temple of "Adya Ma" was constructed by Sree Annada Thakur in response to advice from a dream, teaching humanity the values of idealism and love. Beginning in 1340 BS, the temple was completed and dedicated on Makar Sankranti, the last day of the Bengali calendar month Poush, in 1375 BS. https://www.adyapeath.com/main-temple/
2. Gandhi Ghat: The Gandhi Ghat, which includes a tomb dedicated to Mahatma Gandhi, a verdant garden dotted with 120 varieties of roses, exquisite plants and trees, a picturesque sunset, and an exciting riverfront, is enough to entice you to leave crowded Kolkata behind and head for Barrackpore, which is about 30 km north of the city centre.
3. Annapurna Mandir: The Annapurna temple in Titagarh on the Ganga river bank is comparable to the Dakshineswar temple. On April 12, 1875 (30th Chaitra 1281), Sri Sri Ramkrishna Paramahansa opened it to devotees. Jagadamba Devi, the youngest daughter of Rani Rashmoni, constructed the temple. The magnificent temple is located close to Barrackpore on the Rani Rashmoni Ghat. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Annapurna\_Temple,\_Titagarh
4. Mulajor Kalibari in Shyamnagar: Rabindranath Tagore's family established Mulajor Kalibari in Shyamnagar, North 24 Parganas. The Temple next to the Hooghly River is situated in a breathtakingly serene natural setting. The temple was built on Baishak 31, 1219 Bengali year, or roughly 200 years ago, next to the Hooghly River, even before Rani Rashmoni Devi established the Dakshineswar Kali Temple. Six priests are in charge for offering puja to goddess Kali.
5. Chandraketugarh at Berachanpa: Situated in the North 24 Parganas district, Chandraketugarh is around 38 km northeast of Kolkata. The pre-Mauryan period, or nearly the third century B.C., is when Chandraketugarh's history began. Historians connect this location to the ancient Gangaridai that Greek explorer Megasthenes wrote about in his book "Indika."
6. Chakla Dham: The Lokenath Baba Temple at Chakla, which is close to Berachapa, is a popular religious tourist destination in Bengal. It’s famous worldwide for the Temple of Lokenath Bramhachari Baba. Lokenath Baba's birthplace is Chakla.
7. Bakkhali: Bakkhali beach is roughly 132 km away from Kolkata. This is the spot to go if you want to enjoy a peaceful experience while watching the waves of the sea and the stars above you. There are no crowds or loud noises at this beach. This is a hard beach, therefore it's suitable for jogging or walking.
8. Gangasagar: Located on the Bay of Bengal's continental shelf, approximately 100 kilometres south of Kolkata, is the island known as Gangasagar, also referred to as Sagar Island. Adventure seekers and pilgrims alike are drawn to the picturesque tourist destination of Gangasagar. Situated on an island within the Sundarbans, Gangasagar provides the allure of a pristine beach on the Ganges estuary. For those seeking a peaceful weekend getaway, Gangasagar provides acres of silver sand, a clear blue sky, and a placid sea. One of the most well-known Hindu pilgrimage sites in India is Gangasagar, also referred to as Sagardwip. On the occasion of Makar Sankranti, Gangasagar Mela is organized in this island, which is one of the biggest fairs in West Bengal.
9. Sundarban National Park: The Sundarbans ecosystem, spanning India and Bangladesh over 10,000 sq kms, is the world's largest halophytic mangrove forest. It forms a delta where the Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers converge in the Bengal basin. Home to the renowned Royal Bengal Tigers, the region's diverse wildlife includes fishing cats, spotted deer, wild boars, Gangetic dolphins, water monitors, estuarine crocodiles, river terrapins, and various turtle species. Designated as a World Heritage Site in 1985, the Sundarbans showcase a unique biodiversity blend.
10. Kakdwip: Kakdwip, located 91 km from Kolkata in South 24 Parganas District, is a significant water transport junction. The wide expanse of the Ganges River adds to its importance. Historically, Kakdwip played a central role in the Te-bhaga rebellion in undivided Bengal.
11. Jater Deul: Jater Deul is a tower-like temple that has been identified by some historians as a Temple of Mahadev from the Sen Era, while others, like Pandit Haraprasad Sastri, believe it was a Buddhist Temple from the Pal Era. Standing at nearly 30 meters in height with a square-sized basement covering an area of 25 square meters, the temple exhibits intricate terracotta work on its walls.
12. Victoria Memorial, Kolkata: The Victoria Memorial in Kolkata is a must-visit sightseeing destination, constructed in memory of Queen Victoria and opened to the public in 1921. Renowned as one of the country's finest art museums, it boasts an extensive collection of paintings depicting royal British families, lithographs, historical documents, and artifacts. The expansive premises include well-maintained lawns and gardens surrounding the museum building, complemented by two large pools in the garden area.
13. Howrah Bridge: Also known as Rabindra Setu, the Howrah Bridge is hailed as the busiest bridge globally and a notable example of 20th-century engineering. Positioned over the Hooghly River, this iconic bridge spans approximately 705 meters, connecting Kolkata and Howrah. A popular destination in Kolkata, the Howrah Bridge is a significant landmark and a testament to architectural and engineering prowess.
14. Nicco Amusement Park: Situated in the upscale Salt Lake City of Greater Kolkata, Nicco Amusement Park covers a vast area of 40 acres, earning the title of the largest amusement park in Eastern India. Ideal for a full day of leisure and family enjoyment, the park offers a variety of attractions and activities.
15. Indian Museum: Constructed in 1814, the Indian Museum in Kolkata holds the distinction of being the oldest museum in India. Established by the Asiatic Society of Bengal and curated by the Danish botanist Dr. Nathaniel Wallich, it was opened to the public in 1878. With six main sections and over 60 galleries, the museum is the largest in India and ranks as the ninth oldest museum globally.
16. Kalighat Temple: The Kalighat Temple in Kolkata is regarded as one of the most significant among the 51 Shakti Peeths. Originally a ghat along the old course of the River Hooghly, the temple's name is derived from the city itself. According to legend, Kalighat is believed to be the spot where Goddess Sati's right foot toes fell off from her burnt body during Lord Shiva's Rudra Tandava.
17. Alipore Zoological Garden: The Alipore Zoological Garden, commonly referred to as Alipore Zoo or Calcutta Zoo, holds the distinction of being the oldest formal zoo in India. Established in 1876, it covers an expansive area of approximately 46.5 acres. Over the years, the zoo has housed a diverse array of indigenous mammals, reptiles, and bird species, making it a popular destination for wildlife enthusiasts.
18. Kolkata Race Course: Kolkata Race Course, one of the oldest in India, holds historical significance as the venue for the first-ever horse race. Its picturesque landscape makes it a noteworthy stop on a Kolkata tour. While horse races are frequently held on public holidays and weekends, the optimal time to visit is between September and March.
19. Marble Palace: The Marble Palace in Kolkata, built in 1835, is a notable attraction. Constructed with marble, it was originally the private residence of Raja Rajendro Mullick, a prominent landowner. Often dubbed the 'Palace of Art,' the architectural style is a fusion of traditional Bengali and Chinese elements. The palace is made with over 120 varieties of marble sourced from different parts of the country.
20. Eco Park Newtown: Covering an extensive 470 acres, the Eco Tourism Park, also known as Prakriti Tirtha, is a favoured destination in Kolkata, providing a diverse range of recreational options. With features such as lakes, museums, gardens, an amphitheatre, grasslands, restaurants, and a mist house, the park serves as an ideal retreat from daily routines. Its location makes it a perfect weekend getaway, allowing visitors to relax and rejuvenate after a busy workweek.
21. Eden Gardens: Eden Gardens, the oldest cricket ground in India, holds a revered status as a pilgrimage site for cricket enthusiasts. Renowned as one of the most iconic cricket stadiums globally, it has witnessed numerous historical moments in the sport. The stadium is particularly famous for its enthusiastic and lively audience, earning it the nickname 'The Lords of the Indian Subcontinent' by former Australian captain Steve Waugh.
22. Jorasanko Thakurbari: A trip to Kolkata would be incomplete without exploring the ancestral home of one of its most beloved citizens, Rabindranath Tagore, the first Asian to win the Nobel Prize. Jorasanko Thakur Bari, Tagore's ancestral home, is a must-visit destination in Kolkata, showcasing the residence of the renowned poet and artist.
23. National Library: The National Library in Kolkata, recognized as the largest library in India, is a significant destination for visitors. Established with the primary goal of preserving, collecting, and disseminating literary materials created in India, the National Library is an engaging place for everyone. Its extensive collection includes books in various prominent languages of the country, such as Telugu, Sindhi, Punjabi, Hindi, Urdu, and more. Additionally, the library features a dedicated section for children.
24. Mother House: The headquarters of the Missionaries of Charity, famously known as the 'Mother House,' was established by Mother Teresa in 1950 with the mission to serve humanity. Serving as her final resting place, her tomb is located within the premises. The museum at the Mother House displays artifacts such as Mother Teresa's handwritten letters, her saree, crucifix, rosary, worn-out slippers, and a well-used bowl.
25. Birla Planetarium: Among the many famous landmarks and attractions of the City of Joy, Birla Planetarium, which loosely resembles the Sanchi Stupa in design, has its own uniqueness by being the oldest and largest planetariums in Asia, and second largest in the world. It was built in 1962 and had a grand inaugural at the hands of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, who was the then Prime Minister of India.
26. Belur Math: Belur Math, serving as the headquarters of Ramakrishna Math and Mission, is a spiritual destination inviting seekers of fulfillment. A must-visit place, it embraces a non-sectarian and spiritual approach. Encompassing 40 acres, the serene surroundings are adorned with palm trees and well-maintained gardens. The temple at Belur Math symbolizes a universal faith, attracting visitors from around the world to experience its spiritual ambiance.
27. Fort William: Kolkata, rich in historical gems, includes the significant Fort William as a must-visit destination. Named after King William III or William of Orange, the current Fort William is the second and newer fort commissioned by Sir Robert Clive in 1758, completed in 1781. The original Fort William, a smaller two-storied structure constructed in 1696, gained notoriety as the infamous 'Black Hole of Calcutta.'
28. Birla Mandir: The Birla Mandir in Kolkata stands out as another prominent attraction in the city. Notable for its impressive architecture featuring intricate carvings and sculptures, the temple is elevated 160 feet above the ground, providing a mesmerizing sight. Constructed with white marble, it spans an expansive 130 acres of land. Begun in 1970, the temple's construction was concluded in 1996. Also recognized as Lakshmi Narayan Mandir, the Birla Temple is dedicated to Lord Krishna and Goddess Radha.
29. Science City: Science City in Kolkata stands as the largest science centre in the entire Indian subcontinent, making it a major attraction and a must-visit destination. Opened in 1997, it offers a unique experience that seamlessly blends science and entertainment. Popular among both domestic and international tourists, Science City features a dedicated section for aquatic worlds, showcasing some of the most exotic fish and insects.
30. A.J.C. Bose Botanical Garden: The Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose Botanical Garden, built in the 18th century, spans 109 hectares and houses over 14,000 trees and 1400 flora species. A popular tourist spot in Howrah, it boasts lush greenery, an orchid house, an in-house library, and artificial lakes. The garden's highlight is a 250-year-old banyan tree, known as 'The Great Banyan Tree,' occupying 1.89 hectares, acknowledged in the Guinness Book of World Records.
31. Writers’ Building: Constructed in the 1690s initially for clerical and administrative staff, Writer's Building, also known as Mahakaran, currently serves as the Secretariat of the West Bengal Government. The name "Writers" originated from the term used for junior staff during that period.
32. St. Paul’s Cathedral: St. Paul’s Cathedral, built in 1839 and completed in 1847, suffered two natural calamities but was reconstructed in 1934 with an architectural resemblance to Canterbury Cathedral. Designed by Major William Nairn Forbes, the Indo-Gothic style cathedral is historically and aesthetically significant, making it a must-visit destination.
33. Shaheed Minar: Kolkata's history is marked by wars and rebellions, reflected in numerous memorials. The Shaheed Minar, situated in the Esplanade area next to Brigade grounds, serves as a poignant tribute to martyrs.
34. Rabindra Sarovar: Rabindra Sarobar, the second-largest water body in Kolkata, is a man-made lake carved out of a marsh. Spanning 73 acres within a total green cover of 192 acres, it hosts indigenous flora and vegetation. Created in 1921, the lake has become a popular spot for morning walkers and joggers in the surrounding area.
35. Rabindra Sadan: Established in 1967 on Belvedere Street, Rabindra Sadan is one of Kolkata's oldest cultural hubs, serving as a key venue for theatre and film festivals. Named in memory of Nobel laureate Rabindranath Tagore, it stands as a global hub for culture and fine arts, attracting artists worldwide for participation in theatre and performing arts.
36. Prinsep Ghat: A must-visit during a trip to Kolkata is Prinsep Ghat, situated between Fort William's St. George Gate and the Water Gate. Constructed in 1843 with Palladian style architecture, adorned with Gothic and Greek inlays, the monument was designed by W. Fitzgerald. Named after Anglo-Indian scholar James Prinsep, it honours his contributions to archaeology, meteorology, and ancient Indian scriptures.
37. Garchumuk: Garchumuk, situated in the Howrah district of West Bengal, marks the confluence of the Hooghly and Damodar rivers, creating a picturesque setting. Boasting a spectacular view of the Ganges, Garchumuk is gaining popularity as a weekend tourist destination. The area includes a zoo spanning approximately 13.40 hectares under Howrah Zilla Parishad, recognized by the Central Zoo Authority.
38. Gadiara: Gadiara, situated in the Howrah district, is a favored picnic spot where the Hughli, Rupnarayan, and Damodar rivers converge. Part of Shaympur–I Block in Howrah city, it features attractions like the ruins of Fort Morning Ton, an English fort providing a scenic spot for nature lovers and photography enthusiasts. A popular tourist activity includes a River Cruise at sunset, enhancing the overall charm of the area.
39. Bhot Bagan Math, Ghusri: The renowned Bhot Bagan Math is a Tibetan Buddhist Temple or Monastery situated in Ghusuri, Howrah. It holds the distinction of being the first Tibetan Buddhist Temple in the plains of India. The name "Bhot" likely originates from the Tibetan word "Bod," referring to Tibetans, while "Bagan" in Bengali means garden, and "Math" translates to monastery. Thus, Bhot Bagan Math signifies Tibetan Garden, originally intended for this purpose.
40. Santragachi Jheel: Santragachhi Jheel is a sizable lake situated adjacent to the Santragachhi railway station. Particularly in December and January, this lake draws a significant number of migratory birds during the winter months. The bird population has been increasing in recent years, with migratory birds increasingly favoring this destination over others like the lakes in Alipore Zoo, Kolkata.
41. Swabuj Dweep: Swabuj Dweep is an enticing tourist island located in the Hooghly District of West Bengal. Nestled amidst greenery in the middle of the water, it provides a refreshing experience for tourists. Situated at the confluence of the Behula and Hooghly Rivers, the island is a tranquil destination for nature enthusiasts.
42. Tarakeshwar: The Tarakeswarnath, also known as Taraknath, is a prominent temple dedicated to the Hindu god Shiva in the town of Tarakeswar, within the Tarakeswar block. Built in 1729, the temple follows the atchala structure of Bengal temple architecture and includes a 'natmandir' in front. Additionally, there are nearby shrines dedicated to Kali and Lakshmi Narayan. In the Tarakeswar municipality, to the north of the Shiva temple, there is a tank called Dudhpukur.
43. Lahiri Baba Ashram: Adharalay, also known as Lahiri Baba Ashram, is a unique temple located on the outskirts of Kolkata. Built on the philosophy of Yogiraj Shyamacharan Lahiri, it stands out for its distinctive architecture and serene environment. Surrounded by lush greenery, the ashram is open to visitors regardless of caste, creed, or religion. Established in 2003, it has become renowned for its unparalleled architectural and aesthetic beauty.
44. Kamarpukur Ramkrishna Math: Kamarpukur, known as the birthplace of Ramakrishna, the revered religious prophet and mentor to Swami Vivekananda, is a significant village. Ramakrishna's birth home, a small shrine, and his birthplace temple are maintained by the Ramakrishna Mission in commemoration of his life and teachings. This ashram attracts visitors annually, seeking spiritual refreshment in the serene surroundings.
45. Hoogly Imambara: The Imambara, an architectural marvel of the 19th century, was constructed with funds from the philanthropist Hazi Muhammad Mohsin (1732-1812). Serving as a holy shrine for the entire Muslim community in India, it holds significance. The site, located under Hugli-Chinsurah Municipality, features special attractions like the massive Clock Tower, a concrete sundial, and other interesting elements.
46. Chandannagar Stand: The 2 km long road near the Hooghly River in Chandannagar is well-maintained and nostalgic to walk on. It's a popular spot for gatherings in the afternoon and has a charming look in the evening with illuminated lamps. Established as a French colony in 1673, it became a permanent French settlement in 1688. After the "Treaty of Secession" in 1951, Chandannagar became a part of India.
47. Hanseshwari Temple: This temple holds great significance among the numerous temples in Hooghly District and is one of the seven in West Bengal. Representing 'Tantrik Satchakrabhed,' the five-storied 'thirteen ratna' temple is located near Bansberia and Tribeni railway stations on the Howrah-Katwa main line. Nearby, two other notable temples are the Ananta Basudeba Temple adorned with rich terracotta plates and the Swanbhaba Kali Temple built by Nrisinhadeb in 1788.
48. Bandel Church: Bandel, derived from the Bengali word "bandar" meaning "port," was a significant port during the time of Portuguese and Mughals. The remnants include the Church (Basilica) and the monastery, built in 1660. The church features a ship's mast and a statue of "Our Lady of Happy Voyage," with three altars, a small organ, and tombstones.
49. Digha: Digha, often referred to as the 'Brighton of the East,' is West Bengal's most popular sea resort located 187 km southwest of Calcutta. It offers a delightful holiday destination with a low gradient, shallow sand beach extending 7 km. The sea begins about a mile away from the start of the beach. Digha's scenic beauty, characterized by gentle waves and casuarina plantations along the coast, is charming and alluring. These trees not only enhance the beauty of the sands but also help in reducing erosion on the dunes.
50. Shankarpur: Shankarpur, located just 14 km east of Digha along the Digha-Contai Road, is a relatively undiscovered beach. Often considered the twin of Digha and situated around 10 km from it, Shankarpur provides the pleasures of a nearly private beach. The area is adorned with casuarina plantations and functions as a fishing harbor. Over time, Shankarpur has developed as a sea resort with hotels, tourist lodges, and various facilities.
51. Muktidham Temple: The Muktidham Temple, owned by 'Vivekananda Mission Ashram,' features the main temple dedicated to goddess Kali. The complex includes idols of Radha-Krishna, Hanumanji, and pictures of Sri Ramakrishna Paramhansa, Saradamani, and Swami Vivekananda at the foot of the goddess Kali. Additionally, there is a Lord Shiva temple opposite the main temple. The temple premises are surrounded by well-maintained flower gardens, lawns, vegetable grounds, etc. The entrance gate is built in a South Indian style of architecture.
52. Mandarmani: Mandarmani is a seaside resort village located in the East Midnapore district of West Bengal, India, at the northern end of the Bay of Bengal. It is one of the largest seaside resorts in the state and is rapidly developing. Claimed to be the longest driveable beach in India, Mandarmani has relatively low waves compared to the nearby tourist beach of Digha. The area features the formation of neo dunes, especially around Dadanpatrabar.
53. St. John’s Church: Built in 1851 by the Church Mission Society of England, St. John’s Church in Midnapore stands as a historical and religious landmark. Located in Sekpura, Midnapore, within West Bengal’s Paschim Medinipur district, the church reflects colonial-era architecture and unwavering religious dedication. Its historic significance is palpable, narrating stories of the past and maintaining enduring spiritual importance for the community it serves.
54. Hijli Jail: Hijli Jail, situated within IIT Kharagpur’s campus, was once a colonial prison witnessing the spirit of independence fighters. With a blend of Gothic and Indian architecture, it stands as a testament to sacrifice. The adorned corridors and museums with artifacts showcase the lives of those interned, honoring a legacy of bravery.
55. Pratyusha Park: Pratyusha Park in Kharagpur is a lush oasis with fragrant flowers, a playground, and winding paths, offering a retreat from city life. Birdwatchers can enjoy avian residents, and a serene lake allows for boat rides. The park hosts cultural events, providing a peaceful escape for solitude, recreation, or social interaction.
56. Subarnarekha River: The River Subarnarekha, flowing through the picturesque valleys and lush greenery of Paschim Medinipur, offers a tranquil haven for those seeking serenity and solace. Its shimmering waters wind gracefully through the landscape, inviting travelers to experience its captivating beauty. The banks of the river boast a rich biodiversity, teeming with vibrant flora and fauna that flourish in harmony with the surroundings.
57. Chandrakona Gurudwara: In June 1510, Sri Gurunanak Devji took a rest under a wood apple tree during his pilgrimage to Puri. Upon hearing the news, King Chandraketu Rai rushed to meet him. In the very place where Guru Nanak rested, Sri Chandraji established Udasin monasteries. In 1986, the Sikhs constructed a building here, later becoming a Gurudwara. This unique site is possibly the only place where a Gurudwara and Udasin monastery coexist within the same courtyard.
58. Adivasi Museum: The Centre for Adivasi Studies and Museum (CASM) houses valuable relics of tribal art and culture from the state and eastern India. Located within the Vidyasagar University campus, this separate museum building is dedicated to promoting tribal art and culture while providing research opportunities. Vidyasagar University aims to make the museum a potential tourist destination, showcasing the culture of the state and the district.
59. Shiromani Garh: Shiromani Garh, spanning about 100 bighas of land surrounded by the Parang River, is located approximately 12 km north of Midnapore. The District Administration has undertaken initiatives to develop the site into an Eco Tourism destination. Cottages for comfortable stays have been constructed, and ongoing efforts include the establishment of a cafeteria, beautification work, and re-excavation of ancient ponds in collaboration with various government agencies.
60. Gurguripal Eco-park: Gurguripal Eco Park is located in the Midnapore forest division, situated on the Midnapore-Jhargram road. The park is characterized by a dense cover of Sal trees. The road distance from Midnapore to Gurguripal Eco Park is approximately 12.3 KM. Midnapore is well-connected by road with Kolkata and surrounding towns. Visitors can take a cab or bus from Midnapore to reach Gurguripal Eco-Park.
61. Dhadika Forest: Situated in Garhbeta-I Dev. Block and surrounded by natural forest landscape, this place offers a beautiful retreat away from the mundane. It features a conference hall for meetings along with suitable accommodation and food facilities.
62. Anicut Dam: Constructed in 2017, this dam serves the primary purpose of creating a canal for irrigation downstream of the Mukutmonipur dam on the Kangsabati River. The gravity-type concrete dam is equipped with a total of 33 gates. The flow of water is aesthetically pleasing, and the site offers stunning sunset views. Additionally, a beautiful recreation park is currently under development.
63. Jalhari: Located 2 km from Narajole Rajbari, Jalhari is a small outhouse surrounded by a pond called Parikha. Originally an outhouse of the Royal Family, it was a leisure retreat for Raja Narendralal Khan. This place stands as a witness to the luxurious lifestyle of a bygone era.
64. Narajole Rajbari: Narajole, in Ghatal subdivision, is 35 km from Panskura station. The Raj Palace spans 360 bighas, featuring a three-storied structure with 250 rooms and a ‘Hawa Mahal’ on a 60-bigha area. The exterior fort covers 300 bighas up to Lankagarh, hosting the 'Jalhari,' an outhouse, on 100 bighas. The area also boasts 54 temples with a unique blend of Bengal and European architectural styles. Additionally, a 10-bigha plot in the exterior fort was donated for a degree college.
65. Hijli Eco-park: Hijli Eco-Park, 12 km from Kharagpur, spans 14 hectares with diverse forest plantation. It offers amenities like an open picnic spot, a spotted deer enclave, a children's playing ground, and a medicinal herbs museum with wild animal murals.
66. Birsingha: Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, born on September 26, 1820, in Birsingha village, Paschim Medinipur District, was a key figure of the Bengal Renaissance. Renowned as a philosopher, academic, writer, and philanthropist, he earned the title "Ocean of Knowledge" from Sanskrit College, Calcutta, for his excellence in Sanskrit studies and philosophy.
67. Parimal Kanan: Parimal Kanon, a picnic spot near Chandrokona Road Railway station, is located about half a kilometer from the station. The park spans 30 hectares and features attractions like a rose garden, flower garden, aviary, medicinal plants garden, arboretum, boating, aquarium, children's garden, toy train, and picnic sheds.
68. Pathra: Pathra, located approximately 18 km from Midnapore town, is a captivating village offering a journey through time. Situated on the bank of the river Kangsabati, it is renowned as "Mandirmay Pathra" or a place surrounded by temples. The village boasts remarkable Hindu and Jain temples, displaying architectural materials indicating their construction at least two or three hundred years ago.
69. Karnagarh Mandir: The Chapaleswar and Mahamaya temples in Karnagarh, situated nearly 10 km north of Midnapore town, are revered for their distinctive Odisha architectural style. The Dandeshwar Temple, standing at 60 ft high and 20.6 ft long, features a unique 8 ft pit called Jonipith instead of a traditional deity. Adjacent to the Dandeshwar Temple is the Mahamaya Temple dedicated to the Mother Goddess.
70. Gangani: Gangani, often dubbed as the "Grand Canyon of Bengal," is a popular tourist spot near Garhbeta in Paschim Medinipur district. Situated about 55 km from Midnapore Town, it boasts natural hills along the Shilabati River, creating spectacular canyon-like formations due to seasonal variations and rains. This scenic destination is particularly attractive during winters, attracting various migratory bird species. Locally known as "Gangani Danga" or "Gangani Khola," it offers a serene riverside experience.
71. Kurumbera Fort: Kurumbera Fort, located in the village of Gaganeshwar, is approximately 27 km from Kharagpur. To reach it, take the State Highway to Keshiari, then turn left towards Belda, and finally reach the village junction called Kukai, which is about 2 km from Keshiari. From Kukai, turn right onto a "Kutcha" (Mud) road, and Gaganeshwar village is around 2 km away. Preserved by the Archaeological Survey of India under the ancient monument Act, the fort serves as a historical site.
72. Moghalmari: Moghalmari, located in the Dantan PS area of Paschim Medinipur, is an archaeological excavation site. The ongoing excavation, initiated in 2002-03 by a Calcutta University professor, has unveiled a significant Buddhist monastery complex dating from the 6th to the 12th century. It stands as the largest Buddhist monastery complex discovered in West Bengal.
73. Sarasanka Lake: Sarasanka Water Body, situated in undivided Medinipur, is among the largest manmade water bodies in West Bengal. According to legendary tales, it is believed that the Pandavas from the Mahabharata, during their Agyatavas, created this rectangular-shaped lake in a single day. Also known as Pandav Ghat, the water body holds historical significance and is associated with myths and stories.