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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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."
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. 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.