# Introduction

Tourist attractions come in many shapes and sizes, and this diversity is reflected in the industry's overall structure. Tourists will travel long distances to see a certain sight. It's possible that going to these places was the main purpose of their vacation, or that it was just a pleasant side effect. Tourist attractions come in many shapes and sizes. Each one is different in size and shape. Some are occupied, while others are left alone. Some travel and tourist firms are privately held, while others are government-run. History, cultural relevance, political significance, nature, natural or architectural beauty, leisure, and amusement and enjoyment are all examples of what make a destination a popular tourist destination. An essential aspect of the economics of a destination is its array of tourist attractions. The tourist economy includes both commercial and public sector activity and expenditures related to the provision of goods and services to visitors. The tourist sector would not exist without the contributions of places like theme parks and aquariums. Travel and tourism may have a positive impact on local economies, as well as on local culture, history, and the environment. As a consequence, tourism may have a beneficial influence on the environment by encouraging conservation. Nevertheless, well-run tourist attractions are critical. Tourism may have a negative influence on the local community, economy, and environment if it is poorly managed. As a result, while creating and running a tourist destination, it is critical that adequate tourism planning and sustainable tourism strategies be implemented.

## Table of the main attractions

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| Colombo |
| Negombo |
| Dambulla |
| Polonnaruwa |
| Anuradhapura |
| Kandy |
| Nuwara Eliya |

### Colombo

"Colombo" is said to be derived from the traditional Sinhalese name Kolon thota, which means "port on the river Kelani" and was given to the city by the Portuguese in 1505. Other theories include a Sinhalese word meaning "Harbour with lush mango trees," which may be the origin of the name of the island. Colombo was known to ancient merchants 2,000 years ago because of its vast harbour and strategic location on the East-West maritime trade routes. Though Sri Lanka relinquished its sovereignty to the British Empire in 1815, it preserved its position as Sri Lanka's capital when it gained independence in 1948. Colombo was declared as Sri Lanka's commercial capital in 1978, after the relocation of government services to Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte.

**Cost of entry**- Colombo is the major city so there’s no specific amount to be spent of the entry for any tourists.

**Approximate dwell time**- Colombo provides lots of fun for any tourist and the city have major attraction such as the beaches and historical buildings which has lots of information. As in the instance time management can range from 1 to 2 hours of time per day to check what they like.

**The main appeal of the attraction**- Colombo provides extreme fun to tourist as it’s the heart of the country and information to people who love historical facts.

### Negombo

About 65,000 people live in Negombo, a town north of Colombo in Sri Lanka. At the mouth of Negombo lagoon, it is just seven kilometres from Bandaranaike International Airport. Because of its tiny port and long-standing fishing industry, Negombo's economy is mostly reliant on tourism and fishing, however the city also produces cinnamon, pottery, and brassware.

**Cost of entry**- Muturajawela Marsh is the major tourism spot so there’s LKR 1,600.00 for per adult tourist.

**Approximate dwell time**- Muturajawela Marsh lots of fun for any tourist and the city have major attraction. As in the instance time management can range from 1 to 2 hours of time per day to check what they like.

**The main appeal of the attraction**- Muturajawela Marsh provides extreme fun to tourist.

### Dambulla

Tourists go to see Sri Lanka's biggest and best-preserved cave temple complex as well as the Rangiri Dambulla International Stadium, which was completed in 167 days. The Iron Wood Forest, popularly known as Namal Uyana, and South Asia's biggest rose quartz mountain range are also found in the city. Ancient Ibbankatuwa prehistoric burial site near the Dhambulla cave temple complexes, which is situated within 3 kilometers of the cave temple complexes, provides evidence of indigenous civilisations long before the entrance of Indian influence on the Island country.

**Cost of entry**- Sigiriya Rock Fortress is the major tourism spot so there’s $ 30.00 for per adult tourist. Dambulla Cave Temple LKR 1,500.00 for per adult tourist, Pidurangala Rock LKR 500.00 for per adult tourist.

**Approximate dwell time**- Sigiriya Rock Fortress lots of fun for any tourist and the city have major attraction. As in the instance time management can range from 2 to 4 hours of time per day to check what they like.

**The main appeal of the attraction**- Sigiriya Rock Fortress provides extreme fun to tourist such as the historical facts and the view in the top rock.

### Polonnaruwa

Polonnaruwa, Sri Lanka's second-oldest kingdom, was initially created by the Sinhalese monarch as a military outpost. The Chola dynasty called it Jananathamangalam after conquering Anuradhapura, the country's capital, in the 10th century. World Heritage status has been bestowed to Polonnaruwa, Sri Lanka's ancient capital.

**Cost of entry**- Polonnaruwa ancient city is the major tourism spot so there’s $ 25.00 for per adult tourist.

**Approximate dwell time**- Polonnaruwa ancient city lots of fun for any tourist and the city have major attraction. As in the instance time management can range from 2 to 4 hours of time per day to check what they like.

**The main appeal of the attraction**- Polonnaruwa ancient city provides extreme fun to tourist such as the historical facts.

### Anuradhapura

Anuradhapura, one of Sri Lanka's historic capitals, is well-known for the ancient Lankan civilization's well-preserved ruins. It served as Sri Lanka's capital from the 4th century BC until the early 11th century AD. The city's political and urban life remained one of South Asia's most stable and long-lasting throughout the duration of this time. Buddhist monasteries encompass an area of more than sixteen square miles around the historic city, which is regarded as holy to Buddhism. Ravana's capital, Anuradhapura, is also mentioned in the Hindu epic Ramayana as an important location in Anuradhapura's history.

**Cost of entry**- Anuradhapura sacred area is the major tourism spot so there’s $ 25.00 for per adult tourist. Mihintale LKR 500.00 for per adult tourist, Isurumuniya LKR 250.00 for per adult tourist. Wilpattu national park jeep safari for per adult tourist $ 40.00.

**Approximate dwell time**- Anuradhapura sacred area has lots of fun for any tourist and the city have major attraction. As in the instance time management can range from 2 to 4 hours of time per day to check what they like.

**The main appeal of the attraction**- Anuradhapura sacred area provides extreme fun to tourist such as the historical facts.

### Kandy

In Sinhala, the city of Maha Nuvara (Senkadagalapura) is known as Kandy, and this is the English name for the city. Kandy is the capital of both the Kandy District and the Central Province. The Kandy Valley, where it is located, is surrounded by tropical plantations, mostly tea plantations. Kandy is one of Sri Lanka's most beautiful cities. Kandy is both a city of government and religion. It serves as the seat of government for both the Central Province and the Kandy District.

**Cost of entry**- Temple of the Tooth is the major tourism spot so there’s LKR 1,500.00 for per adult tourist. Peradeniya botanical garden LKR 2,000.00 for per adult tourist, Gadaladeniya temple LKR 300.00 for per adult tourist. Knuckles trekking for per adult tourist $ 60.00.

**Approximate dwell time**- Temple of the Tooth has lots of fun for any tourist and the city have major attraction. As in the instance time management can range from 2 to 4 hours of time per day to check what they like.

**The main appeal of the attraction**- Temple of the Tooth provides extreme fun to tourist such as the historical facts.

### Nuwara Eliya

In Sri Lanka, the town of Nuwara Eliya is known as "the city on the plain (table land)" or "the city of light." As Sri Lanka's most major tea-producing region, it is at an elevation of 1,868 m (6,000 ft) above sea level in central highlands. Pidurutalagala, Sri Lanka's tallest peak, can be seen from the town.

**Cost of entry**- Horton Plains is the major tourism spot so there’s LKR 5,000.00 for per adult tourist. Peradeniya botanical garden LKR 1,500.00 for per adult tourist, Ramboda waterfall free for per adult tourist. White water rafting for per adult tourist LKR 4,000.00.

**Approximate dwell time**- Horton Plains has lots of fun for any tourist and the city have major attraction. As in the instance time management can range from 2 to 4 hours of time per day to check what they like.

**The main appeal of the attraction**- Horton Plains provides extreme fun to tourist.

In conclusion any tourist would love to check all the above mentioned locations to be cheap and more fun to visit and can have a great vacation.