**Andhra Pradesh:**

1. **Visakhapatnam:** Located on the Bay of Bengal, Visakhapatnam is known for its beaches, hills, and temples.

## Rama Krishnan (RK) Beach



<https://goo.gl/maps/cjMmqZZ5B1fg4qmN9>

1. **Tirupati:** This town is home to the famous Tirumala Venkateswara Temple, a major Hindu pilgrimage site.
2. **Vijayawada:** Located on the banks of the Krishna River, Vijayawada is known for its historic temples and landmarks.
3. **Amaravati:** This city is known for its Buddhist monuments, including the Amaravati Stupa, which dates back to the 3rd century BC.
4. **Warangal:** Located in the Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh, Warangal is known for its historical sites, such as the Warangal Fort and the Thousand Pillar Temple.

Arunachal Pradesh:

1. **Tawang:** Located at an altitude of 10,000 feet, Tawang is known for its Buddhist monasteries and natural beauty.
2. **Ziro:** This town is known for its picturesque rice fields and the Ziro Music Festival, which is held every year.
3. **Itanagar:** The capital city of Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar is known for its ancient Buddhist monasteries and the Ita Fort, a historical landmark.
4. **Bhalukpong**: Located on the banks of the Kameng River, Bhalukpong is known for its natural beauty and wildlife sanctuaries.
5. **Bomdila**: This hill station is known for its Buddhist monasteries and the Apple Orchard Festival, which is held every year.

Assam:

1. **Kaziranga National Park**: Located in the Golaghat district of Assam, Kaziranga National Park is a UNESCO World Heritage site and is known for its one-horned rhinoceroses.
2. **Guwahati**: The largest city in Assam, Guwahati is known for its ancient temples and the Kamakhya Temple, a major Hindu pilgrimage site.
3. **Sivasagar**: Located in the Upper Assam region, Sivasagar is known for its historical sites, such as the Sivasagar Sivadol Temple and the Rang Ghar, an ancient amphitheater.
4. **Majuli**: This river island in the Brahmaputra River is the largest in the world and is known for its Vaishnavite monasteries and traditional Assamese culture.
5. **Dibrugarh**: Located in the eastern part of Assam, Dibrugarh is known for its tea plantations and the Dibru-Saikhowa National Park, a biodiverse reserve.

Bihar:

1. **Bodh Gaya**: This city is a major Buddhist pilgrimage site and is known for the Mahabodhi Temple, where the Buddha is believed to have attained enlightenment.
2. **Patna**: The capital city of Bihar, Patna is known for its historical landmarks, such as the Golghar and the Patna Museum.
3. **Vaishali**: This ancient city is known for its historical sites, such as the Ashokan pillar and the Vaishali Mahotsava, a cultural festival held every year.
4. **Nalanda**: This ancient city is home to the ruins of the Nalanda University, a Buddhist monastery and university that was one of the oldest and most renowned in the world.
5. **Rajgir**: This city is known for its natural beauty and historical sites, such as the Rajgir Hot Springs and the Saptaparni Cave, where the Buddha is said to have spent time in meditation.

Chhattisgarh:

1. **Raipur**: The capital city of Chhattisgarh, Raipur is known for its temples, such as the Budhapara Temple and the Doodhadhari Temple.
2. **Bhilai**: This city is known for its steel plant and the Durg-Bhilai Nagar district, which is home to several temples and historical sites.
3. **Chitrakote Falls:** Located in the Bastar district, the Chitrakote Falls is a popular tourist destination known for its natural beauty.
4. **Sirpur**: This town is known for its ancient Buddhist and Hindu temples, such as the Laxman Temple and the Sirpur Buddhist Monastery.
5. **Amarkantak**: Located in the Maikal Hills, Amarkantak is a popular hill station known for its natural beauty and the Amarkantak Temple.

Goa:

1. **Panaji**: The capital city of Goa, Panaji is known for its churches, such as the Church of Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception and the Se Cathedral.
2. **Calangute**: This town is known for its beautiful beaches, such as the Calangute Beach and the Baga Beach.
3. **Old Goa**: Located in the central part of Goa, Old Goa is known for its historical landmarks, such as the Basilica of Bom Jesus and the Se Cathedral.
4. **Anjuna**: This town is known for its Anjuna Beach and the Wednesday Flea Market, which is a popular tourist attraction.
5. **Candolim**: Located in the north of Goa, Candolim is known for its beautiful beaches, such as the Candolim Beach and the Sinquerim Beach.

Gujarat:

1. **Ahmedabad**: The largest city in Gujarat, Ahmedabad is known for its historical landmarks, such as the Sabarmati Ashram and the Jama Masjid Mosque.
2. **Gir National Park**: Located in the Saurashtra region, the Gir National Park is known for its Asiatic lions and is a popular destination for wildlife viewing.
3. **Dwarka**: This city is a major Hindu pilgrimage site and is known for the Dwarkadhish Temple, which is dedicated to Lord Krishna.
4. **Rann of Kutch**: Located in the western part of Gujarat, the Rann of Kutch is a large salt desert and is known for its unique landscape and the Rann Utsav, a cultural festival held every year.
5. **Vadodara**: Located in the western part of Gujarat, Vadodara is known for its cultural landmarks, such as the EME Temple and the Surya Mandir Temple.

Haryana:

1. **Gurugram** (formerly known as Gurgaon): Located in the National Capital Region of India, Gurugram is known for its shopping malls and modern landmarks, such as the Kingdom of Dreams and the Leisure Valley Park.
2. **Faridabad**: Located in the National Capital Region of India, Faridabad is known for its historical landmarks, such as the Surajkund Lake and the Badkhal Lake.
3. **Panipat**: This city is known for its historical landmarks, such as the Panipat War Memorial and the Panipat Museum.
4. **Hisar**: Located in the western part of Haryana, Hisar is known for its historical sites, such as the Firoz Shah Palace and the Blue Bird Lake.
5. **Kurukshetra**: This city is known for its historical and cultural significance, as it is mentioned in the Hindu epic the Mahabharata. It is also home to the Brahma Sarovar, a sacred tank.

Himachal Pradesh:

1. **Shimla**: The capital city of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla is a popular hill station known for its colonial-style architecture and natural beauty.
2. **Manali**: Located in the Kullu Valley, Manali is a popular hill station known for its adventure sports and natural beauty.
3. **Dharamshala**: Located in the Kangra Valley, Dharamshala is known for its natural beauty and as the home of the Dalai Lama.
4. **Kinnaur**: Located in the Kinnaur district, this region is known for its apples and Kinnauri shawls.
5. **Kufri**: Located near Shimla, Kufri is a popular hill station known for its natural beauty and the Kufri Fun World, an amusement park.

Jharkhand:

1. **Srinagar**: The largest city in Jammu and Kashmir, Srinagar is known for its houseboats and Mughal gardens, such as the Shalimar Bagh and the Chashme Shahi.
2. **Gulmarg**: Located in the Pir Panjal Range, Gulmarg is a popular hill station known for its ski slopes and natural beauty.
3. **Pahalgam**: Located in the Anantnag district, Pahalgam is a popular hill station known for its natural beauty and the Lidder River.
4. **Leh**: Located in the Ladakh region, Leh is a popular destination for trekking and adventure sports.
5. **Jammu**: The winter capital of Jammu and Kashmir, Jammu is known for its temples, such as the Raghunath Temple and the Bawey Wali Mata Temple.

Jharkhand:

1. **Ranchi**: The capital city of Jharkhand, Ranchi is known for its natural beauty and the Ranchi Lake.
2. **Jamshedpur**: Located in the eastern part of Jharkhand, Jamshedpur is known for its industrial plants and the Dalma Wildlife Sanctuary.
3. **Dhanbad**: Located in the eastern part of Jharkhand, Dhanbad is known for its coal mines and the Jharia Coal Mine Fire, which has been burning for over 100 years.
4. **Deoghar**: Located in the western part of Jharkhand, Deoghar is known for the Baidyanath Temple, a major Hindu pilgrimage site.
5. **Netarhat**: Located in the Palamau district, Netarhat is a popular hill station known for its natural beauty and the Netarhat School of Excellence.

Karnataka:

1. **Bengaluru**: The capital city of Karnataka, Bengaluru is known for its parks, such as the Lalbagh Botanical Garden and Cubbon Park, and its nightlife.
2. **Mysore**: Located in the southern part of Karnataka, Mysore is known for its palaces, such as the Mysore Palace and the Jaganmohan Palace, and its silk sarees.
3. **Coorg**: Located in the western part of Karnataka, Coorg is a popular hill station known for its coffee plantations and natural beauty.
4. **Hampi**: Located in the eastern part of Karnataka, Hampi is a UNESCO World Heritage site and is known for its historical landmarks, such as the Vittala Temple and the Hampi Bazaar.
5. **Udupi**: Located in the coastal region of Karnataka, Udupi is known for its temples, such as the Manjunatha Temple and the Anantheshwara Temple, and its seafood.

Kerala:

1. **Thiruvananthapuram**: The capital city of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram is known for its beaches, such as the Kovalam Beach and the Shankumugham Beach, and its historical landmarks, such as the Padmanabhaswamy Temple and the Napier Museum.
2. **Kochi**: Located in the central part of Kerala, Kochi is known for its historical landmarks, such as the Fort Kochi and the Mattancherry Palace, and its cultural festivals, such as the Kochi-Muziris Biennale.
3. **Munnar**: Located in the western part of Kerala, Munnar is a popular hill station known for its tea plantations and natural beauty.
4. **Alappuzha**: Located in the coastal region of Kerala, Alappuzha is known for its houseboats and the Alappuzha Beach.
5. **Wayanad**: Located in the northern part of Kerala, Wayanad is a popular hill station known for its natural beauty and the Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary.

Madhya Pradesh:

1. **Bhopal**: The capital city of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal is known for its historical landmarks, such as the Taj-ul-Masajid Mosque and the Bhojpur Temple, and its natural beauty, such as the Upper Lake and the Lower Lake.
2. **Indore**: Located in the western part of Madhya Pradesh, Indore is known for its food and shopping, as well as the Indore Museum and the Rajwada Palace.
3. **Gwalior**: Located in the northern part of Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior is known for its historical landmarks, such as the Gwalior Fort and the Jai Vilas Palace, and its cultural festivals, such as the Gwalior Trade Fair.
4. **Pachmarhi**: Located in the central part of Madhya Pradesh, Pachmarhi is a popular hill station known for its natural beauty and the Pachmarhi Biosphere Reserve.
5. **Orchha**: Located in the northern part of Madhya Pradesh, Orchha is known for its historical landmarks, such as the Orchha Fort and the Jahangir Mahal, and its cultural festivals, such as the Orchha Festival.

Maharashtra:

1. **Mumbai**: The capital city of Maharashtra, Mumbai is known for its landmarks, such as the Gateway of India and the Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus, and its Bollywood film industry.
2. **Pune**: Located in the western part of Maharashtra, Pune is known for its historical landmarks, such as the Aga Khan Palace and the Shaniwar Wada, and its cultural festivals, such as the Pune Festival.
3. **Aurangabad**: Located in the western part of Maharashtra, Aurangabad is known for its historical landmarks, such as the Ajanta Caves and the Ellora Caves, which are UNESCO World Heritage sites.
4. **Nashik**: Located in the western part of Maharashtra, Nashik is known for its vineyards and the Nashik Wine Festival, which is held every year.
5. **Lonavala**: Located in the western part of Maharashtra, Lonavala is a popular hill station known for its natural beauty and the Lonavala Chikki, a local sweet.

Manipur:

1. **Imphal**: The capital city of Manipur, Imphal is known for its historical landmarks, such as the Govindajee Temple and the Kangla Fort, and its cultural festivals, such as the Manipur Sangai Festival.
2. **Loktak Lake**: Located in the central part of Manipur, the Loktak Lake is the largest freshwater lake in the northeastern region of India and is known for its phumdis, or floating islands.
3. **Ukhrul**: Located in the eastern part of Manipur, Ukhrul is known for its natural beauty and the Shirui Kashong, a flower that is found only in this region.
4. **Churachandpur**: Located in the southern part of Manipur, Churachandpur is known for its cultural festivals, such as the Cheiraoba Festival, and its handicrafts.
5. **Thoubal**: Located in the central part of Manipur, Thoubal is known for its natural beauty and the Thoubal Dam.

Meghalaya:

1. **Shillong**: The capital city of Meghalaya, Shillong is known for its natural beauty and the Shillong Peak, which offers panoramic views of the city.
2. **Cherrapunji**: Located in the eastern part of Meghalaya, Cherrapunji is known for its natural beauty and as the wettest place on Earth, receiving an average of 11,777 millimeters of rainfall per year.
3. **Mawlynnong**: Located in the East Khasi Hills district, Mawlynnong is known for its cleanliness and natural beauty, and was named the cleanest village in Asia in 2003.
4. **Nongpoh**: Located in the Ri Bhoi district, Nongpoh is known for its natural beauty and the Nongpoh Tea Estate.
5. **Jaintia Hills**: Located in the eastern part of Meghalaya, the Jaintia Hills are known for their natural beauty and the Jaintia Hills District Museum, which displays the cultural history of the region.

Mizoram:

1. **Aizawl**: The capital city of Mizoram, Aizawl is known for its natural beauty and the Durtlang Hills, which offer panoramic views of the city.
2. **Lunglei**: Located in the southern part of Mizoram, Lunglei is known for its natural beauty and the Lunglei Theological College and Seminary.
3. **Saitual**: Located in the western part of Mizoram, Saitual is known for its natural beauty and the Saitual Dam.
4. **Champhai**: Located in the eastern part of Mizoram, Champhai is known for its natural beauty and the Champhai District Museum, which displays the cultural history of the region.
5. **Lawngtlai**: Located in the southern part of Mizoram, Lawngtlai is known for its natural beauty and the Lawngtlai District Museum, which displays the cultural history of the region.

Nagaland:

1. **Kohima**: The capital city of Nagaland, Kohima is known for its natural beauty and the Kohima War Cemetery, which honors the soldiers who died in World War II.
2. **Dimapur**: Located in the southern part of Nagaland, Dimapur is known for its historical landmarks, such as the Kachari Ruins and the Dimapur Rangapahar Reserve Forest, and its cultural festivals, such as the Hornbill Festival.
3. **Mokokchung**: Located in the northern part of Nagaland, Mokokchung is known for its natural beauty and the Mokokchung District Museum, which displays the cultural history of the region.
4. **Mon**: Located in the eastern part of Nagaland, Mon is known for its natural beauty and the Longwa Village, which straddles the border between India and Myanmar.
5. **Phek**: Located in the southern part of Nagaland, Phek is known for its natural beauty and the Phek District Museum, which displays the cultural history of the region.

Odisha:

1. **Bhubaneswar**: The capital city of Orissa, Bhubaneswar is known for its temples, such as the Lingaraj Temple and the Rajarani Temple, and its natural beauty, such as the Dhauli Peace Pagoda.
2. **Puri**: Located in the coastal region of Orissa, Puri is known for its temple, the Jagannath Temple, and its beach, the Puri Beach.
3. **Konark**: Located in the coastal region of Orissa, Konark is known for the Konark Sun Temple, a UNESCO World Heritage site.
4. **Chilika Lake**: Located in the coastal region of Orissa, Chilika Lake is the largest brackish water lagoon in India and is known for its bird sanctuary and the Irrawaddy dolphins.
5. **Raghurajpur**: Located in the Puri district, Raghurajpur is a Heritage Village known for its traditional crafts and the Raghurajpur Heritage Museum.

Punjab:

1. **Amritsar**: The largest city in Punjab, Amritsar is known for its historical landmarks, such as the Golden Temple and the Jallianwala Bagh, and its cultural festivals, such as the Baisakhi Festival.
2. **Ludhiana**: Located in the central part of Punjab, Ludhiana is known for its industrial plants and the Gurudwara Dukh Niwaran Sahib.
3. **Patiala**: Located in the eastern part of Punjab, Patiala is known for its historical landmarks, such as the Qila Mubarak and the Baradari Gardens, and its cultural festivals, such as the Patiala Heritage Festival.
4. **Jalandhar**: Located in the central part of Punjab, Jalandhar is known for its historical landmarks, such as the Jalandhar Fort and the Wonderland Theme Park, and its cultural festivals, such as the Lohri Festival.
5. **Anandpur Sahib**: Located in the eastern part of Punjab, Anandpur Sahib is known for its historical landmarks, such as the Anandpur Sahib Fort and the Gurudwara Takht Keshgarh Sahib, and its cultural festivals, such as the Hola Mohalla Festival.

Rajasthan:

1. **Jaipur**: The capital city of Rajasthan, Jaipur is known for its historical landmarks, such as the Hawa Mahal and the City Palace, and its cultural festivals, such as the Jaipur Literature Festival.
2. **Udaipur**: Located in the southern part of Rajasthan, Udaipur is known for its historical landmarks, such as the City Palace and the Jag Mandir, and its natural beauty, such as the Lake Pichola.
3. **Jodhpur**: Located in the western part of Rajasthan, Jodhpur is known for its historical landmarks, such as the Mehrangarh Fort and the Jaswant Thada, and its cultural festivals, such as the Marwar Festival.
4. **Jaisalmer**: Located in the western part of Rajasthan, Jaisalmer is known for its historical landmarks, such as the Jaisalmer Fort and the Salim Singh ki Haveli, and its cultural festivals, such as the Desert Festival.
5. **Bikaner**: Located in the northern part of Rajasthan, Bikaner is known for its historical landmarks, such as the Junagarh Fort and the Laxmi Niwas Palace, and its cultural festivals, such as the Karni Mata Fair.

Sikkim:

1. **Gangtok**: The capital city of Sikkim, Gangtok is known for its natural beauty and the Rumtek Monastery.
2. **Pelling**: Located in the western part of Sikkim, Pelling is known for its natural beauty and the Pemayangtse Monastery.
3. **Lachung**: Located in the northern part of Sikkim, Lachung is known for its natural beauty and the Lachung Monastery.
4. **Tsomgo Lake**: Located in the eastern part of Sikkim, Tsomgo Lake is a glacial lake known for its natural beauty and the Tsomgo Lake Temple.
5. **Yumthang Valley**: Located in the northern part of Sikkim, the Yumthang Valley is known for its natural beauty and the Yumthang Hot Springs.

Tamil Nadu:

1. **Chennai**: The capital city of Tamil Nadu, Chennai is known for its cultural and historical landmarks, such as Fort St. George and the Marina Beach.
2. **Mahabalipuram**: This coastal town is famous for its ancient rock-cut temples and sculptures.
3. **Coimbatore**: Located in the western part of Tamil Nadu, Coimbatore is known for its temples, waterfalls, and wildlife sanctuaries.
4. **Kanyakumari**: This coastal town is located at the southernmost tip of India and is known for its beautiful beaches and the Vivekananda Rock Memorial.
5. **Ooty**: Located in the Nilgiri Hills, Ooty is a popular hill station known for its tea plantations and the Ooty Lake.

Telangana:

1. **Hyderabad**: The capital city of Telangana, Hyderabad is known for its historical landmarks, such as the Charminar and the Golconda Fort, and its cultural festivals, such as the Hyderabad Literary Festival.
2. **Warangal**: Located in the northern part of Telangana, Warangal is known for its historical landmarks, such as the Warangal Fort and the Thousand Pillar Temple, and its cultural festivals, such as the Warangal Dance Festival.
3. **Karimnagar**: Located in the northern part of Telangana, Karimnagar is known for its historical landmarks, such as the Elgandal Fort and the Ramagiri Temple, and its cultural festivals, such as the Karimnagar Bathukamma Festival.
4. **Medak**: Located in the central part of Telangana, Medak is known for its historical landmarks, such as the Medak Cathedral and the Medak Fort, and its natural beauty, such as the Koil Konda Fort.
5. **Nizamabad**: Located in the northern part of Telangana, Nizamabad is known for its historical landmarks, such as the Nizamabad Fort and the Pochampad Dam, and its cultural festivals, such as the Nizamabad Narasimha Jayanti Festival.

Tripura:

1. **Agartala**: The capital city of Tripura, Agartala is known for its historical landmarks, such as the Ujjayanta Palace and the Jagannath Temple, and its cultural festivals, such as the Kharchi Festival.
2. **Unakoti**: Located in the northern part of Tripura, Unakoti is known for its ancient rock carvings and the Unakoti Temple.
3. **Tripureswari Temple**: Located in the southern part of Tripura, the Tripureswari Temple is a Hindu temple dedicated to the goddess Tripureswari.
4. **Pilak**: Located in the western part of Tripura, Pilak is known for its ancient rock carvings and the Pilak Temple.
5. **Neermahal**: Located in the central part of Tripura, Neermahal is a palace built in the middle of a lake and is known for its natural beauty.

Uttarakhand:

1. **Dehradun**: The capital city of Uttarakhand, Dehradun is known for its natural beauty and the Malsi Deer Park.
2. **Rishikesh**: Located in the northern part of Uttarakhand, Rishikesh is known for its spiritual atmosphere and the Laxman Jhula suspension bridge.
3. **Nainital**: Located in the northern part of Uttarakhand, Nainital is a popular hill station known for its natural beauty and the Nainital Lake.
4. **Mussoorie**: Located in the northern part of Uttarakhand, Mussoorie is a popular hill station known for its natural beauty and the Kempty Falls.
5. **Haridwar**: Located in the northern part of Uttarakhand, Haridwar is a spiritual city known for its ghats and the Har Ki Pauri ghat.

Uttar Pradesh:

1. **Agra**: Located in the northern part of Uttar Pradesh, Agra is known for its historical landmarks, such as the Taj Mahal and the Agra Fort, and its cultural festivals, such as the Taj Mahotsav.
2. **Varanasi**: Located in the eastern part of Uttar Pradesh, Varanasi is a spiritual city known for its ghats and the Kashi Vishwanath Temple.
3. **Allahabad**: Located in the northern part of Uttar Pradesh, Allahabad is known for its historical landmarks, such as the Allahabad Fort and the Anand Bhavan, and its cultural festivals, such as the Magh Mela.
4. **Lucknow**: The capital city of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow is known for its historical landmarks, such as the Bara Imambara and the Chota Imambara, and its cultural festivals, such as the Lucknow Mahotsav.
5. **Mathura**: Located in the northern part of Uttar Pradesh, Mathura is a spiritual city known for its temples and the Mathura Museum.

West Bengal:

1. **Kolkata**: The capital city of West Bengal, Kolkata is known for its historical landmarks, such as the Victoria Memorial and the Howrah Bridge, and its cultural festivals, such as the Durga Puja.
2. **Darjeeling**: Located in the northern part of West Bengal, Darjeeling is a popular hill station known for its natural beauty and the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.
3. **Siliguri**: Located in the northern part of West Bengal, Siliguri is known for its natural beauty and the ISKCON Temple.
4. **Mandarmani**: Located in the southern part of West Bengal, Mandarmani is a beach town known for its natural beauty and the Mandarmani Beach.
5. **Bishnupur**: Located in the southern part of West Bengal, Bishnupur is known for its historical landmarks, such as the Bishnupur Temple and the Jor Bangla Temple, and its cultural festivals, such as the Bishnupur Mela.