

Jharkhand Tourism

Jharkhand is a paradise for those who love nature and history or want to discover the country's tribal heritage. Explore its national parks, witness vibrant tribal festivals, and visit historical sites that reveal the deep-rooted culture of the state.

Jharkhand, located in [eastern India](#), is known for its rich tribal culture, pristine natural beauty, and industrial growth. Often referred to as the "Land of Forests," Jharkhand offers a unique blend of heritage, wilderness, and adventure. It is a treasure trove for nature enthusiasts, history buffs, and those seeking a deeper understanding of India's tribal heritage. Exploring Jharkhand allows you to witness lush forests, serene waterfalls, vibrant tribal festivals, and historical sites that reveal the state's deep-rooted culture. Jharkhand is home to several national parks and wildlife sanctuaries, including Betla National Park and Hazaribagh Wildlife Sanctuary, where you can spot tigers, leopards, and various bird species. Dassam Falls, Hundru Falls, and Jonha Falls are the picturesque waterfalls that adorn Jharkhand's landscape. The state's lush greenery and diverse flora and fauna make it a paradise for eco-tourism.

Jharkhand Historical Significance

Jharkhand also has historical importance, with several sites that provide a window into its past. The ancient Shikarji Jain temple complex is one of the most important pilgrimage sites for Jains. The Jagannath Temple in Ranchi is a prominent Hindu temple with intricate architecture

ABOUT

The State of Jharkhand is endowed with immense bio-diversity, moderate climate, rich cultural and historical heritage, religious places of worship and ethnic aspects to make the State the ultimate destination for tourists. The State Government has a firm belief that development of tourism sector would not only generate immense employment opportunities – directly or indirectly – but also would contribute in accelerated economic development. This would not only ensure showcasing of rich traditional and cultural heritage of the State but also would have cascading effect in development of other sectors. Rightfully, the State Government has accorded TOURISM THE STATUS OF INDUSTRY in Jharkhand. It is felt that to ensure rapid development in tourism sector, there is a need to develop tourist circuits and destinations providing various amenities, both way-side and at different destination points, supporting the tourists by providing conveyance, lodging and other pre-requisites, etc. Involvement of private sector, villagers and other stake holders as partners in promotion and development of tourism industry of the State is an important and critical aspect, which would go a long way in maintenance, upkeep and sustenance of the assets and facilities created in this regard for a long time. Making the people of the State, Nation and the World aware of the rich endowments of nature, its cultural heritage, spiritual places and other traditions are essential impediments for boosting tourism industry in the State. An outlay of Rs. 160 crores has been provided for continuing and new schemes in 2007-08. All proposed schemes are to be completed in the stipulated time.

Tourism in Jharkhand refers to tourism in the [Indian state](#) of [Jharkhand](#). Jharkhand is known for its waterfalls, hills and holy places.^{[1][2]} In 2014, 3,360,000 domestic and 154,731 foreign tourists visited Jharkhand.^[3]

Pilgrim places

[Parasnath](#), [Baidyanath Dham](#), [Rajrappa](#), [Jagannath Temple](#) and [Dewri Temple](#) are major religious places.^{[4][5]} The Bhadrakali temple in [Itkhor](#) built in 9th century A.D. The Buddhist stupas of Itkhor goes back to 200 BC. It is holy place for Hindus, Buddhists and Jains.^{[6][7]}

The [Kapilnath Temple](#) built by King [Ram Shah](#) in 1643 is another pilgrim place in Jharkhand.^[8] The [Rankini Temple](#) of [Jadugora](#), built in 1947–50, is famous in [Jharkhand](#) as well as in [Odisha](#), [Bengal](#) and [Bihar](#).^[9]

Pyramid shaped *Shikhara* of the temple, [Baidyanath Temple](#) Jal Mandir at [Shikharji](#), [Parasnath Chhinnamasta Temple](#) of [Rajrappa Jagannath Temple](#) of [Ranchi Dewri Temple](#) [Rankini Temple](#) of [Jadugora](#)

Hill Station

[Netarhat](#) is a hill station in the state.^{[10][11][12]} [Parasnath](#) is the highest mountain peak in the state of Jharkhand, and is intervisible with Mount Everest over 450 km to the north^[13]

Sunset in [Netarhat](#) View of Shikharji from [Parasnath](#)

Waterfalls of Jharkhand

For a more comprehensive list, see [List of waterfalls in Jharkhand](#).

There are several waterfalls in Jharkhand. They are as follows:

- [Dassam Falls](#), [Ranchi district](#)
- [Hirni Falls](#), [West Singhbhum](#)
- [Hundru Falls](#), [Ranchi district](#)
- [Jonha Falls](#), [Ranchi district](#)
- [Lodh Falls](#), [Latehar district](#)
- [Lower Ghaghri Falls](#), [Latehar district](#)
- [Panchghagh Falls](#), [Khunti district](#)
- [Rajrappa](#), [Ramgarh district](#)
- [Sadni Falls](#), [Gumla district](#)
- [Sita Falls](#), [Ramgarh district](#)
- [Usri Falls](#), [Giridih district](#)

[Jonha Falls](#)[Dassam Falls](#)[Sita Falls](#)

Dams

There are several dams in state. They are as follows:

- [Getalsud Dam](#)
- [Kanke Dam](#)
- [Khandoli Dam](#)

- [Konar Dam](#)
- [Massanjore Dam](#)
- [Maithon Dam](#)
- [Panchet Dam](#)
- [Patratu Dam](#)
- [Tenughat Dam](#)
- [Chandil Dam](#)

[Kanke Dam](#) Sunrise view at [Massanjore Dam](#) Sunset at [Maithon Dam](#) [Patratu dam](#)

Lakes

There are several reservoirs or lakes in state. They are as follows:

- [Dimna Lake](#)
- [Hazaribagh Jheel](#)^[14]
- [Raja Talab](#)

[Dimna Lake](#) at [Boram](#), [Jamshedpur](#) [Raja Talab](#) at [Jharria](#)

Wildlife and national parks

Jharkhand is known as land of forest. There are several Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks including [Betla National Park](#), [Hazaribag Wildlife Sanctuary](#), [Dalma Wildlife Sanctuary](#), [Koderma Wildlife Sanctuary](#), [Palkot Wildlife Sanctuary](#) and [Mahuadanr Wolf Sanctuary](#).^{[15][16]}

A female [Indian Elephant](#) at Dalma Wildlife Sanctuary [Crested serpent eagle](#) at Dalma Wildlife Sanctuary Entrance of Dalma Wildlife Sanctuary Entrance of Betla National Park

Culture

The state of Jharkhand has rich and vibrant tradition. It is known for its local festival of [Karam](#), [Sohrai](#), [Phagua](#), [Tusu](#) and [Sarhul](#).^[17] There are several folk dance in State including [Jhumair](#), [Domkach](#), [Chhau](#), [Firkal](#) and Mundari dance, which represent its ancient heritage.^[18]

[Karam festival](#) in [Jharkhand](#) [Sarhul](#) dance in Jharkhand [Chhau](#) dancers in village of Jharkhand [Firkal](#) dancers of Jharkhand

Famous dishes of the state include [Chhilka Roti](#), [Malpua](#), [Pitha](#), [Dhooska](#), Arsa roti, Dudhauri, and [Panipuri](#) (Gupchup).^{[19][20]}

Archaeological sites and heritage

There are several archaeological sites in state which are:

- Cave Paintings, Isko, [Hazaribagh district](#)^[21]
- Megalith Prehistoric Monument, Pakri Barwadih, [Hazaribagh district](#)^[22]
- [Palamu Forts](#), [Palamu district](#)

- [Maluti, Dumka district](#)
- [Navratangarh, Gumla district](#)

Museums

There are several museums in State which have preserved ancient artifacts discovered from state such as Stone tools, terracotta and sculpture.

- [Ranchi Science Centre, Ranchi](#)
- [State Museum Hotwar, Ranchi](#)
- [Tribal Research Institute and Museum, Ranchi](#)
- [Sanskriti Museum & Art Gallery, Hazaribagh](#)

Jharkhand is a state in [Eastern India](#). Home to the Chota Nagpur Plateau, Jharkhand can fairly claim to be one of the most attractive parts of the country. The scenery of the main plateau is most attractive with its undulations, detached abrupt hills and forest tracts. To complete the attraction of Jharkhand, the locals are a lovable and cheerful people.

Regions

[+-](#)

100 km

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Map of Jharkhand



Cities

Here are some of the most notable cities.

- [1 Ranchi](#) — capital of Jharkhand
- [2 Bokaro Steel City](#) — one of the most important industrial cities in Eastern India
- [3 Deoghar](#) —
- [4 Dhanbad](#) — considered as the coal capital of India
- [5 Hazaribag](#) — home to Hazaribagh Lake and [Hazaribagh National Park](#)
- [6 Jamshedpur](#) — famous for its park and cricket stadium, an industrial city
- [7 Madhupur](#) —

- [8 Maithon](#) — a popular picnic spot
- [9 Massanjore](#) — site of the Massanjore Dam

Other destinations

- [1 Betla National Park](#) — one of India's first national parks formed primarily for the protection of tigers
- [2 Hazaribagh National Park](#) — sambhar, nilgai, chital and kakar can be seen at dusk and dawn at water holes
- [3 Panchet Dam](#) ^W — a popular picnic spot
- [4 Parasnath Hills](#) —

Understand

Most of Jharkhand is spread out on the Chota Nagpur Plateau. The name *Nagpur* is probably taken from the *Nagbanshis* who ruled in the area. *Chota* is a corruption of *Chutia*, a small village near Ranchi where the Nagbanshis had a fort. The plateau consists of three steps. The highest is in the west of the province rising to around 3,000-3,500 feet above sea level. The next level spread around Ranchi and Hazaribagh in the central sector is around 2,000 feet. The eastern part is the lowest at around 1,000 feet. A part of the plateau slopes into neighbouring West Bengal.

The indigenous people are Sadan (a local Indo-Aryan ethno-linguistic group) and Adivasis (tribals). The Sadan speak three local languages, Khortha in the North Chotanagpur subdivision, Sadri (Nagpuri) in the south Chotanagpur subdivision and Kurmali (Panch Pargania) in south-east Jharkhand. The Sadan consist of various castes and tribes. The Adivasis (tribals) are divided into three main anthropological divisions, the larger consisting of the Austro-Asiatic ethnolinguistic groups of the Mundas, Santhals, Hos and some smaller tribes; the second group are Dravidian Oraon or Kurukh tribes.

Coal is found in several fields across Jharkhand - Jharia, Bokaro, North Karanpura, South Karanpura, Ramgarh, Giridih, and Santhal Parganas. Large quantities of iron ore are found in Singhbhum. Fire-clay, mica and other minerals are also mined.

Talk

[Hindi](#) is the official language of Jharkhand, and is widely understood throughout the state. English is also understood in urban areas. In addition, [Odia](#) is understood and spoken in the southern fringes, and [Bengali](#) in the eastern fringes. Different tribal languages are also spoken.

Get in

Most of the road links into the state are from the north and the east. The western part is more mountainous and hence road links are less. Now links with the south and the west are also being developed. The Grand Trunk Road (NH 2 Kolkata Delhi) cuts across the northern part of the state. NH 6 connecting Kolkata with western India enters the south-east corner of the state for a short span. Ranchi, Bokaro, Jamshedpur and Dhanbad are well connected through neighbouring State and major cities.

The Howrah-Delhi main and Grand Chord lines cut across the northern part of the state. The Howrah-Mumbai lines goes via Jamshedpur in the southern part of state. The Barkakhana-Sonenagar

and other links on the western side are gaining in importance. Bokaro, [Ranchi](#), [Dhanbad](#), Tatanagar, Gomoh, Madhupur are the main railway station of Jharkhand.

Get around

Roads connect all the important cities and towns in the state. There is paucity of rail links within the state.

See

The state has great natural beauty, most parts being hilly and forested. It also has rich cultural traditions.

Hill stations

- Netarhat
- [Parasnath](#)
- Ranchi Hill
- Trikut hill

Waterfalls

- [Hundru Falls](#)
- [Jonha Falls](#)
- [Dassam Falls](#)

Wildlife sanctuaries

- [Betla National Park](#)
- Hazaribag Wildlife Sanctuary
- Dalma Wildlife Sanctuary

Pilgrim Places

- Baidyanath Temple, [Deoghar](#)
- Shikharji, [Parasnath](#)

Do

Eat

Traditional dishes are not available at the restaurants as they have not been commercialised. However, on a visit to a local village in a remote area one can get a chance to taste such exotic food. All their food except the pickles and festive meals are low in oil and spices.

Some of the "dhabas" along the highways offer fairly good food although the places may look doubtful. If you are keen about local tastes try out *balushais* in the small sweetmeat shops. Those travelling in Jharkhand, particularly in winter, may look out for *tilkut*, a dry sweet savoury.

Drink

Most of the popular Indian brands are available in the cities and towns in bars and specified shop. In local parlance these are called foreign liquor, although manufactured in India. There are some very popular local drinks, mainly hadia and mahua, however their quality can be variable: methanol poisonings are known to occur.

Jharkhand, India

One of the best places to visit for wildlife aficionados and nature lovers, Jharkhand is a state replete with a vast bounty of towering mountains, dense forests and gushing waterfalls. Blessed with a plethora of natural scenic vistas, Jharkhand is the place for you to be if you are on the lookout for a one-on-one rendezvous with unperturbed, untouched nature. There is more to Jharkhand than just its scenic landscapes though, with several museums, temples and wildlife reserves scattered around the state. Formerly a part of Bihar, Jharkhand was carved out as a separate state almost two decades ago, thus creating the base for a glorious history, diverse culture and tribal simplicity that the state can now call its very own.

Jharkhand is 'the land of forests' as its name suggests and the state is famous for its rich variety of flora and fauna. The scenic beauty of forests, hills and plateaus from the Lodh Falls leaves an enchanting impression on tourists while the lush green forests that surround the state keep it green and clean. Nature is considered as a vital and essential part of the life of tribal people who dominate the state, and this is one of the reasons that you can have a panoramic view of nature and its beauty. Ranchi Hills, Daasam Falls, Sun Temple, Baidyanath Dham are some of the major tourist attractions in Jharkhand.

It is ideal to visit Jharkhand between October to March as the climatic conditions are most suited for sightseeing during these months. One can pack light to Jharkhand as the weather is pleasant even during winters.

More about Best Time to Travel to Jharkhand

Jharkhand in Summer (March - June)

Summers in Jharkhand begin from the end of March and go on until June, the weather during these months is typically scorching and humid. The local temperature varies between 20 to 37 degrees Celsius on an average.

Jharkhand in Monsoon (July - September)

The first showers of monsoon can be experienced in Jharkhand in the month of July. Through the monsoon season, from July to September, the state receives moderate rainfall, making the climatic conditions slightly favourable for tourists.

Jharkhand in Winter (November - February)

November to February is the winter season in Jharkhand. This season is the most popular among tourists. The temperature ranges from 5 to 25 degrees Celsius. It is also known to go as low as 1 degree in the month of January. One must carry heavy woollens if visiting Jharkhand in winters.

