

City == Hyderabad:

URL: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_tourist\\_attractions\\_in\\_Hyderabad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_tourist_attractions_in_Hyderabad)

Category: Historical monuments

- Charminar - a major landmark of Hyderabad with four graceful minarets located in the old city. It was built by Muhammed Quli Qutb Shah as a memorial for plague victims. Charminar, on most occasions, is used to represent the city and the state and is hailed as a unique Deccan monument. It is in the midst of Charkaman which are four archways to roads leading in all four directions from the Charminar monument.[9]
- Mecca Masjid - A symbolic mosque, Mecca Masjid was built 400 years ago during the reign of Sultan Muhammad Qutub Shah, the 6th Qutub Shahi Sultan of Hyderabad. The three-arched facade has been carved from a single piece of granite, which took five years to quarry. More than 8,000 workers were employed to build the mosque. Muhammed Qutub Shah personally laid the foundation stone.

Category: Palaces

- Falaknuma Palace - built by an Italian architect through one of the Paigah nobles, Nawab Viqar al-Umra', complete with Italian marble, Louis XIV-style decor, a Mughal ambience, Italian marble staircases and ornate fountains. It has now been undertaken by Taj group to develop this as a heritage hotel. It had taken 9 years to build the palace, from 1884 to 1893. The library in the Palace is said to be as majestic as the one in the Windsor Castle. One of the main attractions of the palace is the 100 seater table that is 108 feet long
- Chowmahalla Palace - It was the seat of Asaf Jahi dynasty, where the Nizam entertained his official guests and royal visitors. Initiated in 1750 by Nizam Salabat Jung and designed along the lines of the Shah's palace in Isfahan, this actually consists of a group of palaces each used as a Durbar Hall. It has now been aesthetically renovated and is also a venue for conferences.[12]
- Asman Garh Palace - It was designed personally and built by the erstwhile Prime Minister of Hyderabad state Sir Asman Jah in 1885 on a hillock for his leisure. It is based on Gothic architecture and is in the shape of a European medieval castle. The palace presently hosts a museum displaying archaeological relics.
- Taramati Baradari - Taramati Baradari is a palace located near Gandipet lake, that was built under the reign of Abdullah Qutb Shah, the Seventh Sultan of Golkonda as an ode to his favourite courtesan, Taramati. The baradari with 12 doorways were to allow cross ventilation, considered to be the most ingenious technique at the time. Similar structures like Premavati and Bhagmati can be seen from here.
- Purani Haveli - It was the official residence of the Nizam's parents.
- King Kothi Palace - The last Nizam, Mir Osman Ali Khan lived here.
- Bella Vista, Hyderabad - It was a royal palace of the Nizams built in 1910. It is an Indo-European building standing on a 10-acre (40,000 m<sup>2</sup>) verdant area. The building's French architect christened it as Bella Vista, meaning beautiful sight, since it overlooks the Hussain sagar lake. It is located in Saifabad suburb. It was modelled on Henley-on-Thames in England. It now houses the Administrative staff college of India.

Category: Religious places

- Makkah Masjid - a stone-buiue, which lies immediately southwest of Charminar. This Hyderabad mosque is remarkable for its architecture, size and its royal splendour. It is famous for its symmetry and the gateway bricks that are believed to be from Makkah.
- Charminar - It is not well known that this is a mosque (masjid). It used to have a fountain on its roof, like Gulzar Houz, nearby.
- Shahi Masjid: Is one of the oldest mosques built by Asaf Jah I which is a part of a public garden.
- Birla Mandir - a Hindu temple made of white marble located on top of a hill overlooking the city.
- Sanghi Temple - A temple dedicated to Lord Venkateshwara graces a promontory overlooking Sanghi Nagar, near Ramoji Film City.
- Chilkur Balaji Temple - It is located at himayat nagar, west side of the Gandipet. It is a temple of Lord Venketeshwara.
- Jagannath Temple - located near Banjara hills Road no.12 in Hyderabad. It is famous for its annual Rathayatra festival.
- Sri Lakshminarasimha Swamy Temple - Located 60 km from Hyderabad is the Hindu Temple of Narasimha Swamy, an incarnation of Lord Vishnu. The annual brahmotsavam held in March includes Yedurkolu, The Celestial Wedding and Divya Vimana Rathotsavam.[13] The birthday

of Lord Narasimha is celebrated on 28 April. Lord Narasimha is also known as Yadagiri, hence the name.

- Wargal Saraswati Temple - Located 52 km from Hyderabad is a temple of Goddess Saraswati, the deity of education in Hinduism.
- Spanish Mosque
- Dargah Yousufain
- Pahadi Shareef
- Khairtabad Mosque
- Toli Masjid

Category: Museums and planetarium

- The Statue of B. R. Ambedkar, Hyderabad - In 2023, The giant 125-foot-tall statue of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar has been installed on 11.4 acres, adjoining the banks of historic Hussain Sagar lake and the new Telangana state secretariat.[14][15] The statue of Dr B R Ambedkar stands tall in his signature pose atop the country's parliament house, which takes the overall height to 175 feet. It is the fourth tallest statue in India. The circular edifice resembling the parliament of India, also house a museum, library and an audio-visual hall across a 20,000 sq ft area to commemorate the life and times of Ambedkar. On 14 April 2023, Telangana Chief Minister K. Chandrashekar Rao unveiled a 125-foot tall bronze statue of Dr B. R. Ambedkar at the Hussain Sagar lake on his 132nd birth anniversary.[16]

Category: Lakes of Hyderabad

- Hussain Sagar - It is a man-made lake famous for the 19-metre tall statue of Buddha in the middle of the lake. Located on its banks is Tank Bund which consists of gardens and statues of famous personalities. Boating and water sports are a regular feature at the lake.
- Osman Sagar, Gandipet Lake - Osman Sagar was created by a dam constructed in 1920 on the Musi River to provide a drinking water source for Hyderabad, and also for saving the city from floods; the city had witnessed a flood in 1908. It was constructed during the reign of the last Nizam of Hyderabad, Osman Ali Khan, hence the name. Its parks, resorts, amusement park are a major attraction. Today, the lake is used for public recreation only.
- Durgam Cheruvu - also called The Secret Lake, it is a peaceful boulevard near the bustling Madhapur.
- Himayat Sagar - It is the twin lake to Osman Sagar, Gandipet Lake.
- Shamirpet Lake - is situated 24 km north of Secunderabad. It attracts bird watchers and weekend picnickers. There is also a deer park belonging to the state government near the lake.
- Rukn ud Daula Lake - The lake is named after Sharukh Khan, Nawab Rukn ud-Daula, the 10th Prime Minister (1765-1775) of The Nizam, Mir Akbar Ali Khan Sikander Jah, Asaf Jah III of Hyderabad Deccan.[20]
- Khajaguda Talab - linear-shaped lake situated near to Engineering Staff College of India and CARE Hospitals.

Category: Parks and gardens

- NTR Gardens - This leisure spot is located beside the IMAX theatre. Situated on 36 acres (150,000 m2) adjoining the Hussain Sagar, these gardens provide entertainment and recreation. There are tree-top restaurants and architecture.[21][22][23][24][25][26][27][28]
- Indira Park - Indira Park is situated in the Lower Tank bund of Hyderabad city. This newly built park is spread over 76 acres (310,000 m2) of lush green area and it lies alongside the Hussain Sagar.
- Kotla Vijayabhaskara Reddy Botanical Gardens - These gardens located at Kondapur are spread across a sprawling area of 274 acres (1.11 km2), housing different varieties of herbs, plants, trees etc. with water bodies, meadows and rich grasslands. Night Safari Park is adjacent to the gardens.
- Lumbini Park - is a small public, urban park of 7.5 acres (0.030 km2; 0.0117 sq mi) adjacent to Hussain Sagar lake in the busy Necklace Road area. It is being maintained by Buddha Purnima Project Authority since 2000.[29] The main attractions of this park are the boat rides across the lake to give a closer glimpse of the Buddha statue of Hussain Sagar lake and the 1500 seater Laserium, the first of its kind in the state. A major terrorist act took place here on 25 August 2007 in which 44 people were killed.[30][31]
- Lotus Pond - is a garden built around a pond situated in Jubilee Hills, said to have been designed by an Italian designer. This garden is currently maintained by the Municipal Corporation. It is also home to a few rare species of birds.

- Mahavir Harina Vanasthali National Park - Located near Vanasthalipuram, previously it was a hunting (shikari) spot for Nizams; it is now a picnic spot. Nischalvan Eco-tourism project is located here.
- Public Gardens

Category: Shopping Malls and modern places

- Inorbit Mall - Inorbit Cyberabad (Hyderabad) has a gross leasable area of 800,000 square feet. It was launched in 2009 and is also the biggest of all the Inorbit malls. It is located at Mindspace, Madhapur in Hitech City, Hyderabad.
- HITEC City - The Hyderabad Information Technology and Engineering Consultancy City, abbreviated as HITEC City, is an Indian information technology, engineering, health informatics, and bioinformatics, financial business district located in Hyderabad, Telangana, India.

Category: Others

- Ramoji Film City (RFC) - It is the world's largest integrated film studio cum theme park, covering 1666 acres. It is also one of Asia's most popular tourism and recreation centres. Recently, it made its way into the Guinness Book of World Records for being the largest film studio in the world. Opened in 1996, it is about a 20-minute drive from Hyderabad on Vijayawada Highway.
- Ravindra Bharati - The stage for all performing arts, especially for those enhancing the state and Indian cultures. Shows are held almost every evening throughout the year which include musical and dance performances, drama, award ceremonies and special government events.
- Necklace road - This boulevard lies on the other side of the lake, linking the IMAX theatre and Sanjeevaiah park. This has become the-place-to-be for the Hyderabadis in the evenings. This strip has lush lawns and long rows of flower beds. The latest addition to this strip is the Jalavihar, a mini water world designed to soothe the senses. PV Ghat is also situated here, in memory of the late Shri PV Narasimha Rao.
- Wonderla Amusement Park - It was launched on January 20, 2018 by Managing Director Arun K Chittilappilly and Chief Executive Officer DS Sachdeva.[33] Its most notable ride is Recoil, a reverse looping roller coaster.
- Snow World - It is an amusement park located in Hyderabad, Telangana, India located beside Indira Park and along the Hussain Sagar lake.
- Laad Bazaar - Also called Chudi Bazaar, this is on the west of Charminar, and is known for its bangles, jewellery and pearls.
- Hyderabad Pearls - Hyderabad has always been referred to as the "city of pearls" even though it is far away from the sea. Some of the famous pearl shops in Hyderabad are in Charminar, Begumpet and M G Road.
- Shilparamam- located opposite Cyber Towers, HITEC city, it is an arts and crafts village conceived for the preservation of traditional crafts such as sculpting from stone, weaving in cotton, silk and gold thread, Dhaka muslin, Kondapalli toys, Bankura horses, gudda-guddis of Punjab, temple arts and other Indian arts and crafts. Close to this is the Shilpakala vedika, a conference hall built with ethnic decor as well as with all state-of-the-art facilities. Mini Shilparamam, a smaller version of Hitec City's Shilparamam which is very near to Nagol metro Station is inaugurated in Uppal on 22 June 2019
- Keesara - located east of Hyderabad. One can see the ruins of Chalukyan Era on the hill and in the museum located here. It is presently famous for its Shiva temple.
- Rachakonda - Located 30 km from Hyderabad, it was once the capital city of Velama kings who ruled during and after kakatiyas up to the rise of Qutubshahis. An old ruined fort is worth visiting for historical interest and for trekking. It is about 40 km from Golkonda fort.
- Treasure Island
- Sudha Cars Museum

Category: Tourism of Telangana

- Heritage structures in Hyderabad

Category: Outline of tourism in India

- List of World Heritage Sites in India
- List of national parks of India
- List of lakes of India
- List of waterfalls in India
- List of State Protected Monuments in India
- List of beaches in India

- Incredible India
- List of Geographical Indications in India
- Medical tourism in India
- List of botanical gardens in India
- List of hill stations in India
- List of gates in India
- List of zoos in India
- List of protected areas of India
- List of aquaria in India
- List of forts in India
- List of forests in India
- Buddhist pilgrimage sites in India
- Hindu pilgrimage sites in India
- List of rock-cut temples in India
- Wildlife sanctuaries of India
- List of rivers of India
- List of mountains in India
- List of ecoregions in India
- Coral reefs in India
- List of stadiums in India

Category: References

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Category: External links

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Category: Attractions

- Lal Bagh is a botanical garden, commissioned by the Hyder Ali in 1760. The 240-acre (0.97 km2) park is home to over 1000 species of flora and a Glass House. The park is known for its annual flower show. The garden surrounds one of the towers erected by the founder of Bangalore, Kempe Gowda I. The Lal Bagh Rock, dates back to 3000 million years, is another attraction.
- Cubbon Park is located in the heart of the city and spreads over 300 acres (1.2 km2). The park was created in 1884, by Major General Richard Sankey. The park is home to numerous trees and plants that span over 68 general and 96 species. The park is also known for its kids train.
- Jayaprakash Narayan Biodiversity Park (JP park) is on an 85-acre (340,000 m2) site at Mathikere in the north-west area of Bangalore. The park has four lakes, lawns spread over 25 acres (100,000 m2), over 250 varieties of trees and shrubs can be found there all the time.

Category: Parks

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Category: Historical monuments

- Bangalore Fort originally built by Kempegowda in 1537 A.D. It is located next to the Victoria Hospital Gate in the K.R Market area. The original mudfort was replaced by a stone fort in 1761 by Mysuru ruler Hyder Ali.
- Tipu Sultan's Summer Palace was built in 1791, is a two-storied ornate wooden structure with exquisitely carved pillars, arches and balconies. It houses a museum that contains artifacts relating to the Hyder-Tipu regime.
- Bangalore Palace (1862) is located near Mekhri Circle and Cantonment Railway station and is built to look like a smaller replica of the Windsor Castle in England.
- Mayo Hall was designed in memory of the Lord Mayo and is regarded as one of the finest designs of British architecture.
- Kempe Gowda Watch towers were built by Immadi Kempegowda (Kempe Gowda II) in the 16th century to watch over the boundaries of the city. The four watch towers Mehkri Circle tower, Halasuru Rock tower, Lalbagh rock tower and Kempambudhi Hillock tower. These towers feature symbolically in the icon of the Bengaluru's Municipal Corporation BBMP.

#### Category: War memorials

- World War I memorial (Sapper War Memorial): It is located at the intersection of Brigade Road and Residency Road. It was raised in honour the fallen of the Madras Sappers & Miners (Madras Engineer Group).
- Mysore Lancers WW-I memorial: A war memorial[3] was erected at JC Road in memory of the contributions of the Mysore Lancers in World War I. The Mysore lancers were involved in the campaigns of the Suez Canal, Gaza, Meggiado, Sharon, Damascus and Palestine. On September 23, 1918, the Mysore Lancers[4] along with the Jodhpur lancers liberated Haifa in Israel from Ottoman and German control.
- National Military Memorial located near the Jawaharlal Nehru Planetarium was constructed to honour the sacrifices of Indian soldiers over the years.

#### Category: Government buildings

- Vidhana Soudha is the seat of the state legislature of Karnataka. It is an imposing granite building, built in 1956 in the 'Neo-Dravidian' style, incorporates elements of Indo-Saracenic, Rajasthani Jharokha and Dravidian styles. Vidhana Soudha is the brainchild of Kengal Hanumanthaiah and built by chief engineer B.R. Manickam.
- Attara Kacheri, (Karnataka High Court), overlooks Vidhana Sabha. It is a red brick and stone building in the Greco-Roman style of architecture. It houses the High Court for the state of Karnataka.

#### Category: Museums

- Government Museum was established in 1865 has a rare collection of archaeological and geological artifacts including old jewellery, sculpture, coins and inscriptions. The museum is also home to the Halmidi inscription, the earliest Kannada inscription ever found (450 AD).[5]
- Kempegowda Museum is dedicated to Yelahanka chieftain Kempegowda (1513-1569) who is the founder of Bangalore city. The museum is located on the first floor of Mayo Hall. The museum has Kempegowda's statue as well as posters and pictures of forts, temples, reservoirs and inscriptions from his time.
- Visvesvaraya Industrial and Technological Museum was instituted as part of the centenary celebrations of the engineer-statesman Sir M. Visvesvaraya (1861-1962) at Kasturba Road.
- HAL Aerospace Museum showcases the growth of the Indian aviation industry and HAL for six decades. The museum is maintained by HAL (one of Asia's largest Aerospace companies). The museum houses displays of various aircraft and helicopters, Aircraft engine models, Flight simulators, a mock Air Traffic Control Tower and exhibit of Indian aviation history.

#### Category: Galleries

- National Gallery of Modern Art is an art gallery in Bangalore. It was inaugurated in the year 2009. It showcases modern Indian art and houses paintings by Raja Ravi Verma, Jamini Roy, Amrita Sher-Gil, Rabindranath Tagore and a large number of Modern and Contemporary artists. NGMA also organizes art walks.[8]
- Karnataka Chitrakala Parishat, is an art Gallery of high standards. It is the home to traditional Mysore art, as well as European Art, mainly Russian.

#### Category: Nature

- Koravakunda:[9] Koravakunda is a hill station, which is around 250 m high and 65 km from Bangalore. It's a beautiful short trek to enjoy with friends.

- Dodda Alada Mara, a big banyan tree located in Ramohalli (28 km away). This tree covers 3 acres (12,000 m<sup>2</sup>) and is one of the largest of its kind. It is at least 400 years old.
- Bugle Rock (called Kahale Bande (ಕಹಳೆ ಬಂಡೆ)) is a massive rock situated in Basavanagudi which is an abrupt rise above the ground of peninsular gneiss as the main rock formation and with an assessed age of about 3000 million years.
- Lakes in Bangalore include Ulsoor Lake, DRDO Lake, Sankey tank, Hesaraghatta Lake, Yediyur Lake, Nagavara Lake (also called Lumbini Lake), Hebbal Lake, Madiwala Lake, Kempambudi Lake, Varthur Lake, Bellandur Lake among others.
- Thottikallu is a place 25 km from Bangalore off the Kanakapura road which is famous for a falls called Thottikallu falls more popularly known as TK falls.
- Tippagondanahalli Reservoir, also known as T G Halli or Chamarajysagar, is located at the confluence of the Arkavathy River and Kumudavathi River, 35 km west of Bangalore.
- Nandi Hills or Nandidurg is a hill fortress of southern India, in the Chikkaballapur district of Karnataka state. It is located just 3 to 5 km from Chikkaballapur Taluq, 60 km from Bangalore. It is 4851 ft (1478 m) above sea level. Nandidurg hill, known commonly as Nandi Hills, is the source of the Penner, Ponnaiyar and Palar rivers. Nandi Hills gets its name from an ancient Nandi temple situated on this hill. This temple has a thousand year old sculpture of Nandi. An ancient lord Shiva and Parvati temple also adorns this hill.
- Kaivara, cave temples 60 km away near Chikkaballapur.
- Makalidurga - is a great place near Doddaballapura, around 60 km from Bangalore which offers a great opportunity to trek and enjoy the surroundings.
- Savandurga is a hill 60 km west of Bangalore off the Magadi road. The hill is famous for Narasimhaswamy temple and is also believed to be among the largest monolith hills in Asia. The hill rises to 1226 m above mean sea level and forms a part of the Deccan plateau. It consists of peninsular gneiss, granites, basic dykes and laterites. The Arkavathi river passes nearby through the Thippagondanahalli Reservoir and on towards Manchanabele dam (feverpitch basecamp-located in banks of manchanabele dam). It is ideal for trekking. The peak offers a great view of the surrounding landscape.
- Fever Pitch Basecamp near Savanadurga is a camping destination with woodsball, all terrain vehicle rides, kayaking, canoeing, swimming in natural waters, Rappelling, Zipline across terrain and jungle camping in Tents with sleeping bags and campfires.

#### Category: Wildlife

- Bannerghatta National Park is situated 22 km south of Bangalore. This hilly place is the home for one of the richest natural, zoological reserves. The 25,000 acre (101 km<sup>2</sup>) zoological park makes this a major tourist attraction of Bangalore, which is very crowded during weekends and holidays.
- Butterfly Park is spread across 7.5 acres (30,000 m<sup>2</sup>) of land. It comprises a butterfly conservatory, museum and an audio-visual room. The butterfly conservatory has a polycarbonate roof and is a 10,000 sq ft (1,000 m<sup>2</sup>). circular enclosure, inside which the living environment has been carefully designed to support over 20 species of butterflies. The environment has a tropical setting – complete with the humid climate, an artificial waterfall, a narrow walking bridge and host plants and shrubs that attract butterflies.
- Birds at Hebbal lake - The habitat at Hebbal Lake is favoured by many species of water birds including large waterbirds such as the spot-billed pelican, Eurasian spoonbill, shoveller, pintail, garganey, little grebe, coot and the Indian spot-billed duck. The shallow zone supports sandpipers and other waders as well as purple moorhens, purple herons and grey herons.[10] Nearly 350 species of birds have been recorded from the Bangalore region[11] of which around 60 species may be seen with ease. Bangalore has an active bird watching club that meets every Sunday.
- Bangalore Aquarium is the second largest aquarium in India. It is located at the entrance of Cubbon Park in Bangalore, India, and was established in 1983. It has a variety of exotic cultivable as well as ornamental fish on display.

#### Category: Amusement parks

- Lumbini Gardens is an eco friendly public park on the banks of the Nagawara Lake near Hennur. It has a swimming pool, rides and water boating facility.
- Wonderla is an amusement park located near Bidadi, 28 kilometers from Bangalore.
- Innovative Film City is an amusement and theme park with go karting, and stage and studio facilities.
- Iplay is an ice-skating rink at the phoenix market city. It is the only natural ice rink in Karnataka.
- Fun World is an amusement park in Jayamahall road close to Palace Grounds.
- Snow City is an indoor snow centre in Jayamahall road close to Palace Grounds.

- Flight 4 Fantasy is an entertainment flight simulation centre located in The Forum Mall in Koramangala.
- Talk To The Hand at Jayanagar 4th block is a Laser Tag Entertainment center for all age groups.
- Breakout Escape Experience: Located in Koramangala, this place offers a unique experience for thrill and fun seekers. Visitors, as a team, are locked in a room. They have a mystery to solve in less than 60-mins and escape from the room.

#### Category: Places of worship

- Nageshwara Temple, Begur is a ninth century temple built by the Western Ganga dynasty. The temple is also known for its Old Kannada inscription (dated c. 890) that forms the earliest reference to Bangalore by its name.
- Dharmaraya Swamy Temple located in OTC Road, Tigalarapet is famous for the annual Karaga festival that is 800 years old.
- Ranganathaswamy temple a 16th-century temple built by the Vijayanagara empire, located off Avenue Road.
- Halasuru Someshwara Temple a 16th-century temple located in Ulsoor built by the founder of Bangalore, Kempegowda in Dravidian style.
- Gavi Gangadhareshwara Temple is a 16th-century temple known as Dakshina Kashi. The sun's rays fall on the Shivalinga only on the day of Makara Sankranti.
- Bull Temple was built by Kempe Gowda I. It is reminiscent of the 16th-century Dravidian-style architecture. It has a huge granite monolith of Nandi. This landmark is situated at bull temple road, Basavangudi.
- Kote Venkataramana Temple a 17th-century temple located the old fort area next to tippu's palace in Chamrajpet. The temple has beautiful granite sculptures.
- Kadu Malleshwara Temple is a 17th-century temple built by Shahji Bhonsle the father of Shivaji located in the locality of Malleshwaram off Sampige Road. The temple kalyani is said to be the source of the Vrishabhavati River.
- Kote Jalakantheshwara temple the a 400-year-old Shiva temple in Bangalore situated in Kalasipalya.
- ISKCON temple (Rajajinagar), built in an ornate architectural style, the Krishna Temple is a blend of modern technology and spiritual harmony. The temple is a fusion of modern and traditional elements of architecture.[12]
- ISKCON temple (Vaikunta hills) is the Krishna Lila Theme park located at Uttarahalli (accessible from Kanakapura road). It is spread over 8 acres of land atop a hill and is ISKCON's largest temple complex in the world.
- Huge Shiva in old Airport Road is a huge idol of Lord Shiva & Ganesha completely made of plaster of Paris.
- St. Mark's Cathedral, consecrated in 1816, is the oldest church in Bengaluru. It was the garrison church of the Madras Army of the East India Company. The cathedral also has memorial plaques for several British officers and for lives lost in the Moplah revolt.
- St. Andrew's Church, consecrated in 1866, is a Presbyterian church, located in Cubbon road. Built by engineers R. C. Dobbs and Major Sankey, the church has a 25 ft. stained glass above the altar created by Scottish artists Alex Ballantine and Gardiner. The pipe organ of the church is over 126 years old. It has 2 manuals, 14 stops and 700 pipes.
- St. Mary's Basilica, consecrated in 1882, is the only church in Karnataka that has been elevated to the status of a minor basilica.[13][14] It is famous for the festivities held during the St. Mary's Feast in the month of September each year, an event that attracts a number of devotees from in and around Bangalore.
- Memorial Church and Christ Church are the two remaining "Original Anglican" churches in Bangalore City affiliated to the Traditional Anglican Communion in India. They are located at Whitefield (Outer Circle) and Basavanguddi respectively.
- Infant Jesus Church, established in 1979 by Rev. Dr. Lourduswamy, the then Archbishop of Bangalore, the church draws huge crowds on Thursday, the day dedicated to Infant Jesus.
- Masjid-e-Khadria is one of the most beautiful mosques in Bengaluru,[15] located on Millers Road, this mosque hosts the prayers on Eid and also hosts the Haj camp.
- Gurudwara Sri Guru Singh Sabha (Ulsoor) is the oldest and the only major Sikh gurudwara in the heart of Bangalore. It is situated on the bank of Ulsoor lake. Traditional prayers start every morning 3am with the "Prakash" of Guru Granth Sahib followed by customary "Nitnem" (recitation of morning prayers) and kirtan. Sangat holds a special deewan every Sunday followed by Langar. Special programs happen on Guruprabs and other major Sikh festivals.
- Parsee Agiary (the fire temple), built in 1926, serves the 800 strong Parsi community in the city.

- Masjid - E - Bilal located at Bannerghatta road in BTM Layout is one of the largest mosques in the city of Bangalore

Category: Other Spiritual attractions

- Ramakrishna Math, Ulsoor, a Ramakrishna Mission branch located at Ulsoor.
- Poornaprajna Vidyapeetha, a traditional gurukula and centre for excellence in Sanskrit, Indian philosophy and Indology - Poornaprajna Samshodhana Mandiram, is a 50-year-old residential Sanskrit college located near Vidyapeetha circle. Around 500 students are presently pursuing their studies in Indian lore from primary to doctorate level. This college is now affiliated to Karnataka Samskrit University, Bengaluru. The temples of Krishna, Durga (Lakshmi), Hanuman, Madhvacharya, Shiva, Ganapati, Navagraha, Naga and Sarpa, Vadirajatirtha and Raghavendrathirtha also meditation and ceremony halls are the other major attractions for pilgrims and devotees. Many religious discourses, rituals and other traditional cultural activities take place regularly here.
- Art of Living Foundation is on the Kanakapura Road which is very famous for the serene ambiance and the rejuvenating effect of the atmosphere with the people worldwide visiting it to attend yoga meditation classes.

Category: Shopping

- Brigade Road
- Commercial Street
- MG Road was previously known as "South Parade".
- Chickpet
- UB City is famous for India's first luxury shopping mall.
- Phoenix Marketcity (Bangalore) [16] [17]
- Mantri Square [18]

Category: Around Bengaluru

- Antara Gange caves
- Avalabetta - This hill is around 90 km from Bangalore located near the Chikkaballapura district of Karnataka. It is an ideal place for nature lovers, bird watchers and rock climbers.
- Bilikal Rangaswamy Betta near Kanakapura
- Chennarayana Durga - This 17th century fort is around 104 km from Bangalore. Caves, water points and inscriptions on the fort walls are things to look forward to in this place.
- Dodda Alada Mara also called as Big Banyan tree is around 30 km from Bangalore. A single tree covers approximately around 3 acres!
- Manchinbele dam [19] - It is a dam to harvest the catchment areas of rivers Arkavathy and Kumudavathi rivers. This is around 40 km from Bangalore. [20]
- Muthyalamaduvu is a picnic spot near Anekal, 40 km from Bangalore. In the local Kannada language, Muthyalamaduvu means 'pearl valley' (muthu = pearl and maduvu = valley), apparently named for its 92-meter waterfall, whose falling water appears to look like drops of pearl.
- Kanva reservoir is an artificial lake and tourist attraction 69 km from Bangalore and 10 km from Ramanagara.
- Mekedaatu, literally meaning "Goat's Jump", is 110 km away on Kanakapura Road. Nearby is another tourist attraction, Sangama, where two rivers join.\* Devarayanadurga (Kannada: ದೇವರಾಯನ ದುರ್ಗ) is a hill station near Tumkur in the state of Karnataka. It is 65 km from Bangalore. The rocky hills are surrounded by forest and the hilltops are dotted with several temples including the Yoganarasimha and the Bhoganarasimha temples and an altitude of 3,940 feet (1,200 m). It is also famous for Namada Chilume, a natural spring considered sacred and is also considered the origin of the Jayamangali river. Another famous temple in the area is the Mahalakshmi Temple at Goravanahalli.
- Madhugiri - Madhugiri fort was built in the 17th century. The place offers a climb to the top. The steep terrain of this fort is an interesting climb. From the top, it offers a great view of the surrounding landscape.
- Melkote is on the way to Mysore from Bangalore. The place is famous for its Vyramudi Utsava. The main deity here is "Cheluvarayaswamy - The MahaVishnuyam".
- Mysore (Officially Mysuru) (Kannada: ಮೈಸೂರು) is the second largest city in the state of Karnataka. It is the headquarters of the Mysore district and the Mysore division and lies about 140 km (87 mi) southwest of Bangalore. A short distance from Mysore city is the Krishnarajasagar Dam and the adjoining Brindavan Gardens where a musical fountain show is



held in the evening. One of the most visited monuments in India, the Ambavilas Palace (also known as Mysore Palace) is the center of the Dasara festivities.

- Omthara Kala Kuteera is located just one hour from Bangalore city. It is built as homage to India's ancient culture and its vibrant art.
- Pyramid valley is the biggest pyramid shaped meditation hall in the world, along with being the largest pyramid in Asia. It stands at above 101 feet (31 m). Its base measures 160 ft (49 m) by 160 ft (49 m) with the main meditation area spanning 25,600 sq ft (2,380 m<sup>2</sup>). It is located 30 km from Banashankari Temple.
- Ranganathittu
- Shivagange is a small hill in the Tumkur district of Karnataka. It is a place enjoyed by pilgrims and adventure enthusiasts alike. There is a temple and several viewpoints from the top of the hill.
- Shivanasamudra Falls (also called Sivasamudram) is an island town dividing the Kaveri River into twin waterfalls, the Gaganachukki and the Barachukki, dropping 90 m. The town is located 120 km from Bangalore, 27 km from Somanathapura and 80 km from Mysore in the Mandya district of the state of Karnataka.
- Skandagiri is 75 km away from Bangalore. Trekking point near to Nandi hills.
- Srirangapattana is the capital of Mysore under Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan.
- Talakad is a desert like town with temples at Cauvery river bank.
- Shravanabelagola is a historical Jain center situated on the way to Hassan and is quite famous for Gommateshvara Bahubali statue and several Jain temples.
- Thattekere - A lake near Bannerghatta National Park

Category: See also

- Tourism in Karnataka
- List of shopping malls in Bangalore
- List of hospitals in Bangalore

Category: References

- v
- t
- e

City == Chennai:

URL: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_tourist\\_attractions\\_in\\_Chennai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_tourist_attractions_in_Chennai)

Category: Tourist arrival statistics

- Marina Beach is a 13-km-long urban beach along the Bay of Bengal that runs from Fort St. George in the north up to Foreshore Estate in the south. It is India's longest beach and one of the world's longest beaches and attracts around 50,000 visitors during weekends. Attractions at the Marina include the Chennai Lighthouse, MGR Memorial, Anna Memorial and Jayalalitha Memorial. The Marina's 6 km promenade includes statues of several historical figures including Mahatma Gandhi, Annie Besant, Robert Caldwell, Thiruvalluvar, Bharathiyar and Kamrajar.MGR Samadhi in Marina Beach
- Elliot's Beach, also known as Besant Nagar beach begins where the Marina ends. The beach is famous for its calm atmosphere and is preferable among morning walkers. The iconic Karl Schmidt memorial, named after the Dutch sailor who lost his life in the process of saving others from drowning is located at the heart of Elliot's beach.
- Blue Flag Beach

Category: Attractions

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Category: Beaches

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#### Category: Museums

- Government Museum, Egmore Established in 1851, the museum consisting of six buildings and 46 galleries covers an area of around 16.25 acres (66,000 m<sup>2</sup>) of land. The objects displayed in the museum cover a variety of artifacts and objects covering diverse fields including archeology, numismatics, zoology, natural history, sculptures, palm-leaf manuscripts and Amravati paintings. The Government Museum Complex in Egmore also houses the Connemara Public Library and the National Art Gallery. Connemara Public Library is one of the four National Depository libraries which receive a copy of all books, newspapers and periodicals published in India. The National Art Gallery building is one of the finest Indo-sarcentic type of architectures in the country. Chennai Rail Museum
- Chennai Rail Museum a railway museum in Perambur which has a rich rail heritage of India with the host of both technical and heritage exhibits with a sizable collection of steam engines belonging to various decades of the British Raj. The museum was opened on 16 April 2002 and located on 6.25 acres on the premises Integral Coach Factory near Villivakkam. Most of the older models were manufactured by the North British Locomotive Company[1] and some of the collection dates back more than one hundred years as it covers the railway history of South India.[2] A toy train offers rides around the premises on regular days. Museum remains open from 10.00 am to 6.00 pm (Last entry 5.30 pm) Tuesday to Sunday and remains closed on every Monday and National Holidays. The Indoor Art Gallery is now fully renovated and opened to the public.
- Birla Planetarium, a modern planetarium that provides a virtual tour of the night sky and holding cosmic shows on a specially perforated hemispherical aluminium inner dome. It is located inside the Periyar Science and Technology Centre campus at Kotturpuram which has 8 galleries showcasing over 500 exhibits. The planetarium conducts sky shows including Solar System, eclipses, Earth, Man on Moon, comets, shooting meteoroids, stellar cycle and the deep sky every day at different times in both English and Tamil. The planetarium's 360-degree sky theatre is the first of its kind in India. The planetarium organises a special show on every second Saturday of the month to view the night sky from 7:00 pm to 9:00 pm.

#### Category: Historical Monuments

- Vivekanandar Illam or Vivekananda house is remembered as the place where Swami Vivekananda stayed for nine days when he visited Chennai (then Madras) in 1897. Vivekananda House now houses a permanent exhibition on Indian Culture. Located on the busy Kamrajar Salai along the Marina Beach, it has become an important spiritual tourist attraction in the city. Valluvar Kottam
- Valluvar Kottam is a popular monument in Chennai, dedicated to the classical Tamil poet, philosopher, and saint, Thiruvalluvar who wrote his famous Thirukkural some 2,000 years ago. All 133 chapters and 1330 verses of the Thirukkural are inscribed on bas-relief in the front hall's corridors. A life-size statue of Thiruvalluvar has been installed in the 39 m high chariot. St. Mary's Church inside Fort St. George

#### Category: Historic Government Buildings

- Fort St. George is the name of the first British fortress in India, founded in 1639[15] at the coastal city of Madras. The fort is a stronghold with 6-meter-high (20 ft) walls that withstood a number of assaults in the 18th century. It is a feasible contention to say that the city evolved around the fortress. The fort currently houses the Tamil Nadu legislative assembly and other official buildings. The Fort Museum contains many relics of the Raj, including portraits of many of the Governors. Other monuments present inside the fort are St. Mary's Church, the oldest Anglican church in India, and Wellesley House, which holds the paintings of the Governor of the Fort and other high officials of the Regime.

- Ripon Building, commissioned in 1913 and named after Lord Ripon, Governor General of India and father of local self-government. It is the headquarters of the city's municipal body Greater Chennai Corporation, the world's 2nd oldest municipal corporation after the City of London Corporation. The building is a fine example of the Neoclassical style of architecture, a combination of, Ionic and Corinthian. The Ripon Building is an all-white structure and is located near the iconic Chennai Central railway station.
- Victoria Public Hall, or the Town Hall, is a historical building located in between the Ripon Building and the Chennai Central Railway Station and is seen as one of the finest examples of British architecture in Chennai. Built in 1888 as a town hall for the city of Madras and named after Queen Victoria to commemorate the golden jubilee.

#### Category: Wildlife

- Arignar Anna Zoological Park (better known as Vandalur Zoo) is located south-west of the city. Covering an area of 1490 acres, it is India's largest zoo. It has about 2200 animals belonging to 170 different species including of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and fish. The zoo also has a lion safari, an elephant safari, a nocturnal animal house, walk-through aviary, butterfly house, reptile house and a crocodile enclosure. The park has tree-lined paved paths for long treks inside the campus, enabling the visitors to walk 15 to 20 kilometres (9.3 to 12.4 mi) during a visit. Battery-operated vehicles with a range of up to 80 kilometres (50 miles) are available for rent.
- Madras Crocodile Bank Trust, located south of the city, along the East Coast Road, is an important centre for herpetological research. It houses several fresh-water and salt-water crocodiles, alligators, gharials, turtles and snakes. Founded by Romulus Whitaker in 1976, the CrocBank now has a total of 2,483 animals, including 14 species of crocodiles, 10 species of turtles, 3 species of snakes, and 1 species of lizard. The bank is home to 14 species of the 23 crocodilian species living across the world, two of which are listed by the IUCN as critically endangered and three more as threatened.
- Guindy National Park, carved as a garden space from the Guindy Forest in 1670 and later established as a park in 1976, it is one of the country's smallest National Park with an area of 2.76 km<sup>2</sup> and is located completely inside the city. It hosts a variety of endangered deer, foxes, monkeys and snakes. The Guindy Snake Park situated in the National Park has a large collection of snakes and is an important source of antivenom serum. For ex-situ conservation, about 22 acres (8.9 hectares) of the Guindy National Park has been carved out into a park which is known as the Children's Park and play area at the northeast corner of the national park with a collection of animals and birds.
- Pallikaranai Marshland Park

#### Category: Nature

- Adyar Eco Park, locally known as Tholkappia Poonga is an ecological park set up in the Adyar estuary area to restore the vegetation of the freshwater eco-systems of the Coromandel Coast, especially the fragile ecosystem of the Adyar estuary and creek. A total of 143 species of fish, amphibians, birds and reptiles have been seen in the park and the number is expected to go up to 200. More than 85 different kinds of birds, including rare black bittern, cinnamon bittern, black-winged kite, white-bellied sea eagle, pied kingfisher, yellow wagtails and black-winged stilt have been spotted by ornithologists in the green expanse.
- Chetpet Lake, also known as Chetpet Eco Park is a lake spread over 15 acres and is the only lake in the centre of the city. The lake became a tourist attraction from 2014 after it underwent a remarkable transformation from being a heavily encroached filthy lake to having clean water with facilities for boating, angling, water sports and beautifully surrounded by a park.
- The Huddleston Gardens of Theosophical Society is the garden that lies on the south bank of the Adyar River where the river meets the Bay of Bengal and covers 260 acres. The garden is located inside the Adyar Theosophical society which is the headquarters of the Theosophical Society which was an organization formed in 1875 to advance Theosophy. The garden also has a 450-year-old banyan tree, which was known locally as Adyar aala maram, whose aerial roots covered some 60,000 sq m. and is situated in the middle of the Theosophical Society Campus. One of the largest banyan trees in the world, it continues to miraculously survive and even thrive despite severe storm damage to its main trunk in 1989.

#### Category: Art and Crafts

- DakshinaChitra is a living history museum run by the Chennai Craft Foundation, is a depiction of the way of life prevalent in 5 south Indian states collectively called as South India with exhibitions and workshops of the arts and crafts and performing artists

of South India. There are around 4,220 artefacts on display; 3,200 are art-related, and 70 pertain to contemporary subjects.

- Kalakshetra, a centre for the revival of Indian art and crafts – especially the dance form of Bharatnatyam is located in Besant Nagar. Founded in January 1936 by Rukmini Devi Arundale, the institution achieved national and international recognition for its unique style and perfectionism.[16]
- Cholamandalam Artists' Village, on the East Coast Road, offers a view of artists and sculptors at work in their own studios and permanent gallery.

#### Category: Places of Worship

- Kapaleeshwarar temple in Mylapore estimated to have been built in the 7th century by the Pallavas and has inscriptions dating back to 12th century is one of the most visited worship places by tourists visiting the city.
- Parthasarathy Temple in Triplicane, an 8th-century Hindu Vaishnavite temple dedicated to the god Krishna. The temple is one of the oldest structures in Chennai.
- St. Thomas Mount, the site where St. Thomas, one of the disciples of Jesus Christ, was believed to have been martyred.[17] A shrine dedicated to "Our Lady of Expectation" (Mother Mary) was built in 1523 on top of the mount.
- Santhome Basilica is a Roman Catholic minor basilica in Santhome. It was built in the 16th century by Portuguese explorers, over the tomb of Saint Thomas. This church is one of the only three known churches in the world built over the tomb of an Apostle of Jesus, the other two are located in Vatican City and Spain.
- Armenian Church of Virgin Mary, is located on the Armenian Street in Parrys. Constructed in 1712, it is one of the oldest churches of the Indian subcontinent and is famous for its belfry of six.
- St. Mary's Church located at Fort St George, is the oldest Anglican church East of Suez and also the oldest British building in India. The church is popularly known as the 'Westminster Abbey of the East'.
- Thousand Lights Mosque, a multi-domed mosque opened in 1810 and spread over an area of 3 acres, it is one of the largest mosques in India and is situated on Anna Salai Road. It is said that 1000 lights needed to be lit in order to illuminate the assembly hall and hence it was named Thousand Lights Mosque. It is also believed that the lights were lit by the Indian National Congress to mark their first visit to Madras.
- Triplicane Big Mosque, constructed in the Mughal architectural style, the mosque was built in 1795 by the family of Muhammad Ali Khan Wallajah, the Nawab of Arcot. It is considered as the largest mosque in the city of Chennai.

#### Category: Shopping

- T. Nagar, the neighbourhood is the shopping hub of the city. Two main areas are Pondy Bazaar and Ranganathan Street which are home to several multi-storey stores, unique to Chennai, which deals mainly in textiles and silks or gold, silver and diamond jewellery.
- George Town and Parrys Corner are wholesale markets of the city where one can purchase almost anything.
- Mint Street plays host to communities from Rajasthan and Gujarat and is where north Indian snacks can be sampled along with textiles, kitchenware, and jewellery.
- Burma Bazaar is famous for its counterfeit electronic goods and media.
- Moore Market in Central is known for its large number of bookstores.
- The city also has a number of shopping malls spread across the landscape including the oldest Spencer Plaza and several other modern malls that include Express Avenue, Phoenix Market City, Forum Vijaya Mall, Ampa Skywalk, Abirami Mega Mall, Mayajaal, Spectrum Mall.

#### Category: Entertainment

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#### Santhome Basilica

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#### Interior of Santhome Basilica

-

#### Chettinad Palace

-

Chennai viewed from St. Thomas Mount

-

War Memorial

-

Schmidt memorial at Elliot's beach

-

Government Museum at Egmore

-

Valluvar Kottam

-

Aringar Anna Zoolological Park in Vandalur

-

The Victoria Public Hall

Category: Gallery

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Santhome Basilica

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Interior of Santhome Basilica

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Chennai viewed from St. Thomas Mount

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Aringar Anna Zoolological Park in Vandalur

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## The Victoria Public Hall

Category: See also

- India portal

Category: References

- Places to visit in Chennai
- Oneday Trip Around Chennai

Category: External links

- Places to visit in Chennai
- Oneday Trip Around Chennai

City == Delhi:

URL: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_tourist\\_attractions\\_in\\_Delhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_tourist_attractions_in_Delhi)

Category: Government buildings

- Sansad Bhavan or the Parliament of India is a circular building designed by the British architects Sir Edwin Lutyens and Sir Herbert Baker in 1912-1913. Construction began in 1921, and in 1927 the building was opened as the home of the Council of State, the Central Legislative Assembly, and the Chamber of Princes.
- Rashtrapati Bhavan Built with a mix of European and Mughal/Indian styles, Rashtrapati Bhavan was originally built for the Governor General of India. Inaugurated in 1931 as the Viceregal Lodge, the name was changed in 1959 after India became a republic. Now it is the Presidential Palace of India.

Category: Connaught Place

- The Qutub Minar is located in Qutb complex, Mehrauli in South Delhi. It was built by Qutub-ud-din Aibak of the Slave Dynasty, founder of the Delhi Sultanate, started construction of the Qutub Minar's first storey around 1192. In 1220, Aibak's successor and son-in-law Iltutmish completed a further three storeys. In 1369, a lightning strike destroyed the top storey. Firoz Shah Tughlaq replaced the damaged storey and added one more. It is a fluted red sandstone tower, which tapers up to a height of 72.5 meters and is covered with intricate carvings and verses from the Quran.
- Lodhi Gardens, earlier called Lady Willingdon Park is a 15th and 16th-century park with numerous monuments scattered among its lawns, flowers, shady trees and ponds. Notable monuments are Tomb of Sikandar Lodi, Bara Gumbad and Shisha Gumbad.
- When Ghazi Malik founded the Tughlaq Dynasty in 1321, he built the strongest fort in Delhi at Tughlaqabad, completed with great speed within four years of his rule.
- Salimgarh Fort, which is now part of the Red Fort complex, was constructed on an island of the Yamuna River in 1546 by the Suri Dynasty.
- The Purana Quila (Old Fort) is a very good example of Mughal military architecture. Built by Pandavas, renovated by Humayun, with later modifications by Sher Shah Suri, the Purana Quila is a monument that is different from the well-planned, carefully decorated, and palatial forts of the later Mughal rulers. It does not have a complex of palaces, administrative, and recreational buildings as is generally found in the forts built later on but rather has plain design and sturdy strong walls that were meant to defend it from attacks.
- Chandni Chowk, a main marketplace in Delhi, keeps alive the city's living legacy of Shahjahanabad. It is a very famous place in Delhi it is famous for its Jalebi and Parathas. Chandni Chowk remains Asia's largest wholesale market. Created by Shah Jahan, legend has it that Shah Jahan planned Chandni Chowk so that his daughter could shop for all that she wanted.[1] Handicrafts once patronized by the Mughals continue to flourish there. Within the vicinity are the Laal Quila (The Red Fort), Fatehpuri Mosque and Jama Masjid along with Sis Ganj Gurudwara, Gauri Shankar Mandir, Jain Mandir and a lot of small temples, the place is witnesses of genuine cultural harmony.
- The Safdarjung's Tomb is a garden tomb in a marble mausoleum.
- Humayun's tomb is the tomb of the Mughal emperor Humayun that was commissioned by Humayun's wife and chief consort, Empress Bega Begum in 1569.[2] It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- Red Fort is a historic fort in Delhi where every year on the Independence day of India (15 August), the Prime Minister hoists the Indian "tricolour flag" at the main gate of the fort and delivers a nationally broadcast speech from its ramparts.[3]

- The Jantar Mantar consists of 13 architectural astronomy instruments, built by Maharaja Jai Singh II.
- The Siri Fort is a historic fort located between Mehrauli and Hauz Khas, and was built during the rule of Alauddin Khilji.
- Iron Pillar, a 7.21 meters tall metallurgical wonder, is located in Qutb complex.

#### Category: Historic Sites

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#### Category: Places of worship

- Akshardham Temple it is the third largest Hindu temple in the world. It was built in 2005. In the sprawling 100-acre (0.40 km<sup>2</sup>) land rests an intricately carved monument, high-technology exhibitions, a musical fountain, a food court and gardens.
- The Laxminarayan Temple is built in honour of Lakshmi (Hindu goddess of wealth), and her consort Narayana (Vishnu, Preserver in the Trimurti) by B. R. Birla from 1933 and 1939, when it was inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi. The side temples are dedicated to Shiva, Krishna and Buddha. The temple spread over 7.5 acres, is adorned with many shrines, fountains, and a large garden, and also houses Geeta Bhawan for discourses. The temple is one of the major attractions of Delhi and attracts thousands of devotees on the Hindu festivals of Janmashtami and Holi.
- ISKCON Temple also popularly called as the Hare Krishna temple is a famous Vaishnava temple with deities of Sri Radha Krishna. Located in South Delhi, the construction of the temple began in 1991 and was completed in 1998 under the planning of internationally renowned architect Achyut Kanvinde. Panoramic view of ISKCON Temple The temple primarily built with red stone is recognized for its unique architecture which blends the traditional Vedic with contemporary style. The complex also houses a one of a kind in the

country Robtic show which explains the message of Bhagavad Gita. Another highlight of the temple is beautifully drawn paintings of the Lord done by the foreign devotees. Apart from these, the temple acts as a sturdy base for those wish to study the Vedic scriptures, Yoga and provides a facility for practising Bhakti Yoga as given by Srila Prabhupada. The temple also serves the devotees pure vegetarian food at its 'Govindas' restaurant. The temple is easy to approach as it well connected by buses and Metro trains. .[4]

- Chhatarpur Temple is located at Chhatarpur, is the second-largest temple complex in India, and is dedicated to Goddess, Katyayani

- Kalka Ji Mandir is a famous Hindu mandir or temple, This temple is situated on Kalkaji Mandir (Delhi Metro station) in the southern part of Delhi, India, in Kalkaji, a locality that has derived its name from this famous temple and is located opposite Nehru Place business centre.

#### Category: Hinduism

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- Kalka Ji Mandir is a famous Hindu mandir or temple, This temple is situated on Kalkaji Mandir (Delhi Metro station) in the southern part of Delhi, India, in Kalkaji, a locality that has derived its name from this famous temple and is located opposite Nehru Place business centre.

#### Category: Jainism

- Shri Digambar Jain Lal Mandir is the oldest and best-known Jain temple in Delhi originally built-in 1658. This temple is located just opposite the massive Red Fort at the intersection of Netaji Subhas Marg and Chandni Chowk. The Temple is an impressive structure made up red stone giving the name Lal Mandir. The temple is known for an avian veterinary hospital, called the Jain Birds Hospital, in a second building behind the main temple.[5]

- Shri Atma Vallabh Jain Smarak is a Jain temple and a multi-faceted memorial in the sacred memory of Jain Acharya Shri Vijay Vallabh Surishwer Ji. The main hall of the temple is considered a brilliant example of the structural design as per ancient Jain Sthapatya Kala (Main Sompura: Amrutbhai Mulshankar Trivedi). It is built in dome-shaped internally with stepped roof exterior.[6]

#### Category: Sikhs

- Gurdwara Bangla Sahib is one of the most prominent and largest Gurdwaras in Delhi, Gurdwara Bangla Sahib is the most visited one in Delhi. Millions visit this Gurdwara from all over the world and of all religions to offer their prayers at this elegant yet historical Gurdwara in Delhi. The Gurdwara marks the place where the eighth Sikh Guru, Guru Harkrishan lived his last breath serving the helpless population ravaged by smallpox and cholera epidemic.[7] The Gurdwara offers free food (langar) to all visitors and devotees throughout the day. Even one can have its M.R.I. free of cost at Bangla Sahib.



These's a beautiful reservoir.Its a place where you can connect your soul with divine.<https://gowithharry.com/bangla-sahib/>

#### Category: Islam

- The Masjid-i-Jahan Numa, commonly known as Jama Masjid, is the principal mosque of Old Delhi. Commissioned by the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan and completed in the year 1656, it is one of the largest and best-known mosques in India. It can accommodate around 25,000 people at once.
- Nizamuddin Dargah is the Mausoleum of the famous Sufi Saint Nizamuddin Auliya, Delhi.
- Matka Peer Dargah is the Mausoleum of the famous Sufi Saint Sheikh Abu Bakar Tusi, Delhi.

#### Category: Bahá'í

- The Lotus Temple is an exceptionally beautiful structure, built as a Bahá'í House of Worship, situated in South Delhi and looks like a white lotus. It was built by the community of the Bahá'í Faith. The Temple has received a wide range of attention in professional architectural, fine art, religious, governmental, and other venues.

#### Category: Christian

- Cathedral Church of Redemption, also known as Viceroy Church. Located east of Parliament House and Rashtrapati Bhavan, which was used by then viceroy of British India. The Church derives its name from Palladio's Church of Il Redentore in Venice as well as Lutyens St Jude's Church, Hampstead Garden Suburb. The cathedral was built in eight years and was completed in the year 1935. Cathedral was designed by Henry Medd. Cathedral was built in such a manner that even in the extreme summers it remains cool and serene. The Cathedral Church of the Redemption serves locals and foreigners. It is visited by tens of thousands of visitors each day.
- St. James' Church is one of the oldest churches in Delhi.

#### Category: Memorials

- National War MemorialThe National War Memorial is a war memorial to India's military.
- The India Gate located astride the Rajpath is a war memorial to 70,000 soldiers of the Indian Army who lost their lives in the First World War.[8]
- The Wall of Truth is a memorial for Sikhs killed during the 1984 anti-Sikh riots and "all Sikhs killed world over in hate crimes".[9]
- The National Police Memorial commemorates police personnel from all of the central and state police forces in India who have died in the line of duty since Independence.[10]One section of the Wall of Valour at the National Police Memorial and Museum.
- On the banks of the Yamuna River, which flows past Delhi, there is Raj Ghat, the final resting place of Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the nation. It has become an essential point of call for all visiting dignitaries. Two museums dedicated to Gandhi are situated nearby.Raj Ghat, the memorial to Mahatma Gandhi, it is a simple black marble platform that marks the spot of his cremation on 31 January 1948.

#### Category: Museums

- Ghalib Museum
- Indian War Memorial Museum
- Pradhan Mantri Sangrahalaya
- National Museum
- National Rail Museum
- National Museum of Natural History
- National Philatelic Museum, New Delhi
- Indian Air Force Museum, Palam
- National Gallery of Modern Art
- National Gandhi Museum
- National Handicrafts and Handlooms Museum
- National Police Memorial and Museum
- National Science Centre, New Delhi
- Kiran Nadar Museum of Art
- Parliament Museum
- Red Fort Archaeological Museum
- Shankar's International Dolls Museum
- Sulabh International Museum of Toilets
- Dr. Zakir Hussain Museum[11]

#### Category: Other attractions

- Delhi is a food lovers paradise, from street food to the Paranthas Wali Gali of old Delhi selling everything from paranthas to nihari, to the modern-day but local cafes that have sprung up, to the Mughlai and North Indian restaurants- Delhi food is its heart and soul. And it requires a huge appetite to sample it all.[12]
- Lying close to the Raj Ghat, the Shanti Van (literally, the forest of peace) is the place where India's first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru was cremated. The area is now a beautiful park adorned by trees planted by visiting dignitaries and heads of state.
- Ahinsa Sthal is a Jain temple located in Mehrauli. This temple is famous for its magnificent 13 ft. 6-inch statue of Mahavira carved from single granite rock.
- Rajpath, constructed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, is a road that runs from Rashtrapati Bhavan and is surrounded by beautiful gardens.

#### Category: Parks and gardens

- Garden of Five Senses is a park with numerous modern art and sculpture pieces spread over 20 acres near Saket in south Delhi.
- Aram Bagh park is located near Paharganj and spread over 1 acres, It is the popular destination for travelers that is offer budget accommodation, street food, , and other varieties of goods at very bargain price |url=https://staybook.in/blogs/paharganj-everything-you-need-to-before-visit
- Waste To Wonder is a park spread over 7 acres in Sarai Kale Khan. It has replicas of 7 wonders of the world made out of 150 tonnes of waste.[13]
- Bharat Darshan Park SDMC is a park spread over 8.5 acres made out of 350 metric tonnes of waste. It opened in December 2021. It was developed by the South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC) in West Delhi's Punjabi Bagh at an estimated cost of ₹ 14 crore and replicas of 21 monuments from across the country.[14]
- Aastha Kunj
- The National Zoological Park is a 176-acre (71 ha) zoo near the Old Fort in Delhi, India. The zoo is home to about 1350 animals representing almost 130 species of animals and birds from around the world.
- The India Africa Friendship Rose Garden in Chanakyaपुरी, which has many unique rose varieties
- Millennium Indraprastha Park, located between ITO and Akshardham, is a park with an amphitheatre, food court and a Vishwa Shanti Stupa with Buddha statue.
- Sunder Nursery, a 90 acres heritage park near Humayun's Tomb, is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and has a garden with marble fountains.[15]

#### Category: Gallery

Lotus Temple is a Bahá'í House of Worship and the Mother Temple of the Indian Subcontinent.

Laxminarayan Temple is one of the most famous Vaishnavite temples in India.

Jantar Mantar consists of 13 architectural astronomy instruments, built by Maharaja Jai Singh II between 1727 and 1734.

Humayun's Tomb is one of Delhi's most famous landmarks. The monument has an architectural design similar to the Taj Mahal.

Safdarjung's Tomb is a garden tomb in a marble mausoleum.

Sher Mandal in Purana Qila stands on an ancient mound. Excavations near its eastern wall reveal that the site has been continuously occupied since 1000 BC.

Sansad Bhavan or The Parliament of India.

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The India Gate is one of the most famous monuments in Delhi. Built-in the memory of more than 90,000 Indian soldiers who lost their lives during the Afghan Wars and World War I.

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Ahinsa Sthal consist of a 13 ft 6 inches idol of Mahavira, Mehrauli

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Nizamuddin Dargah and Jamaat Khan Masjid

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Mausoleum called the Shisha Gumbad (glass dome) for its internal glass decorations at Lodhi Gardens.

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Mausoleum of Ghiyath al-Din Tughluq at Tughlaqabad Fort.

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St. James' Church (1836), (Skinner's Church), at Kashmiri Gate, one of the oldest churches of Delhi.

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Chhatarpur Temple

-

Shri Atma Vallabh Jain Smarak

Category: See also

- India portal
- Society portal

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- Dehlvi, Sadia (2012). The Sufi Courtyard: Dargahs of Delhi. Harper Collins. ISBN 978-9350290958.

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City == Vijayawada:

URL: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_tourist\\_attractions\\_in\\_Vijayawada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_tourist_attractions_in_Vijayawada)

Category: Religious Places

- Akkanna Madanna Caves: Akkanna Madanna Caves are located at the foothills of the Indrakeeladri Hill in close proximity to the famous Kanaka Durga Temple. As per legends, these beautiful caves date back to the 7-century and are dedicated to Akkanna and Madanna

who were ministers in the court of Quli Qutub Shah, the Nawab of Golconda. The rock-cut caves are triple-celled with pillared hall and are devoid of any ornamental moulding or sculpture. This architecture echoes the richness of the bygone era and the tragic end of the two great secretariats of Qutub Shah. The temple encompassed in the caves was constructed in the 17-century and there is a predecessor cave nearby that belongs to 2-century with idols of Trimurti, Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva.

Category: Landmarks

- Prakasam Barrage: The original dam across the Krishna was built over a 150 years ago. The dam construction was started in 1852 and completed in 1855. And the present structure dates to the 1950s. It is 1,223.5 m (4,014 ft) long. Several canals through the city of Vijayawada terminate in a lake behind the barrage.[1]

Category: References

- Lists of tourist attractions in India by city
- Lists of tourist attractions in Andhra Pradesh
- Tourist attractions in Vijayawada

City == Thiruvananthapuram:

URL: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism\\_in\\_Thiruvananthapuram](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism_in_Thiruvananthapuram)

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Category: Vizhinjam

- Kerala Tourism Official site

Category: References

- Kerala Tourism Official site

Category: External links

- Kerala Tourism Official site

City == Kerala:

URL: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism\\_in\\_Kerala](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism_in_Kerala)

Category: Historical context

-  
Jatayu Earth's Center Nature Park

-  
Bekal Fort

-  
St. Angelo Fort

-  
Edakkal caves

-  
Pookode Lake

-  
Sargaalaya Crafts Village

-  
Kottakkunnu

-

Malampuzha garden dam

-

Yakshi

-

Vadakkunnathan Temple

-

Athirapally Waterfalls

-

St. George's Syro-Malabar Forane Church, Edappally

-

Chinese fishing nets in Kochi

-

Kochi International Marina

-

Marine Drive, Kochi

-

Bolgatty Palace

-

Ramakalmedu

-

Munnar

-

Vaikom Sree Mahadeva Temple

-

Alappuzha

-

Ambalappuzha Sree Krishna Swamy Temple

-

Sabarimala

-

Padmanabhaswamy Temple

Category: Major attractions

-

Jatayu Earth's Center Nature Park

-

Bekal Fort

-

St. Angelo Fort

-

Edakkal caves

-

Pookode Lake

-

Sargaalaya Crafts Village

-

Kottakkunnu

-

Malampuzha garden dam

-

Yakshi

-

Vadakkunnathan Temple

-

Athirapally Waterfalls

-

St. George's Syro-Malabar Forane Church, Edappally

-

Chinese fishing nets in Kochi

-

Kochi International Marina

-

Marine Drive, Kochi

-

Bolgatty Palace

-

Ramakkalmedu

-

Munnar

-

Vaikom Sree Mahadeva Temple

-

Alappuzha

-

Ambalappuzha Sree Krishna Swamy Temple

-

Sabarimala

-

Padmanabhaswamy Temple

Category: Beaches

-

Jatayu Earth's Center Nature Park

-

Bekal Fort

-

St. Angelo Fort

-

Edakkal caves

-

Pookode Lake

-

Sargaalaya Crafts Village

-

Kottakkunnu

-

Malampuzha garden dam

-

Yakshi

-

Vadakkunnathan Temple

-

Athirapally Waterfalls

-

St. George's Syro-Malabar Forane Church, Edappally

-

Chinese fishing nets in Kochi

-

Kochi International Marina

-

Marine Drive, Kochi

-

Bolgatty Palace

-

Ramakkalmedu

-

Munnar

-

Vaikom Sree Mahadeva Temple

-

Alappuzha

-

Ambalappuzha Sree Krishna Swamy Temple

-

Sabarimala

-

Padmanabhaswamy Temple

Category: Backwaters

-

Jatayu Earth's Center Nature Park

-

Bekal Fort

-



St. Angelo Fort

-

Edakkal caves

-

Pookode Lake

-

Sargaalaya Crafts Village

-

Kottakkunnu

-

Malampuzha garden dam

-

Yakshi

-

Vadakkunnathan Temple

-

Athirapally Waterfalls

-

St. George's Syro-Malabar Forane Church, Edappally

-

Chinese fishing nets in Kochi

-

Kochi International Marina

-

Marine Drive, Kochi

-

Bolgatty Palace

-

Ramakkalmedu

-

Munnar

-

Vaikom Sree Mahadeva Temple

-

Alappuzha

-

Ambalappuzha Sree Krishna Swamy Temple

-

Sabarimala

-

Padmanabhaswamy Temple

Category: Hill stations

-

Jatayu Earth's Center Nature Park

-

Bekal Fort

-

St. Angelo Fort

-

Edakkal caves

-

Pookode Lake

-

Sargaalaya Crafts Village

-

Kottakkunnu

-

Malampuzha garden dam

-

Yakshi

-

Vadakkunnathan Temple

-

Athirapally Waterfalls

-

St. George's Syro-Malabar Forane Church, Edappally

-  
Chinese fishing nets in Kochi

-  
Kochi International Marina

-  
Marine Drive, Kochi

-  
Bolgatty Palace

-  
Ramakkalmedu

-  
Munnar

-  
Vaikom Sree Mahadeva Temple

-  
Alappuzha

-  
Ambalappuzha Sree Krishna Swamy Temple

-  
Sabarimala

-  
Padmanabhaswamy Temple

Category: Wildlife

-  
Jatayu Earth's Center Nature Park

-  
Bekal Fort

-  
St. Angelo Fort

-  
Edakkal caves

-  
Pookode Lake

-

Sargaalaya Crafts Village

-

Kottakkunnu

-

Malampuzha garden dam

-

Yakshi

-

Vadakkunnathan Temple

-

Athirapally Waterfalls

-

St. George's Syro-Malabar Forane Church, Edappally

-

Chinese fishing nets in Kochi

-

Kochi International Marina

-

Marine Drive, Kochi

-

Bolgatty Palace

-

Ramakalmedu

-

Munnar

-

Vaikom Sree Mahadeva Temple

-

Alappuzha

-

Ambalappuzha Sree Krishna Swamy Temple

-

Sabarimala

-

Padmanabhaswamy Temple

Category: Historical monuments

-

Jatayu Earth's Center Nature Park

-

Bekal Fort

-

St. Angelo Fort

-

Edakkal caves

-

Pookode Lake

-

Sargaalaya Crafts Village

-

Kottakkunnu

-

Malampuzha garden dam

-

Yakshi

-

Vadakkunnathan Temple

-

Athirapally Waterfalls

-

St. George's Syro-Malabar Forane Church, Edappally

-

Chinese fishing nets in Kochi

-

Kochi International Marina

-

Marine Drive, Kochi

-

Bolgatty Palace

-

Ramakkalmedu

-

Munnar

-

Vaikom Sree Mahadeva Temple

-

Alappuzha

-

Ambalappuzha Sree Krishna Swamy Temple

-

Sabarimala

-

Padmanabhaswamy Temple

Category: Events

-

Jatayu Earth's Center Nature Park

-

Bekal Fort

-

St. Angelo Fort

-

Edakkal caves

-

Pookode Lake

-

Sargaalaya Crafts Village

-

Kottakkunnu

-

Malampuzha garden dam

-

Yakshi

-

Vadakkunnathan Temple

-

Athirapally Waterfalls

-

St. George's Syro-Malabar Forane Church, Edappally

-

Chinese fishing nets in Kochi

-

Kochi International Marina

-

Marine Drive, Kochi

-

Bolgatty Palace

-

Ramakalmedu

-

Munnar

-

Vaikom Sree Mahadeva Temple

-

Alappuzha

-

Ambalappuzha Sree Krishna Swamy Temple

-

Sabarimala

-

Padmanabhaswamy Temple

Category: Festivals

-

Jatayu Earth's Center Nature Park

-

Bekal Fort

-

St. Angelo Fort

-

Edakkal caves

-

Pookode Lake

-

Sargaalaya Crafts Village

-

Kottakkunnu

-

Malampuzha garden dam

-

Yakshi

-

Vadakkunnathan Temple

-

Athirapally Waterfalls

-

St. George's Syro-Malabar Forane Church, Edappally

-

Chinese fishing nets in Kochi

-

Kochi International Marina

-

Marine Drive, Kochi

-

Bolgatty Palace

-

Ramakkalmedu



-

Munnar

-

Vaikom Sree Mahadeva Temple

-

Alappuzha

-

Ambalappuzha Sree Krishna Swamy Temple

-

Sabarimala

-

Padmanabhaswamy Temple

Category: Kochi-Muziris Biennale

-

Jatayu Earth's Center Nature Park

-

Bekal Fort

-

St. Angelo Fort

-

Edakkal caves

-

Pookode Lake

-

Sargaalaya Crafts Village

-

Kottakkunnu

-

Malampuzha garden dam

-

Yakshi

-

Vadakkunnathan Temple

-

Athirapally Waterfalls

-

St. George's Syro-Malabar Forane Church, Edappally

-

Chinese fishing nets in Kochi

-

Kochi International Marina

-

Marine Drive, Kochi

-

Bolgatty Palace

-

Ramakalmedu

-

Munnar

-

Vaikom Sree Mahadeva Temple

-

Alappuzha

-

Ambalappuzha Sree Krishna Swamy Temple

-

Sabarimala

-

Padmanabhaswamy Temple

Category: Medical tourism

-

Jatayu Earth's Center Nature Park

-

Bekal Fort

-

St. Angelo Fort

-

Edakkal caves

-

Pookode Lake

-

Sargaalaya Crafts Village

-

Kottakkunnu

-

Malampuzha garden dam

-

Yakshi

-

Vadakkunnathan Temple

-

Athirapally Waterfalls

-

St. George's Syro-Malabar Forane Church, Edappally

-

Chinese fishing nets in Kochi

-

Kochi International Marina

-

Marine Drive, Kochi

-

Bolgatty Palace

-

Ramakkalmedu

-

Munnar

-

Vaikom Sree Mahadeva Temple

-

Alappuzha

-

Ambalappuzha Sree Krishna Swamy Temple

-

Sabarimala

-

Padmanabhaswamy Temple

Category: Culture

-

Jatayu Earth's Center Nature Park

-

Bekal Fort

-

St. Angelo Fort

-

Edakkal caves

-

Pookode Lake

-

Sargaalaya Crafts Village

-

Kottakkunnu

-

Malampuzha garden dam

-

Yakshi

-

Vadakkunnathan Temple

-

Athirapally Waterfalls

-

St. George's Syro-Malabar Forane Church, Edappally

-

Chinese fishing nets in Kochi

-

Kochi International Marina

-

Marine Drive, Kochi

-

Bolgatty Palace

-

Ramakalmedu

-

Munnar

-

Vaikom Sree Mahadeva Temple

-

Alappuzha

-

Ambalappuzha Sree Krishna Swamy Temple

-

Sabarimala

-

Padmanabhaswamy Temple

Category: Gallery

-

Jatayu Earth's Center Nature Park

-

Bekal Fort

-

St. Angelo Fort

-

Edakkal caves

-

Pookode Lake

-

Sargaalaya Crafts Village

-

Kottakkunnu

-

Malampuzha garden dam

-

Yakshi

-

Vadakkunnathan Temple

-

Athirapally Waterfalls

-

St. George's Syro-Malabar Forane Church, Edappally

-

Chinese fishing nets in Kochi

-

Kochi International Marina

-

Marine Drive, Kochi

-

Bolgatty Palace

-

Ramakkalmedu

-

Munnar

-

Vaikom Sree Mahadeva Temple

-

Alappuzha

-

Ambalappuzha Sree Krishna Swamy Temple

-

Sabarimala

-

Padmanabhaswamy Temple

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- Society portal
- India portal

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- Official Website of Department of Tourism, Government of Kerala !

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- Official Website of Department of Tourism, Government of Kerala !

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Category: Beaches

- Pernem

Querim Beach,  
Kalacha Beach,  
Arambol Beach,  
Mandrem Beach,  
Ashvem Beach,  
Morjim Beach,

- Querim Beach,
- Kalacha Beach,
- Arambol Beach,
- Mandrem Beach,
- Ashvem Beach,
- Morjim Beach,

Category: North Goa Beaches

- Pernem

Querim Beach,  
Kalacha Beach,  
Arambol Beach,  
Mandrem Beach,  
Ashvem Beach,  
Morjim Beach,

- Querim Beach,
- Kalacha Beach,
- Arambol Beach,
- Mandrem Beach,
- Ashvem Beach,
- Morjim Beach,

Category: South Goa Beaches

- Mormugao

Bogmalo Beach,  
Baina Beach,  
Hansa Beach,  
Hollant Beach,  
Cansaulim Beach,  
Velsao Beach

- Bogmalo Beach,
- Baina Beach,
- Hansa Beach,
- Hollant Beach,
- Cansaulim Beach,
- Velsao Beach

Category: Sea plane service

- Dudhsagar Falls
- Arvalem Falls
- Kuske falls
- Kesarval Falls
- Tambdi Surla Falls
- Charavane falls

#### Category: Wildlife

- Dudhsagar Falls
- Arvalem Falls
- Kuske falls
- Kesarval Falls
- Tambdi Surla Falls
- Charavane falls

#### Category: Waterfalls

- Dudhsagar Falls
- Arvalem Falls
- Kuske falls
- Kesarval Falls
- Tambdi Surla Falls
- Charavane falls

#### Category: Museums

- The Goa State Museum[9] set up in 1996 aims at centralising and preserving antiquities, art objects and objects of cultural importance, depicting the different aspects of the Goan History and Culture. It is located at Patto[10] in Goa's capital city of Panaji.
- The Naval Aviation Museum near Dabolim[11] is one among three of its kind in India.[12]
- Goa Science Centre, located at the Miramar beach in Panaji.[13] was opened in December 2001 and it houses many wonders of Science and Astronomy.[14]
- Archaeological Museum and Portrait Gallery located in Old Goa is run by the Archaeological Survey of India.
- The Museum of Christian Art has a number of paintings, sculptures and religious silverware dating back to the 16th century.[15]
- 'Ancestral Goa' is dedicated to the preservation of art, culture and environment and was established to preserve Goa's past and its rich traditions. This magnificent project[16] is the result of a lot of meticulous research, planning and hardwork. Located in Loutolim, it opened to the public in April 1995.[17] A special attraction of this project is the sculpture of Sant Mirabai strumming on her tambori and measuring 14 meters by 5 meters which was chiseled in Greco - Roman style from a vast expanse of laterite stone by Maendra Jocelino Araujo Alvares in just 30 days.[18]
- The Big Foot Museum is located at 'Ancestral Goa' in Loutolim. It has an unusual collection of crosses, from all over the world.[19]
- The Museum of Goa is a privately owned museum of art in Pilerne, Goa. MOG, as it is commonly known, is one of the largest contemporary art spaces in India. Founded by the artist, Dr. Subodh Kerkar, in 2015, MOG tries to depict Goan history and culture through modern art. The Museum is also an active cultural space, hosting events, talks, workshops and discussions. MOG hosts exhibitions all year round, with its largest being the Goa Affordable Art Fest which often starts in December and lasts till the end of January.
- The Pilar Museum is located on the Pilar hillock where the Pilar Seminary is also located. The Museum was founded by Fr Costa, and highlights various finds on and around the Pilar hillock and now preserved in the seminary museum.[20]
- The 'Wax World' Museum, inaugurated in 2008[21] is located in Old Goa contains exquisite wax statues. The statues have been sculpted by Shreeji Bhaskaran,[22] who owns the museum and is also responsible for giving India its first wax museum located at Ooty, Karnataka, which was set up in March 2007.[21]
- 'Goa Chitra Museum', established by Victor Hugo Gomes, is an ethnographic museum in Benaolim showcasing traditional Goan farming implements and other Goan antiques.[23]
- Ashvek Vintage World is a vintage car museum located in Nuvem, Goa. Set up in 2004 by Pradeep Naik, it is Goa's first car museum.

#### Category: Heritage homes

- The Fernandes house, also known as 'Voddlem Ghor' in Cotta is an architectural marvel in Chandor.[25]



- The Menezes Bragança House in Chandor was built circa 1730. It was once owned by Luís de Menezes Bragança, Tristão de Bragança Cunha, Beatriz de Menezes Bragança, and her sister Berta Menezes Bragança.[26]
- The Vivian Coutinho House in Fatorda is among the few Goan houses with decorative Azulejo tiles.[27]

Category: Forts

- India portal
- Society portal

Category: List of monuments of national importance

- India portal
- Society portal

Category: List of state protected monuments

- India portal
- Society portal

Category: Administration

- India portal
- Society portal

Category: Goa Tourism Development Corporation

- India portal
- Society portal

Category: See also

- India portal
- Society portal

Category: References

- v
- t
- e