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<!DOCTYPE html> <!--Specifies this is an html document-->
<html lang="en">. <!--Root of html page-->

<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">.
<title>Dream travels of india</title>. <!--contains title-->
<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
<style>
<style>table {
width: 80%;
margin: 20px auto;
border-collapse: collapse;
font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
font-size: 16px;
}

th,
td {
border: 1px solid #ccc;
padding: 10px 15px;
text-align: center;
}

th {
background-color: #f4a261;
color: white;
text-transform: uppercase;
letter-spacing: 1px;
}

tr:nth-child(even) {
background-color: #f9f9f9;
}

tr:hover {
background-color: #ffe8cc;
}
</style>

</style>
</head>

<body><!--The main body of the page(rendered by browser)-->
<!-- content -->
<center>
<h1 style="color:blue;">
<b>

Welcome to my dream travel</b>
</h1>
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</center>
<ul>
<h2 style="color: red;">
<li>Some inspiring quotes about travelling</li>
</h2>
</ul>
<h3>Short & sweet</h3>

<ul>
<li>"Collect moments,not thigs"</li>
<li>"Life is short and the world is wide"</li>
<li>"Adventure id worthwhile"</li>
<li>"Travel is the only thing you can buy that makes you richer"</li>
</ul>
<h3>About self discovery </h3>
<ul>
<li>"Wherever you go, go with all your heart"</li>
<li>"Not all those who wander are lost" – J.R.R. Tolkien</li>
<li>"The real voyage of discovery consists not in seeking new landscapes, but in having new eyes" – Marcel
Proust</li>
<li>"Life begins at the end of your comfort zone".</li>
</ul>
<h3>Reflective</h3>
<ol>
<li>"A journey is best measured in friends, rather than miles"</li>
<li>"To travel is to discover that everyone is wrong about other countries"</li>
<li>"A good traveler has no fixed plans, and is not intent on arriving"</li>
<li>"Travel makes one modest. You see what a tiny place you occupy in the world" – Gustave Flaubert</li>
</ol>
<ul>
<h3 style="color: green;">
<li>Top 5 destination in india</li>
</h3>
</ul>
<ol>
<li>Hills of Himachal_Pradesh</li>
<li>Kedarnath temple</li>
<li>Dhuadhar fall </li>
<li>Ayodhya Mandir</li>
<li>Jagannath puri</li>
</ol>
<hr>
<h2> 01. Hills of Himanchal pradesh</h2>

<br>
<header>Wikipedia of Himachal_Pradesh</header>

<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Himachal_Pradesh">Himanchal pradesh</a>
<h2>About</h2>
<h4>
<!-- this text is ittalic -->
<i>Himachal Pradesh is a northern Indian state in the Himalayas, known as "Dev Bhumi" (Abode of Gods) and for
its

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scenic mountain landscapes, including Shimla and Manali. It became a full state on January 25, 1971, and has Shimla as its summer capital and Dharamshala as the winter capital. The state is rich in culture, with strong

Tibetan influences, and offers various adventure sports like trekking and paragliding, attracting tourists year-round. The predominantly mountainous region comprising the present-day Himachal Pradesh has been inhabited since pre-historic times, having witnessed multiple waves of human migrations from other areas.[14] Through its history, the region was mostly ruled by local kingdoms, some of which accepted the suzerainty of larger empires. Prior to India's independence from the British, Himachal comprised the hilly regions of the Punjab Province of British India. After independence, many of the hilly territories were organised as the Chief Commissioner's province of Himachal Pradesh, which later became a Union Territory. In 1966, hilly areas of the neighbouring Punjab state were merged into Himachal and it was ultimately granted full statehood in 1971.

Himachal Pradesh is spread across valleys with many perennial rivers flowing through them. Agriculture, horticulture, hydropower,

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<hr>

</h4>

<h3>02. Uttarakhand Most fav temple</h3>

<header>Wikipedia of Uttarakhand</header>

Uttarakhand

<h3 style="color: rgb(44, 242, 176);">About Uttarakhand</h3>

<u>Uttarakhand, known as the "Land of the Gods" (Devbhoomi), is a northern Indian state in the Himalayas established on November 9, 2000. It's renowned for its sacred rivers, spiritual sites, breathtaking natural landscapes, and biodiversity. The state, divided into the Garhwal and Kumaon regions, is a popular tourist destination for its religious sites like Badrinath and Kedarnath and for its natural attractions. Uttarakhand's history dates back to prehistoric times, with archaeological evidence showcasing human habitation. It was part of the ancient Kuru and the Panchal kingdoms during the Vedic age, and later saw the rise of dynasties like the Kunindas and influence of Buddhism as evidenced by Ashokan edicts. Though primarily driven by agriculture and hydropower, the state's economy is now dominated by the service industry. The service sector comprises primarily travel, tourism, and hotel industry. The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Uttarakhand is ₹3.78 lakh crore (US\$45 billion). The state contributes five seats to the lower house Lok Sabha [24] and three seats to the upper house Rajya Sabha.

Inhabitants of the state are called either Garhwali or Kumaoni depending on their region of origin. Hinduism is practiced by more than three-fourths of the population.

<!-- This text is underline -->

<hr>

</u>

<h3>03. Dhuadhar fall of MP</h3>

<header>Wikipedia of MP</header>

Madhya pradesh

<h3 style="color:rgb(135, 140, 235)">About Madhyapradesh</h3>

Madhya Pradesh is a central Indian state, the second-largest by area, known as the "Heart of India" for its location and rich heritage, diverse landscapes, and significant biodiversity. The state boasts three UNESCO World Heritage sites—Khajuraho, Sanchi, and Bhimbetka—and is a leading habitat for tigers, earning it the title "Tiger State of India". Its economy relies on agriculture, minerals, and industries, while its capital is Bhopal. Madhya Pradesh is the second largest Indian state by area and the fifth largest state by population with

over 72 million residents. It borders the states of Rajasthan to the northwest, Uttar Pradesh to the northeast, Chhattisgarh to the east, Maharashtra to the south, Gujarat to the west.[11]

The area covered by the present-day Madhya Pradesh includes the area of the ancient Avanti Mahajanapada, whose capital Ujjain (also known as Avantika) arose as a major city during the second wave of Indian urbanisation in the sixth century BCE. Subsequently, the region was ruled by the major dynasties of India. The Maratha Empire dominated the majority of the 18th century. After the Third Anglo-Maratha War in the 19th century, the region was divided into several princely states under the British and incorporated into Central Provinces and Berar and the Central India Agency. After India's independence, the Central Provinces and Berar was renamed as Madhya Pradesh with Nagpur as its capital, this state included the southern parts of the present-day Madhya Pradesh and northeastern portion of today's Maharashtra while Central India Agency was renamed as Madhya Bharat which includes parts of present day north western Madhya Pradesh became a separate state with Gwalior as its capital and Jiwajirao Scindia as Rajpramukh (Governor). In 1956, these states were reorganised and its parts were combined with the states of Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal to form the new Madhya Pradesh state, the Marathi-speaking Vidarbha region was removed and merged with the Bombay

<!-- This text is Bold -->

<center>

<h2>Tour Packages</h2>

</center>

<center>

<table>

<!-- Head of the table -->

<thead>

<tr>

<th>Package</th>

<th>Destination</th>

<th>price</th>

</tr>

</thead>

<tbody>

<tr>

<td>Romantic Hills</td>

<td>Himanchal pradeshe</td>

<td>5000 INR</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Most fav temple</td>

<td>Uttrakhand</td>

<td>4500 INR</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Waterfall </td>

<td>Madhyapradesh</td>

<td>7000INR</td>

</tr>

</tbody>

</table>

</center>

<footer>

</footer>

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</body> <!--closing tag-->
<hr>
<footer>
contact us ~~ 9793923453
<br>
<a href="mailto:harshitsachan830@gmail.com?sybject=contactus=Massage">click here for email</a>
</footer>
</html>
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