**1.ODISHA:**

A- Shree Jagannath Temple:-

Located in the sacred town of Puri, the Jagannath Temple or the pride of India was built in the 11th century by King Indradyumna. This glorious temple is the abode of Lord Jagannath who is a form of Lord Vishnu. It is the most revered pilgrimage site for Hindus and is included in the pious Char Dham Yatra with Badrinath, Dwarka, and Rameshwaram. Apart from the main shrine that rises high, many minor temples within the complex will make you feel like you have entered God's home itself.

B-Konark Sun Temple-

Konark is a town situated in the Puri district in the state of Odisha, India. It is the site of the 7th century Sun Temple, also known as the *Black Pagoda*, built in black granite during the reign of Narasimhadeva-I. The temple is a world heritage site.

Konark is also home to an annual dance festival called Konark Dance Festival, devoted to classical Indian dance forms. Every year Konark Festival and International Sand Art Festival at Chandrabhaga beach of Konark have been organizing to attract world over artisans and tourists.

##### C-Dhauli Giri(Shanti Stupa)

Also known as Peace Pagoda, is a Buddhist structure built jointly in 1972 by the Japan Buddha Sangh and the Kalinga Nippon Buddha Sangh. Situated on the opposite hill of Dhauli Giri, it was built through the Indo-Japanese collaboration. Stupa is domed on top with mushroom-like structures and adorned with ‘speaking’ stone panels. Reclining Buddha, an elephant procession, the bodhi tree and footprints of Buddha bearing the Chakra(wheel) adorn the main stone panels. The panels also comprise a sleeping beauty fanned by female .

attendants, procession on horseback and Emperor Ashoka renouncing war by offering his sword to Lord Buddha at Dhauli Giri.

##### D.Udayagiri & Khandagiri:-

Udayagiri and Khandagiri Caves are a glorious element of Odisha Tourism. Around 6km east of Bhubaneswar, the twin caves rise abruptly from the coastal plain. Partly natural and partly artificial, these caves are comprised of small blocks which were once used by the mendicants for meditation. While Udayagiri has 18 caves, the Khandagiri has 15. The most significant of these caves group is Ranigumpha in Udayagiri part of the cave and is a double-storeyed monastery. There are certain blocks in these caves where one can see Brahmi inscriptions.

**E- Lingaraj Temple**

Lingaraj Temple is one of the oldest and largest Hindu temples in Bhubaneswar. The temple is the most prominent landmark of the Bhubaneswar city and also one of the top places to visit in Bhubaneswar.

Dedicated to Harihara, a combined form of Vishnu and Shiva, Lingaraja Temple was built in 11th century CE by King Jajati Keshari of Somavanshi dynasty. He started the construction of the temple while he shifted his capital from Jajpur to Bhubaneswar. But historians believe that the temple might have been existed from 6th century CE. It is said that when the construction of Lingaraj Temple was about to complete, the Jagannath cult started growing. This belief is further empowered with the fact that Lord Vishnu and Lord Shiva are worshiped here.

**2.UP:-**

**A-Agra:-**

One of the most important places to visit in Uttar Pradesh and famous across the globe for being the home of the Taj Mahal, Agra is located on the banks of River Yamuna. Home to two more UNESCO World Heritage Sites – Agra Fort and Fatehpur Sikri, Agra is indeed a sneak peek into the architectural history and legacy of the Mughal empire. The city forms part of the popular Golden Triangle Circuit for tourists along with Delhi and Jaipur and also a part of the Uttar Pradesh Heritage Arc including Varanasi and Lucknow. Agra is a heaven for history fanatics, architecture buffs and foodies, all alike. It’s famous for its Petha and also well-known for its marble artefacts. Agra is therefore among the must-visit destinations in Uttar Pradesh for anyone living in or visiting India.

**B.VARANASI:**Varanasi, also known as Kashi and Benaras and considered to be the world’s oldest living city is one of the most famous tourist places in Uttar Pradesh. Being one of Hinduism’s seven holy cities, Varanasi is indeed the spiritual capital of India. While you would find temples at almost every turn in the city, the Kashi Vishwanath Temple, which is one of the 12 Jyotirlingas, is the most visited and the oldest of all. Varanasi is considered an auspicious place to die, as it is believed to grant moksha or liberation from the cycle of life and death. About 80 ghats along the banks of the Holy Ganges form the heart and soul of the city. The ceremony of immense grandeur and spiritual enlightenment, the Ganga Aarti is a must-experience when in Varanasi. Also, the hot chaat and cool lassi would be the perfect feast for your taste-buds.

## C. Mathura

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## D. Vrindavan :-

Located only 10 km. away from each other, Mathura and Vrindavan are often considered twin cities. One of the oldest cities on the banks of Yamuna, Vrindavan is considered to be one of the most important places of pilgrimage for the devotees of Lord Krishna. Considered to be his childhood abode, the city of Vrindavan, which is located along the waters of river Yamuna hosts hundreds of Lord Krishna and Radha temples scattered throughout. The most famous of them are Banke Bihari temple and the world-famous ISKCON temple. The name of the city has been derived from Vrinda (meaning basil) and Van (meaning grove) which perhaps refer to the two small groves at Nidhivan and Seva Kunj. Since Vrindavan is considered to be a sacred place, a large number of people come here to renounce their worldly life.

## ****E-Prayagraj (Allahabad):-****

Prayagraj is officially known as Allahabad and is one of the most important**places to visit Uttar Pradesh** has to offer. It is home to the famous Triveni Sangam, or the meeting points of the Ganga, Yamuna, and Saraswati rivers. Allahabad is situated at the site of the ancient city of Prayag and annually hosts the Maha Kumbh Mela, one of the biggest Hindu gatherings in the world.

In Allahabad, there are numerous places to visit, including the UNESCO World Heritage Site of Allahabad Fort, Chandra Shekhar Azad Park, All Saints Cathedral, the ancestral home of the Nehrus, and Allahabad Museum.

**3.MP**

## A- Khajuraho

Khajuraho is a very special city and tourist destination in Madhya Pradesh located in the middle of India, which is famous for its ancient and medieval temples in the nation and worldwide. Khajuraho, the curious land of Kamasutra in Madhya Pradesh, has drawn visitors worldwide. This little village in the Chhatarpur district is well known for its good suggestive set of memorials, which has made its standing on the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

**B-Pachmarhi:-**

Pachmarhi is a beautiful **hill station** located in India's Hoshangabad district of Madhya Pradesh. Pachmarhi is the center of attraction for the country's tourists and abroad for its beauty; it has everything that a tourists expects, **such as peace, blooming mountains, evergreen greenery, flowing waterfalls, silver cascading waterfalls, colorful shades, and more**. The enchanting views of the beauty of the four moons of Pachmarhi. Pachmarhi is very cheap compared to other hill stations; this tourist place situated in the hills of Satpura is also known as Kashmir in the central region.

**C-  Gwalior:-**

King Surajsen builds the famous city of Gwalior. The beauty of this **historical city**, the attractive monuments, palaces, and temples are less appreciated. The splendid architectural work has been done in the mosques, rock temples, and sculptural structures. Gwalior is not limited to palaces only; its hills and beautiful greenery attract many tourists. Let us tell you that Tansen was born in Gwalior, and his tomb remains the same.

## D- Orchha :-

Orchha Fort is situated on the island of Betwa river at a distance of 16 km from Jhansi in Madhya Pradesh. **Orchha Fort was constructed in the 16th century by Raja Rudra Pratap Singh.** The main attraction of this fort is the Raja Mahal, which displays intricate architecture. Along with the Raja Mahal, many attractions like Sheesh Mahal, Phool Bagh, Rai Praveen Mahal, and Jahangir Mahal are located in this fort to attract tourists, which adds to the charm of this fort.

While a part of the fort was converted into a Ram Raja temple, this temple is the only place in the country where Lord Rama is worshipped as Raja Rama. The fort is an ideal destination for tourists and history and architecture lovers in Madhya Pradesh, attracting thousands of tourists every year.

**E-SANCHI:-**

Sanchi, one of the Buddhist pilgrimage sites in Madhya Pradesh, is famous for the oldest stone structures in India. The Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi symbolize the vast heritage of culturally rich India. Emperor Ashoka of the Maurya dynasty established the great stupa in the 3rd century BC. The stupas at Sanchi were built as homes to Lord Buddha and many important Buddhist relics. This place is surrounded by lush green gardens, which provide a different kind of joy and peace to the tourists visiting here.

4.RAJASTHAN:

## A- . Jaipur

The capital of the state, **Jaipur** is also the largest city in the princely state of Rajasthan. It was founded in 1727, by the Kachwaha Rajput Ruler Sawai Jaisingh II, who was the ruler of Amber. Also known by the nickname ‘**Pink City of India**’ which is due to the distinctive saffron or pink color of the buildings. The planning of the city was done according to the Vedic Vastu Shastra (Indian architecture). The well planned streets and detailed and artistic architecture make it one of the top preferred tourist locations.

**B- . Udaipur:-**

While in a few texts, it has been termed as the ***Venice of the East***, the City of **Udaipur** is known by its common moniker, the city of lakes. The city was the capital of the Sisodiya Rajputs of Mewar and is famous for its palaces that exemplify the finesse of Rajputana Style architecture. Udaipur was founded in 1553 by the Sisodiya Rajput Ruler Maharana Udai Singh II. The Mewar Rajputs founded the city to relocate their capital from Chittor to a more secure location. Today, most of the palaces have been converted into hotels, thus attracting a huge no. of tourist crowd to this city.

## C- . Jodhpur :-

The second largest City of Rajasthan, **Jodhpur** is also the second most populated city of Rajasthan after Jaipur. The city was founded in 1459 by the Rathore Rajput Ruler, Rao Jodha Singh of Marwar. The city was founded as Marwar’s new capital after the fall of the former capital of Mandore. Jodhpur is also called the **Sun City** as it enjoys a bright sunny weather all year round. Strategically, it is considered to be the most important city of western Rajasthan as it lies only at a distance of 250 kilometers from the Indo-Pakistan border.

## D- Jaisalmer

The aptly named **“golden city”**, which comes from its view during the day, the city of **Jaisalmer** lies in the heart of the Thar Desert. The city was founded by The Bhati Rajput ruler Maharawal Jaisal Singh in 1156 Ad. The city gets its name from the golden sands of the Thar Desert and the same golden colored sandstone used in the city’s architecture. The city is a famous tourist spot due to its magnificent architecture and the various arts and crafts which are unique to this region. The city thrives on tourism, and can be called a home away from home for a huge no. of tourists from all around the world.

## E- Pushkar

Lying in the Ajmer District of Rajasthan, the holy City of **Pushkar** is often described as the king of pilgrimage sites in India. The town is located at the shores of the Pushkar Lake, which was created by the tears of Lord Shiva. The town is one of the oldest cities of India and the date of its origin is unknown and is often associated with the Hindu mythology. The town is famous for its temples and various Ghats which are frequented by hundreds of visitors during the annual bath. The water of the lake is considered sacred and thus is responsible for the town’s repute as a pilgrimage spot.