Visiting places in Khajuraho

Khajuraho is a historical city located in the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh and is a popular tourist destination that is famous for ancient and medieval temples across the country. In addition, Khajuraho is worldwide famous for its temple exquisite sculptures and architecture . Located in the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh, it is surrounded by the forests of the Bundelkhand region.

Khajuraho still attracts tourists from all over the world; there are many ancient temples of Hinduism and Jainism in Khajuraho. This beautiful place is famous for its attractive temples. This place is a very good place for tourism lovers. The beauty of Hindu culture and art is to be seen. In the temples built here, there is a lot of beauty in sculptures of various arts.

## History:

Khajuraho is a major city located in the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh, which is world-famous for its ancient and medieval temples. It is located in the Chhatarpur district of Madhya Pradesh. In the ancient time Khajuraho was also known as 'Khajur Vahika' and 'Khajurpura'. The history of Khajuraho is about a thousand years old. The oldest known power of Khajuraho in its territory was Vatsa. His successors in the region included the Mauryas, the Sungas, the Kushanas, the Nagas of Padmavati, the Vakataka dynasty, the Guptas, the Pushyabhuti dynasty and the Gurjara-Prathara dynasty. It was especially during the Gupta period that architecture and art flourished in the region, although their successors continued the artistic tradition. The Khajuraho city was the first capital of the Chandela Empire.

Chandravarman, the founder of Khajuraho, was a Rajput king who ruled Bundelkhand in medieval times. The Chandela kings ruled central India from the tenth to the twelfth century. The temples of Khajuraho were built between 950 AD to 1050 AD by these Chandela kings. After the construction of the temples, Chandela shifted his capital to Mahoba. But even after this, the importance of Khajuraho remained.

If you are a true lover of art, then you must see the wonderful artefacts of Khajuraho of Madhya Pradesh once in a lifetime. The temple groups of Khajuraho are known for their special identity all over the world. Tourists not only from India but from all over the world come here to see the erotic sculptures carved on the walls. This small town is quite famous for the exquisite temples of Hindus and Jains.

## How to reach?

Being a popular tourist destination, it is pretty easy to reach Khajuraho. Khajuraho has its domestic airport, known as Khajuraho Airport and a railway station, connecting it to other parts of India. Let us know how to reach Khajuraho through various means.

* **By Train:** The famous Khajuraho temple is located in Chhatarpur, Madhya Pradesh. Khajuraho has its railway station, although Khajuraho railway station is not connected to many cities in India. A regular train from New Delhi to Khajuraho named Khajuraho-Hazrat Nizamuddin Express takes approximately 10 to 11 hours to reach Khajuraho.
* **By Flight:** How to reach Khajuraho from Delhi is a ubiquitous question. However, travellers need not worry as Khajuraho Airport, also known as Civil Aerodrome Khajuraho, is only six km away from the city centre. There are fewer flights from Delhi to Khajuraho as this small domestic airport is not connected to many cities in India; it has regular flights from Delhi and Varanasi. Taxis and autos are readily available outside the airport to Khajuraho. Apart from this, you can also reach here from Mumbai, Bhopal and Varanasi.
* **By Road:** Khajuraho has good road connectivity with other cities of Madhya Pradesh. MP Tourism has many direct buses available in and around Madhya Pradesh from cities like Satna (116 km), Mahoba (70 km), Jhansi (230 km), Gwalior (280 km), Bhopal (375 km) and Indore (565 km). Huh. NH 75 connects Khajuraho to all these major destinations. If you want to go to Khajuraho by road, it is not a problem as it is pretty easy to reach Khajuraho.

## Best time to visit Khajuraho:

The months of October to February are the best time to visit Khajuraho with a crowd of people worldwide. Especially for the internationally acclaimed Khajuraho festival. Summer (March to June) drops to 47 °C, But in monsoon (July to September), the temples add to the splendor of the rain-washed city.

# Visiting Places:

## Pandav Falls:

At a distance of 34 km from Khajuraho, Pandava Falls is a serene waterfall located inside Panna National Park in the Panna district of Madhya Pradesh. Situated on the Khajuraho – Panna highway, Pandava Falls is one of the scenic waterfalls in Panna and one of the top Khajuraho sightseeing places.

Pandav Falls is a perennial waterfall shed by a tributary of the Ken River in Madhya Pradesh. The falling waterfall falls into a heart-shaped pool from a height of about 30 meters. Surrounded by lush green forests, the falls are spectacular and can be reached even during the monsoon season. The serenity, purity and mystical atmosphere of Pandav Falls attract both locals and tourists. At the foot of the falls are some ancient caves overlooking a large pool of water. The Pandavas of Mahabharata are believed to have spent a part of their exile here.

## Laxman Temple:

Laxman Temple is a significant temple of Khajuraho. This temple is located in the western group of temples. Lakshmana Temple is one of the most beautiful temples located in the western group of temples of Khajuraho. You get to see carvings on the walls of the Lakshmana temple, which is terrific. Small temples have been built in the four corners of this temple, which are called sub-temples. In the sanctum sanctorum of the temple, the idol of Lord Vishnu in the form of Vaikunda is to be seen. Lord Narasimha, Varaha and Vishnu are seen in three forms in this idol. You will not find such a statue anywhere else. Efforts have been made to tell many stories and ancient life through idols in the Laxman temple.

## Anjigarh Fort:

Ajaigarh Fort is situated at an altitude of 206 meters on the Vindhya mountain range. Situated on a flat projection, the fort offers breathtaking views of the Ken River. The fort is a splendid example of the architectural excellence possessed by the artisans during the Chandela dynasty. It is believed that the rulers built this fort as their dynasty started to decline. The fort still lives on for storytelling and learning about the glorious past.

## Ken Gharial Wildlife Sanctuary:

Ken Gharial Wildlife Sanctuary is located at a distance of 19 km from Khajuraho. Ken Gharial Sanctuary is a famous place located near Khajuraho city. Ken Gharial Sanctuary is also known as Ken Wildlife Sanctuary, Ken Sanctuary, Kendra Sanctuary, Ken Gharial Sanctuary. Ken Gharial Sanctuary is a part of Panna Tiger Reserve. Here you get to see alligators and you can get to see crocodiles. Alligators have a long mouth and are smaller than crocodiles. Both these animals get to see on the Ken River. Ken Wildlife Sanctuary is spread over a very large area. Apart from seeing crocodiles and alligators here, you can also see other wildlife. Here you can see all these animals like peacock, chital, jackal, nilgai. There are more animals living here, which you can get to see here in the evening. Animals rest during the day, so they go out for a walk in the evening.

## Panna Tiger Reserve Khajuraho:

India has a vast number of wild animals. In the forests of India, one will hear and see the splendid elephant chirping, peacock dance, camel walk, lion roar, chirping of millions of birds. Tourists from all over the country and abroad come here to see the wild animals. India has more than 70 national parks and more than 500 wildlife sanctuaries besides bird sanctuaries. Come this time, let's know brief information about Panna National Park of Madhya Pradesh.

## Raneh Water-fall:

Raneh Water Falls, located near Khajuraho in Madhya Pradesh, has been awarded the Best Holiday Award-2017 for the country's favourite waterfall. Raneh-fall is situated at a distance of just 20 km from Khajuraho. Located at the mouth of the Panna Tiger Reserve, Raneh-Fall is also known as the Grand Canyon of the country. During the rainy season, the beauty of the Raneh Falls is made upon seeing. The number of tourists visiting here also increases during the rainy season. Panna Tiger Reserve is situated at a short distance from here.

The splendid beauty of the multicoloured pure crystal granite, limestone, basalt and dolomite layered rocks of the vast Raneh-fall leaves the tourist speechless. This is the reason why foreign tourists admiring its unique shade will often find Raneh-Fall comparing it to the famous Canyon of North America. A large number of domestic and foreign tourists come here every year to enjoy this fantastic natural beauty.

## Beni Sagar Dam:

Beni Sagar Dam is a masterpiece of grandeur built on the river Khudar. Situated on the border of Khajuraho, the lush green surroundings create a pleasing atmosphere near the dam.

Beni Sagar Dam is a special attraction for the visitors, which is its positive and calm atmosphere. Best place for those who want a relaxing place away from the hustle and bustle of a city.

The best time to visit here is early morning or evening at sunset. The perfect place for nature lovers. The Beni Sagar Dam is built on the Khudar River and is a masterpiece of grandeur.

## Rajgarh Fort Khajuraho:

Rajgarh Fort is a beautiful fort located near Khajuraho. This fort is located in the Rajgarh village of Khajuraho. You can come to visit this fort. This fort is private property, so you will have to take permission to roam in this fort. This fort is magnificent and old. You will love coming to this fort. This fort will be about 22 km from Khajuraho.

## Dulha Dev Temple:

Dulhadev Temple comes in the group of southern temples of Khajuraho. The Chandelas built this temple in 1130. This temple of Lord Shiva is known in that region by Dulhadev, which represents Lord Shiva as a groom. Historians believe that this is one of the last temples built by the Chandelas. The temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva and has a Shivalinga as a symbol of Shiva. The architecture of this temple is quite attractive, and it has a big hall, to which are attached five small chambers. The intricate carvings on the walls and ceilings of the temple and the stone artistry on the wall often enchant the visitors. Stunning sculptures of Apsaras (celestial nymphs) and other mythological figures also adorn the walls of this temple. The skill of the craftsmen of that time can be estimated by looking at the sculpted sculptures.

## Archaeological Museum Khajuraho:

The Archaeological Museum at Khajuraho is located in the Chhatarpur district of Madhya Pradesh. It was established in the year 1967. The Archaeological Museum at Khajuraho has around 3424 registered antiquities preserved. These idols belong to different sects, namely Jain, Shaiva, Vaishnava and Shakta. The Archaeological Museum at Khajuraho aims to encourage public participation in museum activities by interacting with professionals and the public, thereby creating greater awareness of the relics of the past. They are also keen to carry forward the archaeological work in the museum ethically and scientifically. They aim for proper management of the museum. In addition, new ideas for museum development and archaeological research are encouraged by the museum authorities.

This style of Indian art depicted in sculptures dates back to the 10th century. The attractiveness of the human body to female nymphs and female revels called Sura-Sundari is depicted by the most attractive breeds. Sura-Sundari is the best and most beautiful sculpture in Khajuraho. These sculptures are shaped to express human moods and sculptures in a way. They are structured in provocative gestures and flexibility. The female idols wear bright gems and robes, and their youthfulness, charm and movements are fully evident, giving them the appearance of a traditional heroine. Some secular sculptures depict detailed depictions of human emotion. Erotic themes characterize them. The craftsmanship of central India, particularly the Chandela art, is most evident in the stone art preserved in the museum. Secular objects such as celestial nymphs, scenes depicting social life and sensual and sensual couples attract visitors' attention.