

Importance of Geography in Tourism.

Geography is derived from two words Geo + graphy. which means Geo + earth and graphy means to study. It collectively means to study about the earth.

Tourism occurs in places, it involves movement and activities between places, landscapes and people. Geography is the fundamental of studies, which is the branch of science that deals with the study of travel and tourism and its impact on the places. The geography of tourism is dominated by number of key themes: location, place, space, human, culture and movement of people. It is also concerned with the flows of tourism from

generating countries to the destination. This flow of tourism is also influenced by economic and political factors from developed countries to the less developed countries.

Importance → Geography is the fundamental to the study of tourism because tourism is geographical in nature. There are following characteristics of tourism system which are related to geography.

- 1 Rural Tourism → focused on countryside
- 2 Urban Tourism → focused on towns + cities
- 3 Spa Tourism → Travel for health and wellness
- 4 Eco Tourism → Based on nature

5. Sports Tourism → focused on people travelling for sports events.

6. Heritage Tourism → focused on heritage cities and heritage buildings.

• Climatic conditions of India.

Climate is the long term pattern of weather in a particular area. It is measured by accessing the pattern of variations in temperature, humidity, atmospheric pressure, precipitation (Rainfall).

Atmospheric pressure in a given region over long periods of time. Climate is different from weather as weather is for short term conditions. The Indian sub-continent has a huge variety of climates within various states, India mostly has a climate of a tropical country. India's northern part is situated at the northern belt. India is

naturally separated from the rest of asia by himalayan ranges that block cold air from central asia, the result of which is the northern states of india are having high temperatures during summer season. The plains in the northern india are influenced by the hot wind called "loo" from the Thar and Iranian region.

● Features of Indian Climate →

- * India has the climate of tropical monsoon due to peculiar position in the asian continent and the indian ocean. It is mostly characterised by wet and dry seasons.
- * Some locations within india like ladakh and Thar desert don't have wet seasons.
- * The mean rainfall in each region in India varies while meghalaya records one of the highest rainfalls whileaisalmer records the least rainfall.

- * The Ganga plains and the coastal regions receive rainfall during July and August.
- * The places like Goa, Patna and Hyderabad receive rainfall along with regions north west during the months of June and July.
- * In India Thar Desert experience the highest Diurnal (day time) temperature while the Himalayas experience the highest annual temperature.
- * The Coastal Region have lower annual and diurnal temperatures.
- * The Indian sub continent has hot summers and moderately cold winters.
- * In the Himalayas winters are extremely cold while summers are moderately hot.

○ Factors that influence the Indian climate.

1. The Himalayan ranges act as a divider between India and Central Asia and protects India from dry winds from the central Asian region. They also act as barriers to strong monsoon winds.
2. The location of India has a tropical climate as it is located between 8° North and 37° North latitude.
3. Sea regions in India near the coast has a relatively moderate climate while the interior parts experience the most extreme climatic situations.
4. Monsoon winds are an extremely important parts of Indian climate. They are characterized by sudden onset, progression, retreat and reversal of winds during some seasons.

5. When we talk about the air circulation, the jet stream cause changes in India's climate. The western & eastern jet streams mainly influence the weather patterns in India.
6. El-nino badly affects the monsoon rainfall. It is good for cyclones in the Arabian Sea. It also seasons in droughts during the seasons in which they occur.
7. ~~El~~ La Nina It is good for cyclone process occur in Bay of Bengal. Its suppression the process in Arabian Sea. Floods are common during the time la-nina occurrence.

India mostly has the climate of a tropical country. The northern part is situated in temperature belt that's why the North states of India have slightly higher

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temperatures.

During the summer season due to sun's position, the region experiences a dry climate like that of the equatorial region. India has the climate of tropical monsoon due to its peculiar position in the Asian continent and the Indian Ocean.

Handicrafts And Handlooms of India.

Handicrafts is made up of two words. Handy + Crafts. All those things which are created by hands and money can be earned from that creation is known as handicrafts. Handlooms and handicrafts are one of the most important cottage industries in the country which is giving livelihood to most of the rural India. It plays a most significant role as it constitute a timeless phase of Indian rich cultural heritage. It is also an economic activity which occupies second position to agriculture in providing livelihood to the people. India's rich culture and heritage are reflected in the exquisite and different variety of handicraft made by artisans throughout the country.

Indian craftsmen use the knowledge skill passed on to them from the previous generations to create works of art. The materials and process used to create the handicrafts are indicative to the craftsmen for their forefathers. These Indian Craftsmen, Crafts are nowadays are the treasured possessions worldwide.

HISTORY OF HANDICRAFTS

The history of Handicraft is very long which dates back to ancient period but the best time for flourishing the handicraft is the medieval period where mughals promoted a number of Craftsmen as they were art lovers and were fond of using handmade items like clothes, footwear, Jewellery and many other items of their taste. Handicraft is basically divided into 3 parts which are as follows:

1. Folkcraft.

2. Religious Craft.

3. Commercial Craft.

There are different craft items which are famous in different states like Jammu & Kashmir is famous for Kashmiri shawls, Kashmiri Bags and Carpets; Himachal Pradesh is famous for Himachali Topis, Punjab is famous for Phulkaris and Punjabi Tatties; Gujarat is and Ahmedabad are famous for gold items; Baroda is famous for Silver Jewellery, readymade clothes, fabrics, Cotton clothes and Tute work.

Handicrafts of Eastern States.

1. Bihar is famous for Paintings, Sippi works, Silk weaving, wood art.

2. Jharkhand is famous for silver bangles, earrings, ornaments and neckpieces.
3. West Bengal is famous for sarees, baskets, handwork on suits, wood craft items and ornaments.
4. Kolkata is famous for paintings, wall paintings like murals, block painting, embroidery and leather items.
5. Rajasthan is famous for blockwork, paintings and Jewellery.

Handicrafts of Southern States.

It includes Mumbai, Kolapur, Tamil Nadu, Kerala is famous for handmade items, cotton, silk sarees, metal work, nylon and Jute work. All these items which are famous in Southern States of India are very much in demand among the tourists.

Features of Handicraft Items of India.

- # In India, there are 68.86 lakh artisans who are engaged in rural sector of handicrafts. Out of which 38.61 lakh are female artisans.
- # The handicraft items of India have different styles and forms which are present widespread in India.
- # The Bamboo Crafts items of Assam are famous throughout the world.
- # The Zari and Chickenkari work of Lucknow and Gulabi minakari of UP are world famous. The mirror work and puppet work of Rajasthan are famous throughout the India.

Bandish work of Sujrat and coconut shell craft of Kerala are highly in demand.

The Phulkari and embroidery of Punjab is famous throughout the world.

Rosewood inlay of Karnataka and Madhubani paintings of Sujrat and Tamil Nadu are famous throughout the world.

The government took the initiative to strengthen the handloom and handicraft sectors in India. It is important to note that 57 handloom products and 92 handicraft products have been registered under the geographical indications of goods registration act 1999. The purpose for this was to promote the rural small scale industries and to encourage the artisans with their expertise in their fields. These registered

Ques

* **Ques India** → Ques India is an Indian chain store retailing garments, furnishing fabrics and ethnic wear products, home decor, and hand-made products by Crafts people of rural India. It was established in the year 1960 by "John Bissell" who was an American working for the Ford Foundation New Delhi. He gave this concept to promote rural artisans and crafts men of India. In the year 1976 the Ques India opened its first retail store in Greater Kailash (New Delhi). The Chairman of the company is now William Nanda Bissell who is the son of John Bissell as of July 2020 Ques India operated ~~327~~ ~~and 27~~ stores across the India and 14 int'l international stores.

History of Ques India → Ques India was founded as an export company for home furnishings by John Bissell in a small room adjoining his bed room with the name - Ques India Incorporated. He used the money of his deceased grand mother of 20 thousand dollars.

He left his parental business and relocated to India in 1958 as a consultant to Ford foundation. He advised the govt. of India to run Central Cottage Industries Corporation. He was given a 2 year grant for instructing Indian villagers in the making of goods for export. By 1965 the company had a turn over of ₹20 ~~lacs~~ lacs and then he shifted to an office. Over the next 2 decades till the year 2000 Fab India emerged as a successful retail business in India with 111 retail outlets within the country and 6 abroad. Fab India added its non textile range in 2000, organic foods in 2004, personal care products in 2006, and hand crafted Jewellery in 2008.

~~The~~
 launch of fabels → In 2014 fab india launched a western wear brand "Fabels" the brand was first launched at Fab India's Connaught Place store ~~at~~ in New Delhi and later on "Fabels" was made avail across the India. Fab India became a founder member of "All India

Artisans And Craft Workers
Welfare Association (AICA).
On the occasion of its 50th
Anniversary in 2010 the
company made all the
80 800 employees its share holders

Conclusion - William & John
Bissell & established
the Fab India School in
1992 in Bali Pali, dist.
of Rajasthan, today it is
Co-Educational, school sen. sec.
school, with 600 students. Then
they started the John B.
Scholar funds in the year
2000. Fab India was awarded
(Best retail grant) ~~1~~
(to mark ^{in 2000} the 50 years of the ^{by the economic times} foundation of this company & book
was released in the year 2010,
"The Fabric of Our Lives:
The Story of Fab India
by Radhika Singh")

Dilli Haat →

Dilli Haat is a paid entrance open^{air} market, a food plaza and a craft bazaar which is located in the center of Delhi. It is the magical world of Indian Art and Heritage presented through a fascinating panorama of craft, cuisine, and cultural market. The area is run by Delhi Tourism and Transportation Development Corporation (DTTDC). The Dilli Haat provides the ambience of traditional rural art or ~~so~~ village market which attract the tourists throughout the world. ^{purpose} It is not just a market place. It has been visualised as a showpiece of traditional Indian culture at a platform where rural life and folk art are brought closer to an urban clientele. It is a place where the crafts persons find an opportunity to present their artistic skills to thousands of visitors everyday. Since its inauguration in the month of March 1994 it has been a home to hubs of

handicrafts and handlooms artisans. The complex is not only artistic but also recreational in nature where the entire family can have a good time.

There are stalls dishing out marvellous delicacies from different states and union territories. An exhibition hall, (souvenir shop) an open stage for cultural programs and a playing area exclusively earmarked for children.

The tourists can enjoy the different flavours of delightful local foods from the different regions of India like the Momos from Sikkim, Bamboo's hot Chicken from Nagaland, Kahwah and Kebab from Jammu, ~~Rooran~~ Rooran Poli from Maharashtra, Dhokla from Gujarat, these food stalls offer a variety of food served in an eco-friendly manner. The crafts men who are registered with Delhi Corporation handicrafts are the ones who are eligible

to find a place here, the stalls selling handi crafts are allotted on a rotational bases to the craftsmen who come from the different part of the country at very nominal payment for the time period of the 15 days. It opens at 10:30 in the morning till 10 PM in the evening. The entry ticket for the Adult is ₹30. Children is ₹20 and foreigners is ₹100

Opening time - 10:30 AM till 10:00 PM
Entry ticket prices
For Adult - ₹30
For children - ₹20
For Foreigners - ₹100

Conclusion

Shreesh Kaur

The six acres of land on which the complex is situated is full of colourful, beautiful handwork and craftsmanship of Indian artisans. The extensive foundation work, small roof collages give this plaza a village atmosphere. It is a good place to visit with family and friends. Some shops are permanent but other are rotated usually

Central

Cottage Industries Emporium

The treasure of authentic Indian handlooms and handicrafts is popularly known as Cottage emporium Industry. The Central Cottage Industry Corporation of India limited is established in Janpath (New Delhi). This is the "go to destination" for Indian handicrafts in New Delhi, this shop is huge and well stocked and beautifully designed always attracting the tourists. This store has a really good range of handicrafts from all over India on offer. It is unique in the sense ^{that} each and every foreigner, especially the foreign dignitaries visiting India, always visit Cottage Emporium. India has been an enigma to many ~~cont~~ countries across the world. It is an industry that has ^{inspired} ~~inspired~~ the trends, increased curiosity, ~~delighted~~ delighted the tourists and at the end of this all, it left ~~the~~ an impression of a land having

rich cultural heritage in the minds of everybody who has visited it.

Around for nearly half a century the 5 story Cottage emporium on Janpath, New Delhi, strives to promote Indian art and craft. We can find clothes, jewellery, handicrafts, linen, handbags, carpets, marble handicrafts and much more.

1. Clothing and Jewellery in (CCIE) → There is an entire floor devoted to women's clothing and accessories, readymade dresses, jackets, shawls, fabric, sarees, and a range of bags and purses in Jute, silk, cotton and leather.

2. Home decor at CCIE → Sheesham ~~wood~~^{good} products, decorative items from Kashmir, brass lamps from south India, white marble furniture, puppets, and wood crafts from Rajasthan are available in this section. Brass plated bottle openers

and key chains are available within a range of ₹150 to ₹500. Popular gifts like white gold and silver plated bowls and ~~photoframes~~ frames priced at ₹1500 to ₹4000 each.

3. Carpets in CCIE

If you are doing up your living room, you must invest in colorful carpets. Cottage Industry emporium have a great range of carpets from Jammu, and Kashmir, Jaipur, etc. Real and costume jewellery are also available, there is a section of mens costume, clothing as well. This place is one of the best shop for clothing and handicrafts.

Apart from just selling these products this cottage industries emporium also promotes handicrafts and handloom by taking up market research ensuring the high standards of products they sell. They also deals in innovative promotions and interior designing services. This emporium is a treasure trove of traditional handicrafts, of

brasswear, carved woodwork, silver wear jewellery and beautiful gems and stones. It is a must visit place if you are looking for authentic Indian handlooms and handicrafts in New Delhi.

Section B

Architectural Heritage of India.

Heritage architecture is a term that refers to building and structures of historical or cultural importance. It plays a vital part in the conservation of any country's heritage and harmony as well.

The conservation of heritage building is very important because it provides a sense of identity and continuity in the fastest changing world for the future generations.

Heritage buildings basically represents the past history and the culture of the nation. Architectural heritage provides a tangible link to the history of

any country. It allows us to understand and appreciate the achievements, values and lifestyles of past civilization.

- By studying ancient structures we gain insights into the architectural techniques, social dynamics and technological advancements of a bygone era.

Dating back to 3300 BCE, the Harappan civilization has played an important role in shaping the new age architecture, with its well planned grids, road hierarchy, perfect drainage system, use of tradition mediums, multistorage homes, and clearly defined layouts. The city is no less than the work of art. The cities like Mohenjodaro and Harappa became an epitome of reference for the coming years in the architectural journey of India.

The rock cut architecture is the reference to the structures, buildings or sculptures that are carved out from a single piece of solid rock right in the location where it stands. Many Indians

architectural rock cut elements are under UNESCO world heritage sights

1. The Ajanta Caves in Maharashtra,

2. The Shore temple in Tamilnadu, Panchrathas in Mahabalipuram, Masroor temple in Kangra valley are few examples of rock cut heritage that the ancient architecture of India beholds.

2/3 The History of Indian architecture is incomplete without its iconic temples. This temple architecture has seen a diverse set of architectural styles accounting for the changing geographical conditions, climate, history, ethnicity and diversity.

Ancient Architectural

The Dravid style was seen
in the south, where
the Nagara style became
a Northern staple. Apart
from this, several
regional styles in Kerala,
Himalayan and Bengal
developed. Value to
these dynamic, geographic
and cultural symbolism.
The Gaganath Temple in
Puri and the Sun
Temple in Lonar reflect
the Kalinga style of
Temple Architecture.

Quest Indo Islamic Architecture and Medieval Period

The medieval period in the
evolution of architecture
in India is an
eclectic design and
style of buildings with
the entry of Muslims
in India. Several new
elements and features
as well as techniques

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Mughal architecture was a merger between Hindu and Islamic architecture which basically came from Central Asia, Islamic, Arabic, Persian, Turkish architectural styles. Islamic Mosques, Taj Mahal in Agra along with Red Fort and Jama Masjid are some of the exclusive architectural examples of Indo-Islamic styles.

* British Indo architectural styles → 18th Century was the turning point of rich Indian architectural heritage which came during the service of British Raj. The British looked upon the Indian architectural heritage and targeted it to be a culmination. ~~The~~ ~~of~~ of their powers by placing themselves in the line of heritage empires in India. This blend of Indian forms merging with the art of western architecture formed and iconic set of structures that are ~~state~~ ^{state} of art.

The architecture further grew when it took references from the gothic style, surface decorations, big gateways, open pavillions & were some of the staple example of this style. This style continued till early 20th century for several colonial styles in India.

New Palace of Kolapur, Victoria Memorial in Kolkata, And Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus & in Mumbai are some examples of this style.

Evolution of architecture from ancient to modern.

- This ~~the~~ advent of the 20th Century saw a growth in ^{the} economy as well as in population. That is why it created a high demand for housing. The art deco style played a crucial role in defining the modern exterior & interior architecture. The best ex of modern architecture in India is the construction of city Chandigarh which gave

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the position of India is modern Indian architecture on a global map.

Conclusion

To sum up the journey of Indian Architecture, we can say that walking on this dynamic path over centuries from ancient to Mughal and modern to eco friendly architecture, India has a lot to offer. From the ancient style to western architectural styles the evolution of Indian architecture has always been a merge between the past heritage with the current dynamic. This is one phenomenon that has never changed.

Mahotsav

Ganga Mahotsav → The river Ganga is the most sacred river in India. It has been very famous among the ancient civilization. The gangatic plains make the land as well as the mines fertile as this river traversed through the plains of north India. Ganga Mahotsav is a very famous festival which is observed annually in Varanasi. It is a 5 day long festival which is celebrated after Diwali on the banks of River Ganga. which is a source of life and nourishment to the entire nation. The dept of tourism UP provides a platform for professional artists across the nation. It is an effort to display the rich cultural and heritage of Varanasi. Classical dancers, Musicians, Classical singers and artists comes from diff. parts of India to perform in this 5 days festival.

Ganga has been believed to be the sacred life source since ages. Acc. to hindu mythology a dip in holy river Ganga can clean the body, mind and soul of

human being. This festival starts on Prabodhini Ekadashi and finishes on the 5th day of Kartik Purnima.

① * There are 80 ghats on this river banks and celebrations occurs at each of them. This festival is organised by Tourism dept. of UP along with the state govt. of Varanasi.

② * So many events like craft fairs like races, different competitions, cultural exploration, spiritual experience and dev diwali are organised in those 5 days.

③ * The National Craft fair at Gandhi Shilp Bazar takes place on the Cheluka Ghat. In this shilp mela, artists from the diff parts of the country exhibit their handicrafts.

④ * Traditional sports like boat racing, Indian style races, horse cart racing, kite flying events are organised.

⑤ * The Classical and folk performances of vocal and Instrumental music and dances are also performed here.

⑥ * A major festival highlight is the Ganga Arti which takes place in the evenings at Dashashwara Medh Ghat

⑦ * The 5th + the last day of Mohotsav is very ~~of~~ Auspicious. On this day dev deepawali is celebrated by lighting up diyas in every house at Varanasi. Thousands of tourists and pilgrims take a dip in the river known as Kartik Snan to clean themselves from their sins.

Conclusion

To sum up we can say that India's cultural religious and heritage traditions makes every state important to ~~at~~ celebrate different events. Out of them Varanasi is one of the most pious city of hindu culture which gives us way of life, which is preserved since ages.

* Taj Mahotsav

Taj Mahotsav is a 10 days long Carnival which falls every year in the month of February at Agra on the eastern gate of Taj Mahal. This year it is celebrated from Feb 17, to ^{Feb} 27, 2024 at Shilp gram in Agra.

It is a popular event that attracts the visitors from all over India and the world. It is a great way to experience the rich culture and heritage of India.

The purpose of this event is to promote the creative art of craftsmen and help them to showcase their respective skills. Various cultural performances by national + international famed artists make this fair a confluence (combination) of traditions and culture. This year in 2024, The Theme of Taj Mahotsav is "Sanskriti and Samridhi" which aims to understand the profound connection between culture and prosperity.

This cultural bonanza was started in the year 1992. Since then this event has reached to its heights. This is the 303 year of this Mahotsav which is held by Uttar Pradesh Tourism Dept. in honour of the Taj Mahal and to celebrate the rich cultural heritage of Agra. It is an effort of The Dept. of Tourism of India with a deliberate intend to boost tourism.

Taj Mahotsav attract large crowds of domestic as well as international tourists and it serves as a platform for educating visitors about the historical and the cultural importance of the Taj Mahal.

Art And Craft in Taj Mahotsav →
About 400 artisans from different parts of India display their ^{piece} works of arts. These include wood and stone carvings from Tamil Nadu, Bamboo and Kain work from North east India, Paper mask work from South India and Kashmir. Marble and Zardozi work from Agra.

wood carving from Saharanpur, Brass work from Muradabad, Chickenpuri work from Lucknow, Silk and zari work from Banaras, Shawls and carpets from Kashmir and Gujarat, Kantha work from West Bengal, hand painting from Farrukhabad. Various film production and media houses from in Bollywood also participate and manage artists in this Taj Mahotsav.

Culture →

* The festival starts with a road procession which includes decorated elephants and camels to imitate the victory procession of Mughal emperors and war lords. This festival is inspired by the old Mughal ~~era~~ era and Nawabi style prevalent in Uttar Pradesh in 18th & 19th century. This carnival serves a big platform to display the abundant arts and crafts of India, it also includes cultures, cuisine, dance and music by inviting visitors to immerse themselves in the diverse essence of

the nation. Drum beaters, trumpet players, folk dancers, skilled craftsmen and artisans also join this procession.

* Lucknow Mahotsav → The fascinating city of Lucknow has ever been associated with a rich tradition of hospitality, exotic cuisine, and beautiful architecture. Lucknow attained unparalleled heights of excellence in art, craft, culture during the period of Nawabs.*

* To present rich cultural heritage of Lucknow, this mahotsav is organized every year in the month of Nov-Dec to present and promote the ~~Lakhnawi~~ Lakhnawi Tehzeeb through tourism. ☞

The year 1975-76 was observed and organized as tourism year in the South Asia. On this occasion with the purpose to promote art culture and tourism for national as well as international tourists a decision was taken to organize Lucknow festival which was given the name as Lucknow Mahotsav.

In this program the upcoming local

artists have been provided special representation on the Cultural evenings. In addition to it the national as well as local poets or shayars, have been provided due representation through Kavi Sammelan; Mushayara.

Along with that almost 200 Commercial stalls, 55 food stalls, 40 stalls of ice creams, and other sweets and desserts displayed for tourists as well as local to represent the culture and taste of Lucknow.

This Mahotsav is a delight for the presentation of good food as it is an ideal place to pamper the taste buds of the visitors with endless variety of delicious food, Kesar doodh, Biryani, bhatti Chawal, Kababs, Paranthas and other mouth watering non-veg exotic dishes. During these 10 days Mahotsav the entire arena is filled with people in enjoying various rides and other poetry cultural events.

The famous styles of Lucknow
ghazals, sarangi and
sitar recitals, gaz ghazals,
~~to~~ Quallis, Thumri, produces
a cheerful atmosphere
during this 10 day long festival.
Exciting events like kite flying,
wrestling and other
customary village games
re-established the ambience
of the bygone Nawabi days.

* Khajuraho Mahotsav →

The festival features dance performances by artists of world fame and entry to this festival is free. Khajuraho festival of dances is celebrated at a time when the hardness of winter begin to fade the king of all seasons 'Spring' takes over. The ^{most} brilliant ^{and} classical dance forms of India with their roots and rich cultural traditions across the country offers the feast for the eyes during a week long extravaganza here.

Diff. Classical dances of various states are performed at this platform. Watching these dances takes us back to age old trends and traits that are firmly established in dance in various regions of India.

The Aura of these masterpieces has not dimmed over these centuries and they don't have the living traditions of these styles have not lost their charm over the long passage of time.

Indian traditions of dance have been considered to be divine in origin. In Indian Mythology the gods + goddesses are great lovers of music, dance and vocal singing along with instrumental music.

C: For ages this etos (beautiful tradition) has continued in the leap of art + culture in India and embedded into the diverse dance styles prevalent in various parts of the country. The Khajuraho Temple complex glows with the warmth of sand stones which is ornamented with the beautification of sculptures for paying which tribute to Indian History.

* Sanchi Stupa → Sanchi has distinction of having incredible specimen of buddhist art and architecture. It is situated on the hill top of sanchi town of madhya Pradesh state. It is one of the oldest stone structure in India and was originally got constructed by moryan emperor Ashoka The Great in the 3rd Century BCE. Sanchi is famous in the world for stupas, monolithic ashokan pillars, temples, monasteries, and sculptures. Ashoka got constructed this great stupa and kept the mortal remains of lord buddha. The nearest airport to this place is Bhopal which is 55 km away from it. This great stupa was enlarged and decorated with gates and railings during the time of satvahanas dynasty. This place was favourite to emperor Ashoka because sanchi was the birth place of his wife as well as the venue of

her wedding with Ashoka. Sanchi Stupa is depicted on the reverse back side of the ₹ 200 Indian Currency note to signify the importance of Indian Cultural heritage.

* Lotus Temple → Lotus temple is located in New Delhi which is famous for its lotus like shape and has become a prominent attraction in the city. This temple is dedicated to Bahai House of worship since December 1986. It is open to all regardless of religion and any other qualification. The building is composed of 27 marble clads in the shape of petals. Arranged in cluster of three to form nine sides. It has 9 doors which open on to a central hall with a height of slightly over 34 meters and a capacity of 1300 people. This lotus temple has ~~one~~^{won} numerous architectural awards and has been featured in many newspapers and magazine articles. There is no set pattern

of worship, services, and ritualistic ~~and~~ ceremonies are not permitted.

This temple is situated near the Kalkaji Mandir Metro-station about 500 meters away.

It is in the village of Bahapur in New Delhi, near Nehru Place and lies on the western bank of Yamuna River. It is the only temple in Delhi which uses solar power for generating electricity with a use of 500 kilo watts, ~~or~~ 120 kilo watts is provided by solar power generated by solar panels on the building.

The Lotus Temple has become a major attraction of people of various religions with up to 1 lakh visitors on some holidays. The permanent delegation of India to unesco stated that "This temple had received over 100 million visitors by April 2014". This property is owned by National Spiritual Assembly of Bahai's of India. It is taken as one of the major tourist attractions in New Delhi.

* Taj Mahal

* Red Fort

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* Bhrideshwara Temple →

Bhrideshwara Temple is also known as Raja Rajeshwaram Temple dedicated to lord Shiva in the city Tanjavur, Tamil Nadu. It was built in 11th Century which gives us a spectrum of ~~to~~ dhruvodian Temple style. The main temple along with its gopurams is from early 11th Century. The temple also saw additions, renovations and repairs over the next 1000 years. The regular wars between Mughals and hindu emperors damaged this temple many a times. This was repaired by hindu dynasties from time to time after regaining control from mughals.

As a world heritage monument the temple and the premises comes under the archaeological survey of India which falls under the Ministry of Culture of govt. of India to ensure its safety, preservation and restoration. The surrounding

facilities have been upgraded to create an ambience with ancient marble lighting facilities for devotees and visitors. The whole temple is surrounded by massive walls that are divided into levels by sharply cut sculptures. The interior of the temple has an image of primary deity Lord Shiva in the form of a huge stone ling. It is 27 ft. high occupying 2 stories of space. It is one of the largest monolithic ling sculptures in India.

This Shaivism temple celebrates all major Hindu traditions including the primary deities of Vaishnavism and Shaktism in the great mandap of the main temple.

Lutyen's Delhi → It is an area in New Delhi, which is after the name of British Architecture Sir Edwin Lutyen's. He was the Man who was behind the architectural design and building during the period of British Raj in 1920's, 30's and 40's. This Lutyen's building got constructed after the British decided to move the capital of their Indian Empire from Calcutta to Delhi by creating a New District and entitled New Delhi. Before the imperial capital was established in 1911 the old Delhi Railway Station is the area which is now "The Lutyen's Delhi". This zone covers an area about 26 km sq. all the land and building in this square belongs to the central govt. except the 200 and 54.4 acres which is in private hands. It is very important and expensive zone in New Delhi. There are about 100 Bungalows in this zone of which less than 10% are in private hands.

In order to create development control names

The Ministry of Govt. (NDRAC) The New Delhi Re-development Advisory committee.

The re-development of CP and on Prithviraj Road was taken up.

Around the great green expanse of this zone. The lush green gardens, beautifully design lawns and grand buildings protect zone from the swirl and swarms of Delhi's crowded parts. on the west area there is Delhi Ridge and presidential

To the west + south is Nehru Park, The Race Course, Air force station, Safdarjung Airport and many more historical buildings are there.

Hill Stations :-

The physical features of India presents it as a destination which is having all the attractions under one roof, according to the taste and references of the tourists. It provides plain area in the northern ^{India} area, The Desert, the coastal areas

India is also world famous tourist destination because of its majestic Hill Stations, ranging from the lofty Himalayas to the Andhals and other mountainous ranges, India is a hot destination.

These Hill Stations are well known for a number of adventurous sport, spices, tea & coffee plantation, and various other attractions. The tourists who want to stay close to nature, they always plan a tour to the Hill Stations of India. We are going to discuss some famous Hill Stations which are very more famous among the tourists