



BHARAT DARSHAN PRESENTATION

{ NORTH }

Group Members –
Kulnoor
Janki
Simran
Shafia
Sakshi
Vinisha

Jammu & Kashmir

Heaven on Earth





SUMMER CAPITAL

SRINAGAR

WINTER CAPITAL

JAMMU

AREA

2.22.236 KM²

POPULATION (2011)

12.55 MILLION

DENSITY

DOGRI, HINDI, PUNJABI,

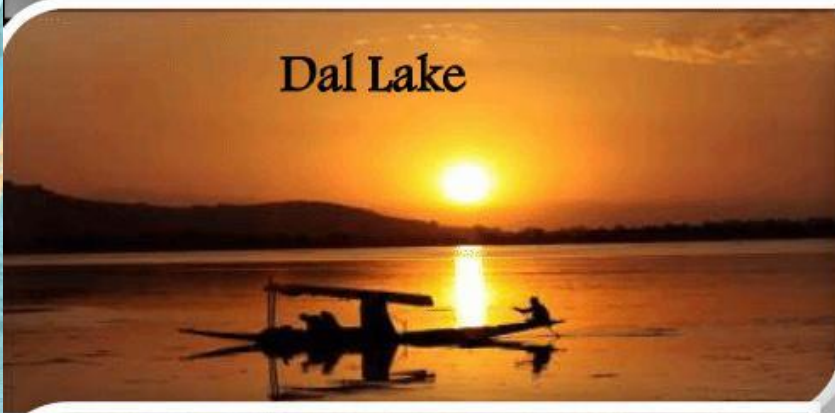
LANGUAGES SPOKEN

KASHMIRI,

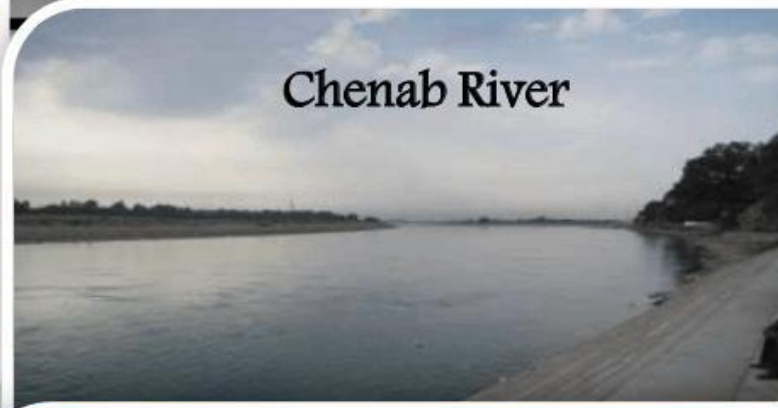
URDU AND ENGLISH

RIVERS AND LAKES IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

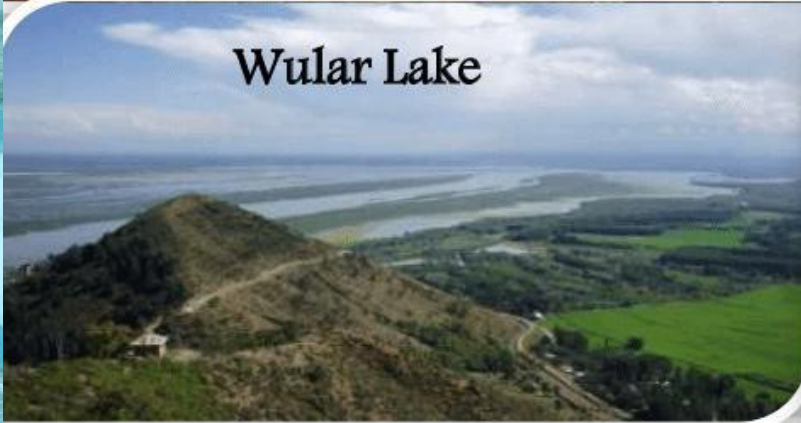
Dal Lake



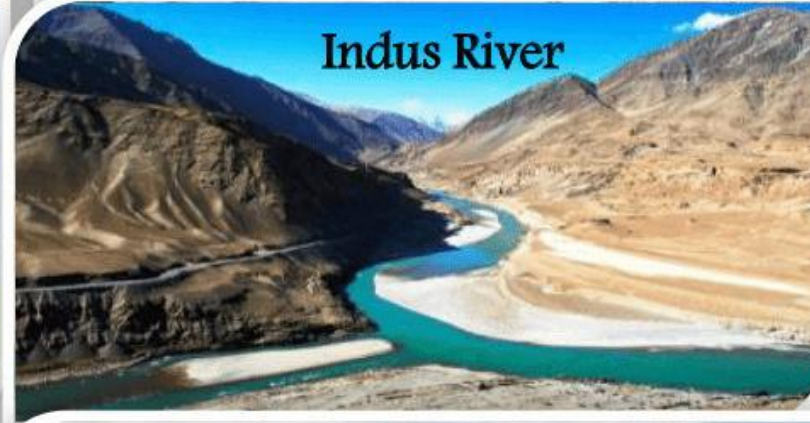
Chenab River



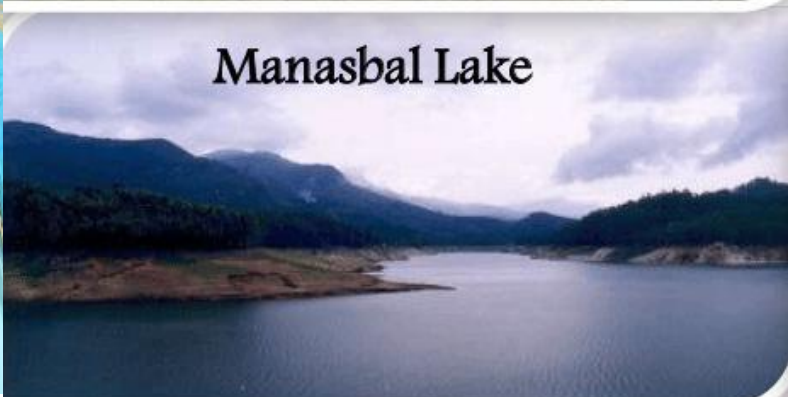
Wular Lake



Indus River



Manasbal Lake



Jhelum River



SHOPPING IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR



Kashmiri Shawl



Papier Mache Objects



Carpet



Handicrafts

CLOTHING IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR





Varanasi: An Introduction

Varanasi is a city in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh dating to the 11th century B.C.E. Regarded as the spiritual capital of India, the city draws pilgrims who bathe in the River Ganges' sacred waters and perform funeral rites. Along its winding streets are some 2,000 temples, including Kashi Vishwanath, the "Golden Temple," dedicated to the Hindu god Shiva.

Area: 1,550 km²

Weather: 17°C, Wind W at 10 km/h, 62% Humidity

Population: 1.092 million (2001) [UNdata](#)



GANGA GHATS IN BANARAS



1. Dasaswamedha Ghat:-

Dasaswamedha Ghat is one of the most important Ghats of Varanasi. This is the main bathing ghat in town, so it can be extremely crowded. The area around this ghat is the main center of activity in the city, especially for pilgrims and tourists. This ghat is full of pilgrims bathing in the holy Ganges. It is said that Lord Brahma performed a Ten Horse Sacrifice here for king Divodasa. Das means 'ten,' aswa means 'horse,' and medha means 'sacrifice.' It is said that bathing here gives the same merits as received by doing the 'ten horse sacrifice' that were performed here. On certain auspicious days up to 200,000 pilgrims may take bath here. Right next to this ghat there is the Shitala Temple, which is dedicated to the goddess that protects against smallpox. In spite of such great importance people release polythene bags, soaps, detergents and many other harmful things into the river.



SHRI KASHI VISHWANATH TEMPLE , VARANASI



Significance of Mathura & Vrindavan

- Mathura is the birth place of Lord Krishna and Vrindavan is where he spent his childhood and adolescence.
- Vrindavan is the transcendental abodes of Lord Krishna. Lord Krishna never leaves Vrindavan and is engaged in pastimes eternally.
- Mathura and Vrindavan are the prime Tirtha for Lord Krishna which offers the loving faith of Bhakti (Devotion) for the devotees.

Popular Hindu Temples in Mathura

- Shri Krishna Janmabhoomi Temple
- Dwarkadhish Temple
- Gita Mandir
- Baba Jaigurudev Mandir
- Kesava Deo Temple
- Chamunda Devi Temple



□ Must Visit Temples in Vrindavan

- Banke Bihari Mandir
- Prem Mandir
- Nidhivan Temple
- Shri Rangji Mandir
- Shri Krishna Balaram Mandir (ISKCON)
- Gopi Nath Temple
- Shri Radha Vallabh Mandir
- Priyakant Ju Temple
- Radharamana Temple
- Madan Mohan Temple
- Govind Devji Temple
- Shahji Temple
- Jaipur Temple
- Jugal Kishore Temple



Delhi

Looking to see beyond the hustle and bustle of the “popular” sites in Delhi

- Chunnamal Haveli
- Agrasen Ki Baoli

are such treasure trove in Delhi where you can witness the historical ruins to scenic lakes, these places offer the ultimate dose of serenity and peace.



HISTORY

- Himachal Pradesh is called the “Devbhumi” as it is regarded as the Land of the Gods.
- Himachal Pradesh literally means a 'region of snowy mountains'. The word 'Hima' actually means snow in Sanskrit terminology. Acharya Diwakar Datt Sharma, an eminent Sanskrit Scholar from Himachal Pradesh named the state.
- Located in the northern part of India, Himachal Pradesh is known for its glorious hill stations.
- In the year 1950 Himachal Pradesh was declared as one of the Union Territories of India . Later on however, with the passing of Himachal Pradesh Act of 1971, it emerged as the eighteenth state of India.
- Himachal Pradesh is bordered by Jammu and Kashmir on the north, Punjab on the west and south-west, Haryana and Uttarakhand on the south-east and by the Tibet Autonomous Region on the east.



Food & Cuisines

FACT FILE

Best Dishes :	Indra – A dish Prepared By Urad dal and Bada in Shimla District. Siddu – Made from Soybean or Walnut.
Non Veg Dishes :	Kullu Trout, Grilled Fishes, Chicken Anaardana
Veg Dishes :	Guchhi Mattar, Sepu Vadi and Kaddu ka Khatta.
Festive Delicacies :	Dham - Made of Rice, Moong Dal and a dish of Rajma Cooked in Yoghurt (A Night Long Preparation). Ankalos – Made of Rice Flour Aktori – A kind of Cake, is Prepared by Mixing Leaves of Buckwheat with Wheat Flour. Patande – A Type of Pancake Dish.
Most Famous Drink :	Tea – Made in Various Varieties, Buttermilk.
Not To Be Missed :	Enjoying Makki or Fresh Corn Flour That is Grounded in Water Propelled-mill and is Eaten with Milk at breakfast.
Crunchy Delights :	Bhatoora and Chana Madra.
Sweet Dishes :	Mittha of Sweet Rice Prepared During Festivals, Nasasta a Sweetmeat of Kangra Region.
Must Try :	Lamb Intestines Made Specially During the Winters, Legumes Cooked over Low Heat for Extended Period.
Where to Eat :	Shimla – Goofa and Ashiana for Indian. Devicoes for Indian, Continental, Chinese. Baljees for Multi Cuisine. Tibeto for Indian mix of Chinese. Manali – The Red Roof Restaurant for Indian, Chinese and Continental Cuisine, The Royal Delicious for Multi Cuisine. Dalhousie – Amritsari, Sher-e-Punjab and the Royal Dhaba for Indian, Moti Mahal, New Metro and Lovely for Multi Cuisine, Snow Lion – Tibetan Food. Kasauli – Giani's Dhaba, Daily Needs.
Inside Tip :	Himachal Government in the Month of May, Holds a Cuisine Festival Where Different Indian Cuisines are Highlighted.



ADVENTURES



Activities and Events



Tourist Places In Himachal Pradesh

- Himachal is peppered with the awesome landscape that is a dream of everyone.
- With lofty Himalayas draped with snow, deep valleys, vast woods, chilled rivers, green surroundings, scenic lakes and deep gorges, Tourist attractions in Himachal appeals to your sight and mind.
- In addition to this, there are a number of tourist places in Himachal Pradesh that add to its overall charm.
- Various adventure sports such as trekking, skiing, ice skating, river rafting, paragliding, etc. that give many reasons to tourists to get drawn to Himachal.





Kufri (12 kms away from shimla)

Kufri is also well known for its snow draped peaks and Mahasu Peak and Mahasu Ridge are some of the most splendid attractions of Kufri. People can try out the sports such as tobogganning, trekking, skiing or can behold the amazing sight of valleys as well as vast forests. Truly, this hill station is enough to make you awestruck.





Dharamshala (245 Kms. ((Via Hamirpur) away from Shimla)

- Dharamshala presents you with all the amazing charm of a hill resort.
- Awesome spots such as the St. John's Church, Dal Lake, Kangra Art Museum, Namgyal Monastery, Nurpur Fort, Maharana Pratap wildlife Sanctuary, Chamund Devi Temple, etc., Dharamshala is there to fascinate you completely.





Dalhousie (340 Kms. (Via Hamirpur) away from Shimla)

- Dalhousie appears to be extremely charming due to the existence of Kathlog, Balun, Porteyn, Moti Tibba and Bakrota hills.
- The hill station is ideal for tourists, who can explore it by visiting the spots such as the Laxmi Narayan Temple, Satdhara Springs, various churches, picnic spot named as Dalhousie Panchpula, Kalatop, etc.





PUNJAB

land area : 50,362 kms

capital : Chandigarh

population : 2.8 crores



About Punjab

Punjab, state of India, located in the northwestern part of the subcontinent. It is bounded by Jammu and Kashmir union territory to the north, Himachal Pradesh state to the northeast, Haryana state to the south and southeast, and Rajasthan state to the southwest and by the country of Pakistan to the west. Punjab in its present form came into existence on November 1, 1966, when most of its predominantly Hindi-speaking areas were separated to form the new state of Haryana. The city of Chandigarh, within the Chandigarh union territory, is the joint capital of Punjab and Haryana.

The word Punjab is a compound of two Persian words, panj (“five”) and āb (“water”), thus signifying the land of five waters, or five rivers (the Beas, Chenab, Jhelum, Ravi, and Sutlej).

some major festivals in punjab

- Lohri – Winter Harvest Festival
- Baisakhi – Harvest Festival Of Punjab
- Basant Panchmi – Marks The Onset Of Spring
- Gurupurab – Colorful Sikh Festival



Food Of Punjab

The local cuisine of Punjab is heavily influenced by the agriculture and farming lifestyle prevalent from the times of the ancient Indus Valley civilization.[citation needed] Locally grown staple foods form the major part of the local cuisine.

Distinctively Punjabi cuisine is known for its rich, buttery flavours along with the extensive vegetarian and meat dishes. Main dishes include sarhon dā saâg (a stew whose main ingredient is mustard greens) and makki di roti (flatbreads made with cornmeal).



Popular Tourist Destinations

- Amritsar : Top tourist attractions: Golden Temple, Jallianwala Bagh, Wagah Border
- Chandigarh: Top tourist attractions: Rock Garden, Sukhna Lake, Zakir Hussain Rose Garden, International Dolls Museum, Pinjore Garden
- Ludhiana: Top tourist attractions: Maharaja Ranjit Singh War Museum, Museum of Rural Life, Phillaur Fort, Museum of Rural Life
- Jalandhar: Top tourist attractions: Wonderland, Devi Talab Mandir, Science City, Niku Park





THANK YOU