



Ministry of Tourism  
Government of India



# ADOPT A HERITAGE : APNI DHAROHAR APNI PEHCHAAN & AAJ PURANI RAHON SE (APURSA)

DEVELOPMENT OF TOURIST FRIENDLY DESTINATIONS  
HIMACHAL PRADESH  
JANUARY 2019



# BRIEF ABOUT THE PROJECT & ACHIEVEMENTS

India is rich in natural and cultural heritage

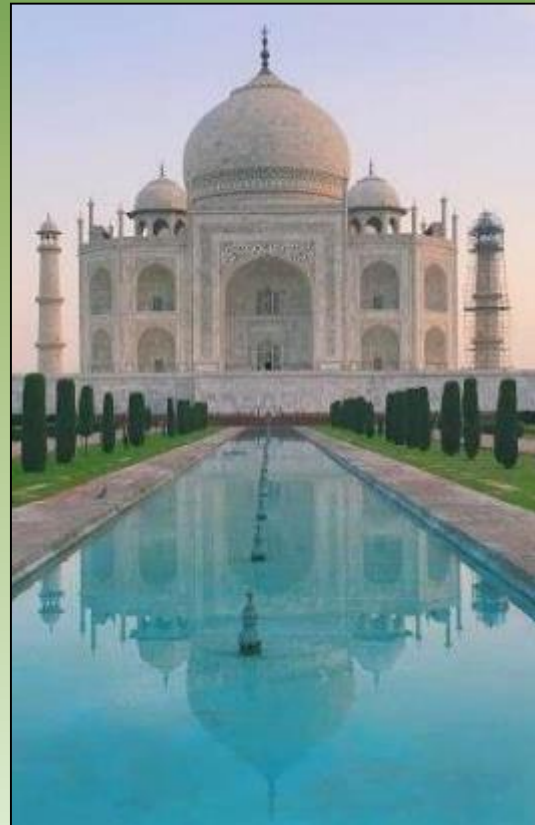
3686

Cultural Heritage Sites



37

World Heritage Sites



10

Bio Geographic Zones



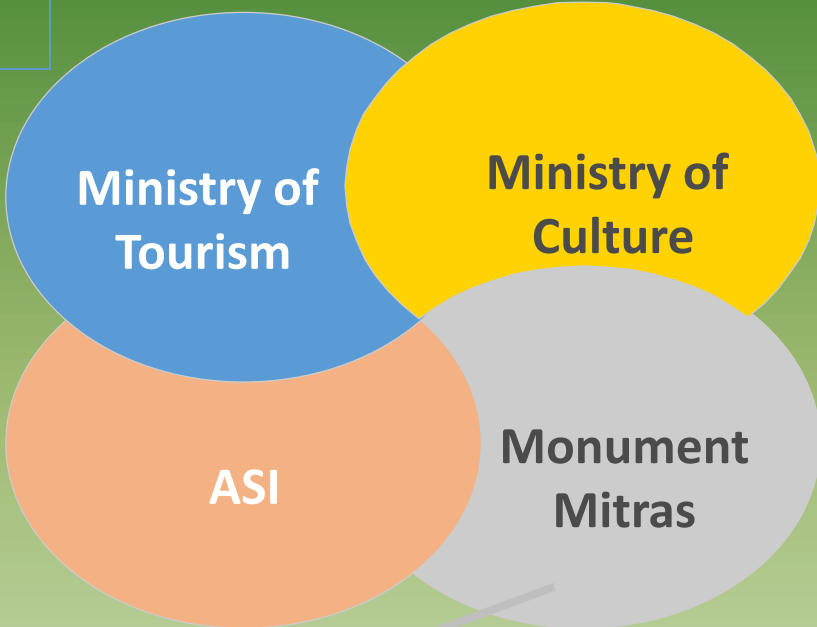
7517 Km

Coastline



# Coming together

We started with

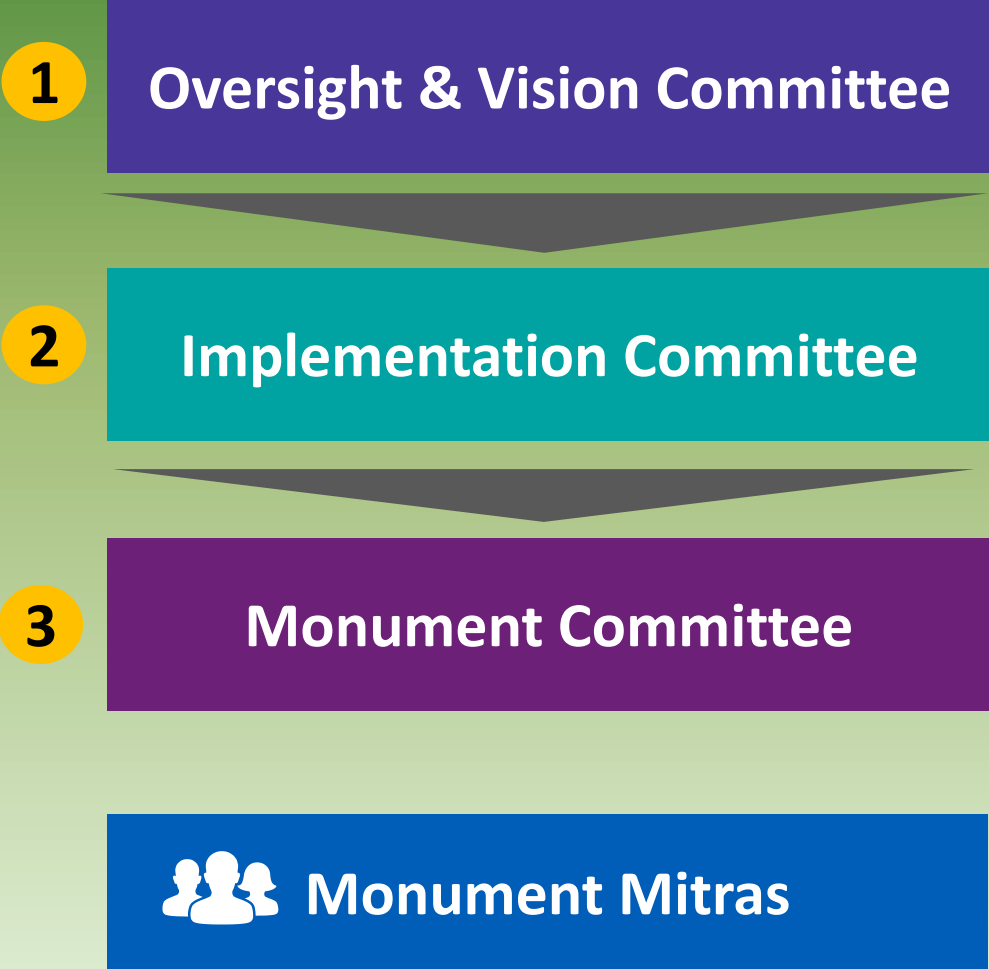


Project has become more inclusive

Organizations, Corporations, Individuals

States, Local bodies, Communities & others

## MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE



# Types of assets opted under the project



Katoch Palace, Tira Sujanpur, Hamirpur

Asset Ownership: Archeological Survey of India



Gondhla Fort, Lahaul Spiti

Asset Ownership: State Government of Himachal Pradesh

Surrounding Areas: PWD | Urban Local Bodies | Others

# Proposed Interventions

## Basic Amenities



Cleanliness



Public conveniences



Drinking Water



Illumination



Multi-lingual audio device



Accessibility



Wi-Fi



Signage



POS

INNOVATION

## Advanced Amenities



Snack Counter



Advanced Surveillance



Interactive Kiosk



Sound & Light Show



Night viewing



Battery operated vehicles



Tourist Facilitation / Interpretation Centre

# What is in it for 'Monument Mitras'



## Pride

- Pride of taking care of India's heritage
- Association with a noble initiative
- Providing employment



## CSR Initiatives

- Channelize through CSR initiatives
- CSR route not mandatory for adoption



## Brand Visibility

- Limited visibility\* on site
- Brand logo on tickets
- Video wall on POS stations
- Promotion on website

\*All visibility requirements will be finalized in discussion & agreement with the asset owner



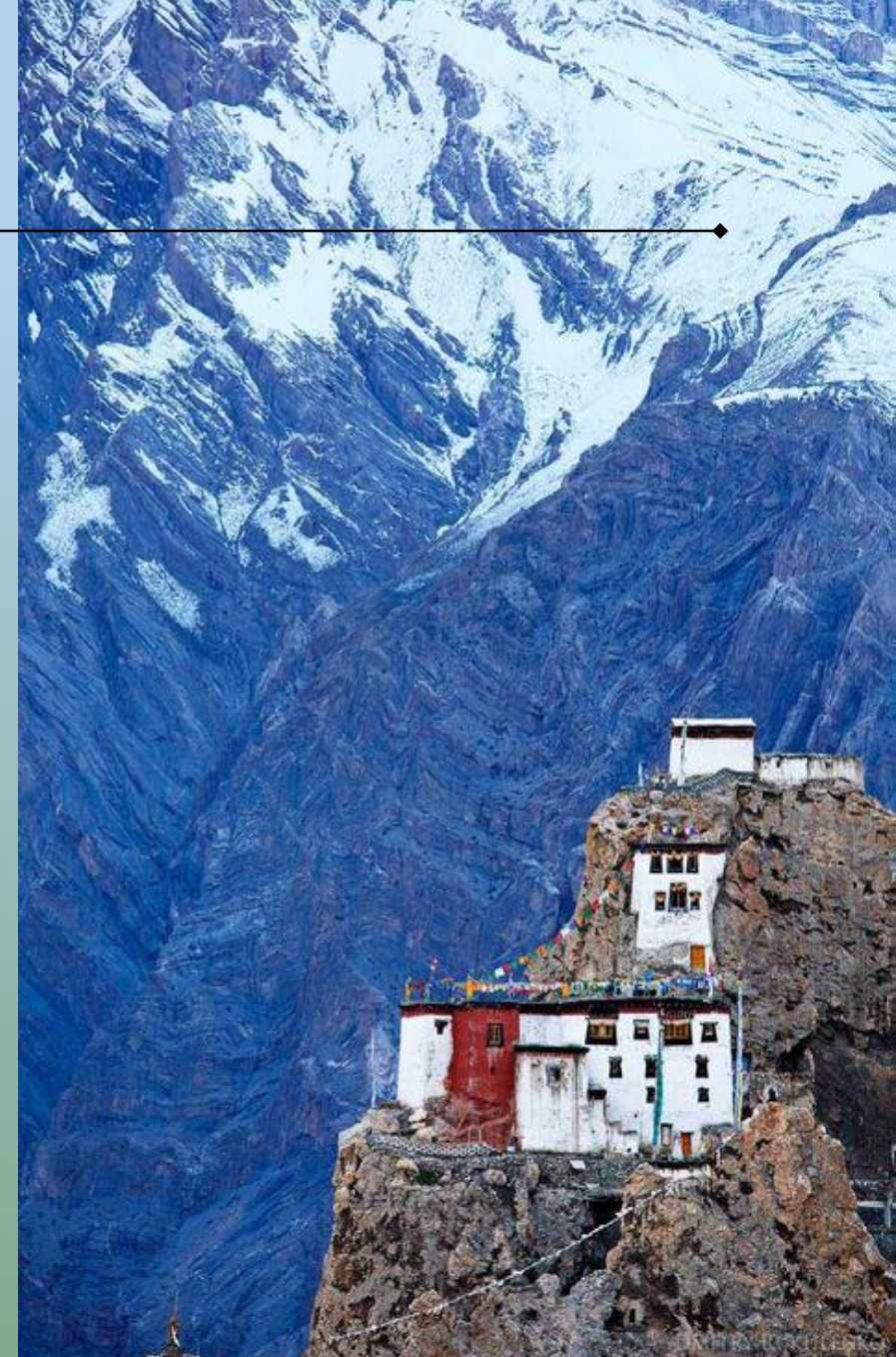
# Roles & Responsibilities 1/2

## Ministry of Culture & Ministry of Tourism

- ✓ Guidance
- ✓ Facilitation
- ✓ Coordination
- ✓ Process oversight
- ✓ Review and monitoring

## ASI /State / Local Bodies and other Agencies (Churches)

- ✓ Approvals and clearances
- ✓ NOC(s)
- ✓ Mid-course correction recommendations
- ✓ Feedback gathering



# Roles & Responsibilities 2/2

## Monument Mitra

- ✓ Need-Gap analysis
- ✓ Vision Bid Formulation
- ✓ Provision of services
- ✓ Creation of assets
- ✓ Operation and Maintenance

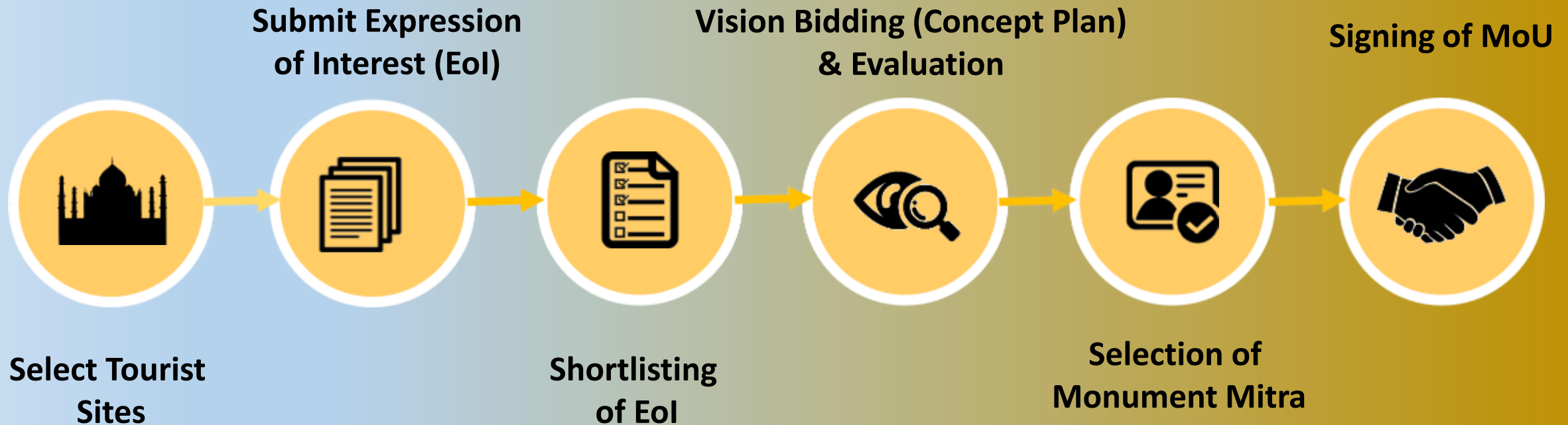
## Project Management Consultant

- ✓ Compliance assurance
- ✓ Handholding Mitras
- ✓ Assistance to Ministries
- ✓ Compilation and analysis of feedback / report
- ✓ Day to Day monitoring





# Stages: Monuments, Heritage & Tourist Sites



# Selection of sites & categorization

ANNEXURE 1: CATEGORIZATION OF MONUMENTS CONSIDERED UNDER THE PROGRAM FOR DEVELOPING A PACKAGE – INDICATIVE LIST

#	GREEN	BLUE	ORANGE
1.	Taj Mahal, Agra	Akbar's Tomb, Sikandra, Agra	Itimad-Ud- Daula, Agra
2.	Fatehpur Sikri, Agra	Mehtaab Bagh, Agra	Ram Bagh, Agra
3.	Agra Fort, Agra	Daulatabad Fort, Daulatabad	Mariyam's Tomb, Agra
4.	Ellora Caves, Aurangabad	Ajanta Caves, Aurangabad	Caves, Temples & Inscriptions, Bhaja, Pune
5.	Bibi Ka Maqbara, Aurangabad	Karla Caves, Karla, Pune	Kolaba Fort, Mumbai
6.	Elephanta Caves, Gharapuri, Mumbai	Aga Khan Palace, Pune	Lenyadri Caves, Pune
			Buddhist Monuments,



- **Mandatory to select orange /blue category monument for every monument selected from Green Category.**
- **Full flexibility** to choose any number of monuments from orange /blue.
- Interested parties selecting **more numbers of monuments from orange and blue category** shall be given **higher weightage**.
- **Other heritage site / monument or tourist site** not enlisted in guidelines can also be adopted.

## Vision Bid Evaluation

### # Parameters

- 1 Existing Situation Analysis & Need Gap Study
- 2 Vision development
- 3 Operation and Maintenance Plan
- 4 Credentials of Monument Mitras

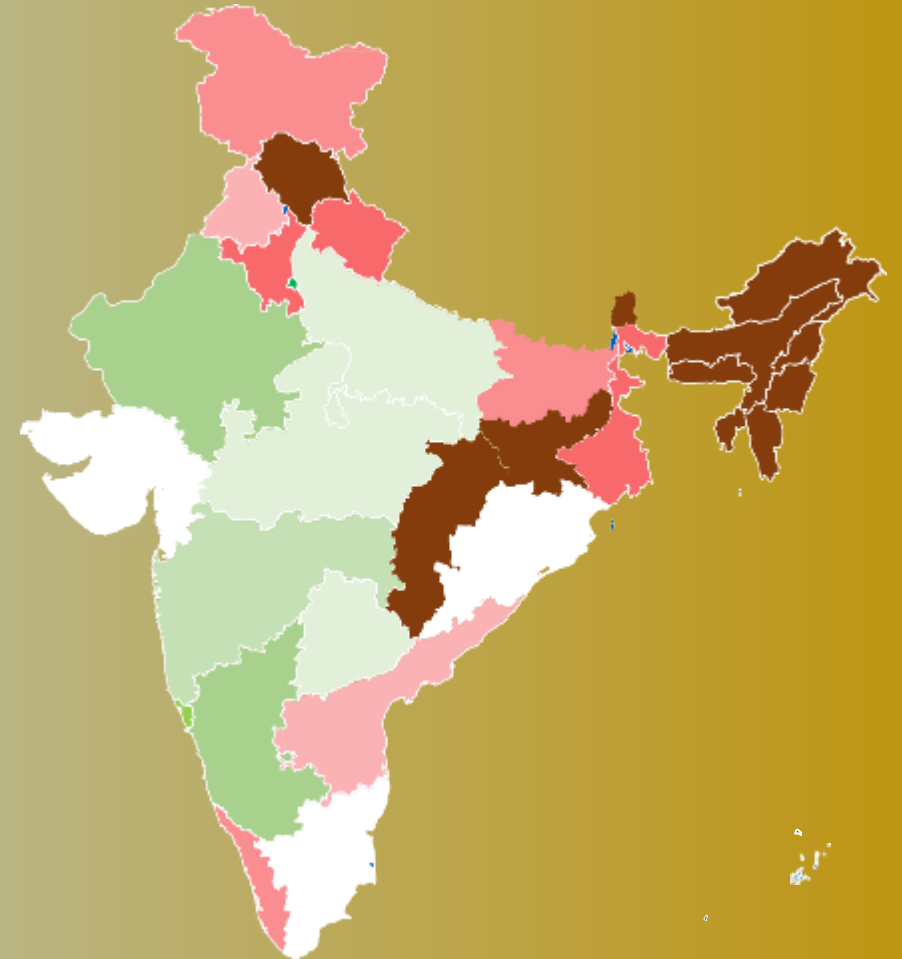
# Project achievements till date

- ❖ 600+ registration from corporates/individuals on website
- ❖ Lol issued for 106 sites to 37 agencies
- ❖ Vision Bid Proposals for 71 sites received
- ❖ 11 Memorandum of Understanding Signed
- ❖ 83 sites shortlisted for targeted promotion



List of Potential Sites

Delhi	37	Andhra Pradesh	3
Goa	23	Punjab	3
Karnataka	16	Bihar	2
Rajasthan	15	Jammu & Kashmir	2
Maharashtra	12	Kerala	2
Madhya Pradesh	9	Haryana	1
Uttar Pradesh	9	Uttarakhand	1
Telangana	8	West Bengal	1
Gujarat	5	None	
Odisha	5		
Tamil Nadu	5		



# Representative list of companies who have expressed interest

	<p>Qutb Minar, Delhi</p>		<p>Trek to Gomukh temple, Gangotri</p>
	<p>Adham Khan Tomb, Delhi</p>		<p>Golconda Fort, Telangana</p>
	<p>Alampur Temple, Telangana</p>		<p>Bhuli Bhatiyari, New Delhi</p>
	<p>Char Minar, Hyderabad</p>		<p>Abdul Rahim Khan-I-Khana, New Delhi</p>

# List of ASI Monuments – Himachal Pradesh

#	Name of the monument / site	District	#	Name of the monument / site	District
1	Ganesh temple	Chamba	21	Rock inscription	Kangra
2	Laxmi (Lakhana) Devi temple	Chamba	22	Fort	Kangra
3	Mani Mahesh temple	Chamba	23	Rock cut temple with sculptures	Kangra
4	Nar Singh temple	Chamba	24	Ruined fort	Kangra
5	Shri Bajreshwari temple, Badrinath	Chamba	25	Rock inscription	Kangra
6	Shri Bansi Gopal temple	Chamba	26	Lord Eligin's tomb	Kangra
7	Shri Chamunda temple	Chamba	27	Temple of Basheshar Mahadev at Hat	Kullu
8	Shri Hari Ram temple	Chamba	28	Temple of Gauri Shankar with sculptures	Kullu
9	Shri Laxmi Narian group of temple in Mohalla Hathnala	Chamba	29	A Miniature stone shiva temple	Kullu
10	Rock sculptures depicting Sita Ram, Hanuman etc.	Chamba	30	Temple of Gauri Shankar with sculptures	Kullu
11	Shri Sita Ram temple in Mohalla Bangota	Chamba	31	Hidamba Devi temple	Kullu
12	Shri Shakti Devi temple	Chamba	32	Buddhist Monastery	Lahaul Spiti
13	Champavati Temple, Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	33	Phoo Gumphu	Lahaul Spiti
14	Katoch Palace	Hamirpur	34	Mirkula Devi temple	Lahaul Spiti
15	Narbadeshwar temple including the paintings therein as well as subsidiary shrines within the compound wall	Hamirpur	35	Barsela Monuments	Mandi
16	Temple	Kangra	36	Panchvaktra Temple	Mandi
17	Temple of Baijnath	Kangra	37	Trilokinath Temple	Mandi
18	Temple of Sidhnath	Kangra	38	Ardhnareshwar Templef	Mandi
19	Buddhist stupa known as Bhim-ka-Tila	Kangra	39	Shiva temple	Sirmaur
20	Ruined fort	Kangra	40	Vice Regal Lodge (Rashtrapati Niwas)	Shimla

# Introduction to Shimla Circle, ASI

- ❑ The **Mini Circle of Shimla** was formed in **1984** and it became full fledged **Circle** in **20-04-2005**.
- ❑ It aims to conserve, preserve and restore the beautiful monuments of archaeological importance in Himachal Pradesh and through its sub Circle located at **Chamba, Mandi, Kangra, and Vice-Regal Lodge (Rashtrapati Niwas), Shimla**.
- ❑ Archaeological Survey of India, Shimla Circle has been consistently looking after the conservation and preservation work of its **Forty Centrally Protected Monuments** across the state of Himachal Pradesh.

## Proposed Monuments

- **Ruined Fort at Kangra**, Tehsil - Kangra District – Kangra
- **Monolithic Rock-Cut Temple at Masroor**, Tehsil – Dehra, District – Kangra.
- **Mrikula Devi Temple**, Udaipur Tehsil – Udaipur, District – Lahaul and Spiti
- **Buddhist Monastery at Tabo**, Tehsil – Spiti (at Kaza), District – Lahaul and Spiti
- **Phoo Gompa, Tabo**, Tehsil – Spiti (at Kaza), District – Lahaul and Spiti
- **Chaurasi Temple Complex, Bharmour**, Tehsil – Bharmour, District – Chamba

# APURSA Heritage Sites Himachal Pradesh



**Index**  
**APURSA Heritage Sites**

- Fort
- Monastery
- Rock Art Site Lari
- Temple
- Village
- Hotspot/ Hotel**
- Home Stay /Restaurant**
- Home Stay
- Hotspot
- Hotel
- Restaurant

**Other Information**

- National Highway
- Road(SHMDR/Link Road)
- Pedestrian
- Shimla -Kalka Railway Line
- District Boundary

**NUMBERING OF HERITAGE SITES**

SN	NAME OF HERITAGE	DISTRICT	TALUK	DISTRICT
UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITES				
1	TAJ MAHAL	AGRA	AGRA	AGRA
UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITES (INDIA)				
1	TAJ MAHAL	AGRA	AGRA	AGRA
2	AJANTA CAVES	AJANTA	AJANTA	AJANTA
3	ELPHANTA CAVES	ELPHANTA	ELPHANTA	ELPHANTA
4	TAJ MAHAL	AGRA	AGRA	AGRA
5	TAJ MAHAL	AGRA	AGRA	AGRA
6	TAJ MAHAL	AGRA	AGRA	AGRA
7	TAJ MAHAL	AGRA	AGRA	AGRA
8	TAJ MAHAL	AGRA	AGRA	AGRA
9	TAJ MAHAL	AGRA	AGRA	AGRA
10	TAJ MAHAL	AGRA	AGRA	AGRA
11	TAJ MAHAL	AGRA	AGRA	AGRA
12	TAJ MAHAL	AGRA	AGRA	AGRA
13	TAJ MAHAL	AGRA	AGRA	AGRA
14	TAJ MAHAL	AGRA	AGRA	AGRA
15	TAJ MAHAL	AGRA	AGRA	AGRA
16	TAJ MAHAL	AGRA	AGRA	AGRA
17	TAJ MAHAL	AGRA	AGRA	AGRA
18	TAJ MAHAL	AGRA	AGRA	AGRA
19	TAJ MAHAL	AGRA	AGRA	AGRA
20	TAJ MAHAL	AGRA	AGRA	AGRA
21	TAJ MAHAL	AGRA	AGRA	AGRA
22	TAJ MAHAL	AGRA	AGRA	AGRA
23	TAJ MAHAL	AGRA	AGRA	AGRA
24	TAJ MAHAL	AGRA	AGRA	AGRA



# 1-Chaurasi Temple Complex, Bharmour, Chamba



<b>Style</b>	Vernacular wooden Pagoda Style / North Indian Nagara Style
<b>Status of Protection</b>	<b>Solely with the Archaeological Survey of India</b>
<b>Utilization Status</b>	<b>Under Active worship</b>

**Brief History:** The Chaurasi Group of Temple, Mythologically is a complex of 84 Temples. 4 Temples namely- The Ganesh Temple, Lakshana Devi Temple, The Mani Mahesh Temple & The Narasingha Temple are under the jurisdiction of ASI, Shimla Circle.

These temples were patronised by Meru Varmana, the founder early Varman rulers of Bharmour, then known as Bramhapur. The Shrines have tremendous importance in the cultural history of Chamba because they are related to the Mani Mahesh pilgrimage.

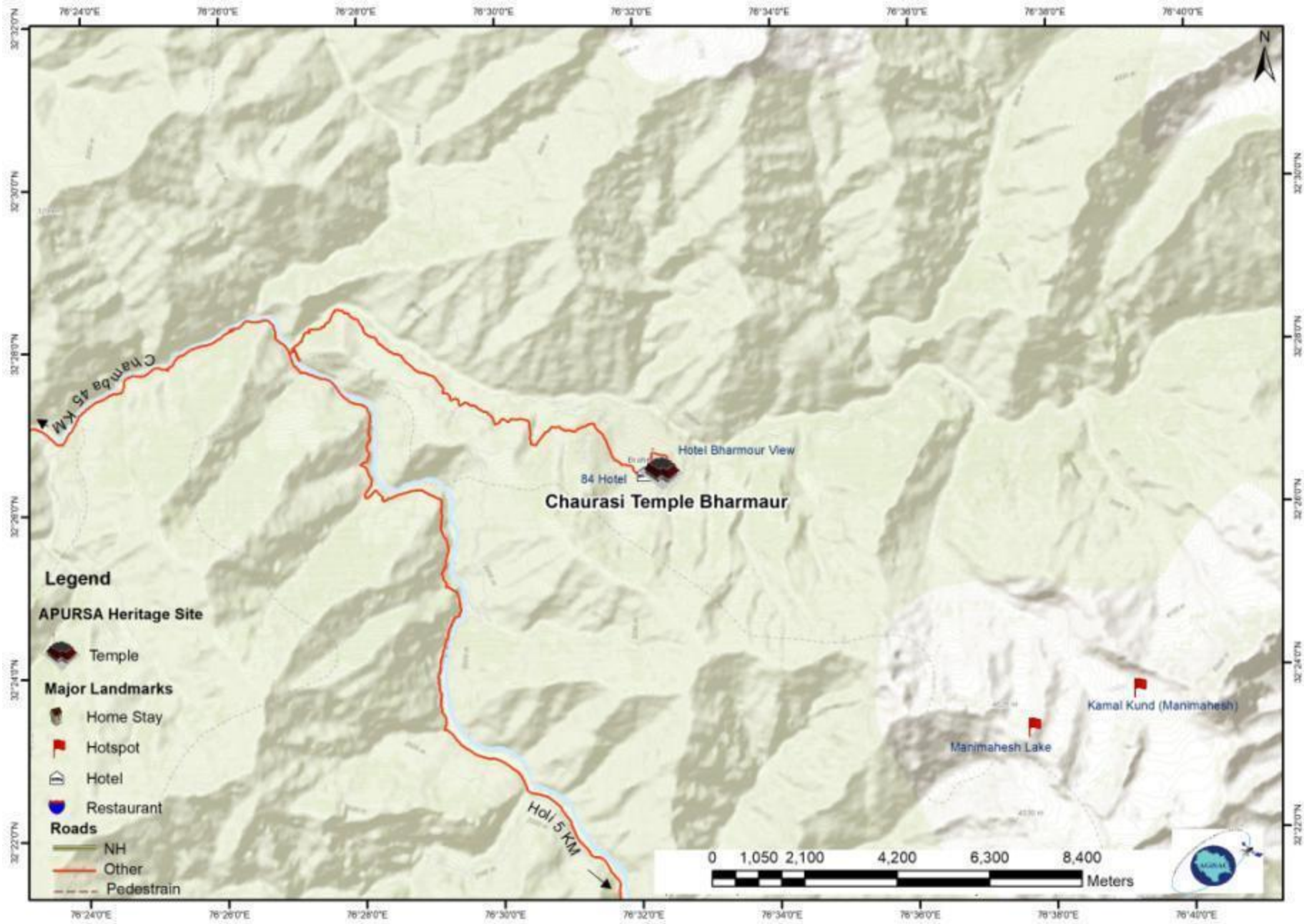
## Location

- Village –Bharmour, Tehsil – Bharmour, District –Chamba

## Transportation

- Distance: Shimla–421km, Chandigarh-417 km, Delhi – 655 km.
- Bus Station: Bharmour
- Railway Station: Pathankot
- Airport: Gaggal (Kangra) Airport





# 2-Monolithic Rock-Cut Temple at Masroor, Kangra



<b>Style</b>	North Indian (Pratihara) Temple Architecture
<b>Status of Protection</b>	<b>Solely with the Archaeological Survey of India</b>
<b>Utilization Status</b>	Nil

**Brief History:** Often called as the “Ankor Wat” of India and the “Ellora of the Himalayas”, The rock-cut temples at Masroor is a complex of **nineteen rock-cut temples**; half of them are in a state of ruins.

Most of the Shikharas have fallen down and considerable damage has been caused by the earthquake of April 1905. The shrine represents the pinnacle of **Nagara style** of architecture.

The shrine is a masterpiece of rock cut Architecture in North India.

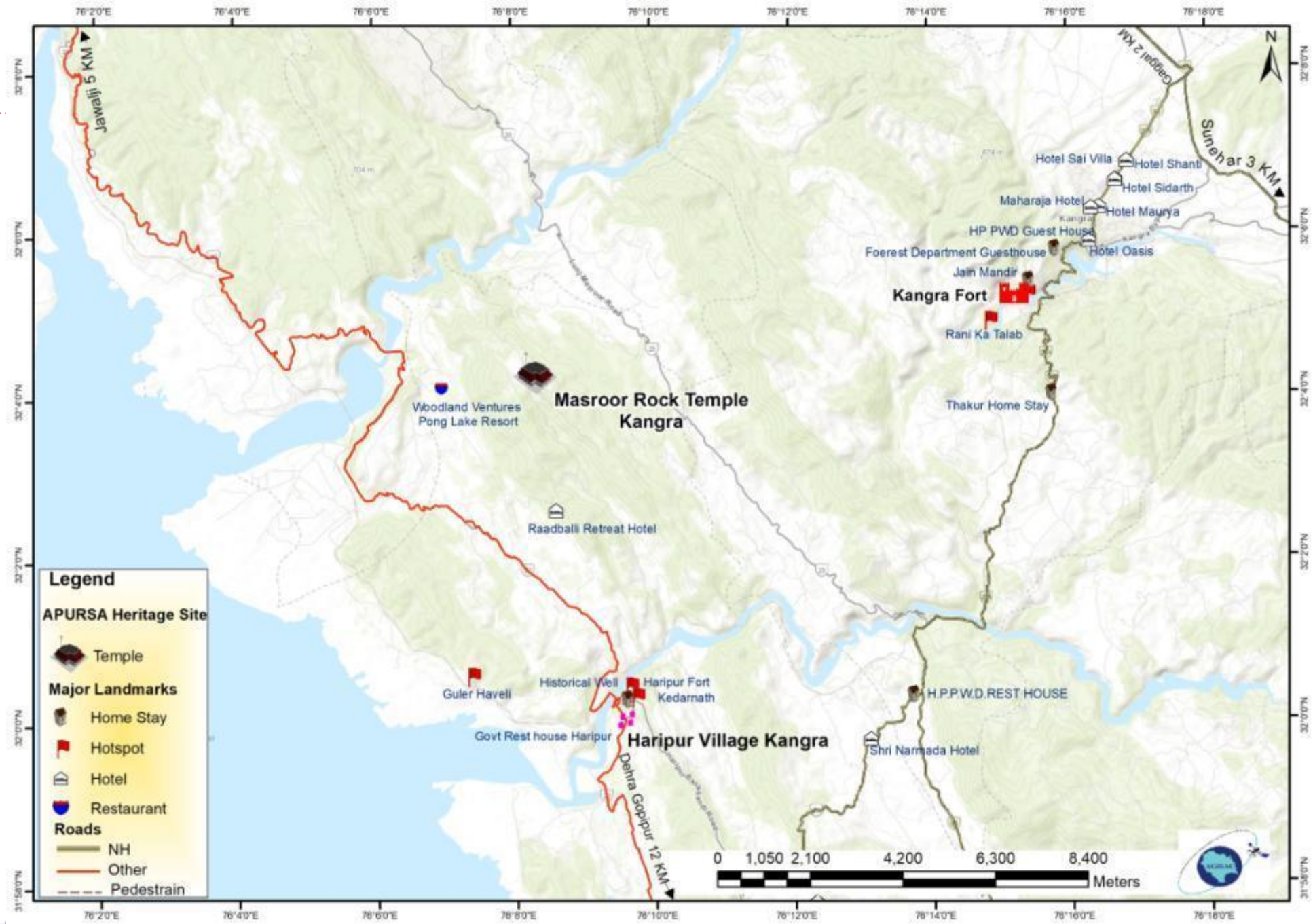
It is hewn out of single rock and has a “**rock-cut**” **water tank, which adds to its celestial beauty.**

## Location

- Village – Masroor, Tehsil – Dehra-Gopipur, District –Kangra

## Transportation

- Distance: Shimla–228 km, Chandigarh–215 km, Delhi-448 km
- Bus Stand: Masroor Bus Halt
- Railway Station: Jwalamukhi Road/Nagrota Suriyan
- Airport: Gaggal (Kangra) Airport



# 3-Ruined Fort at Kangra



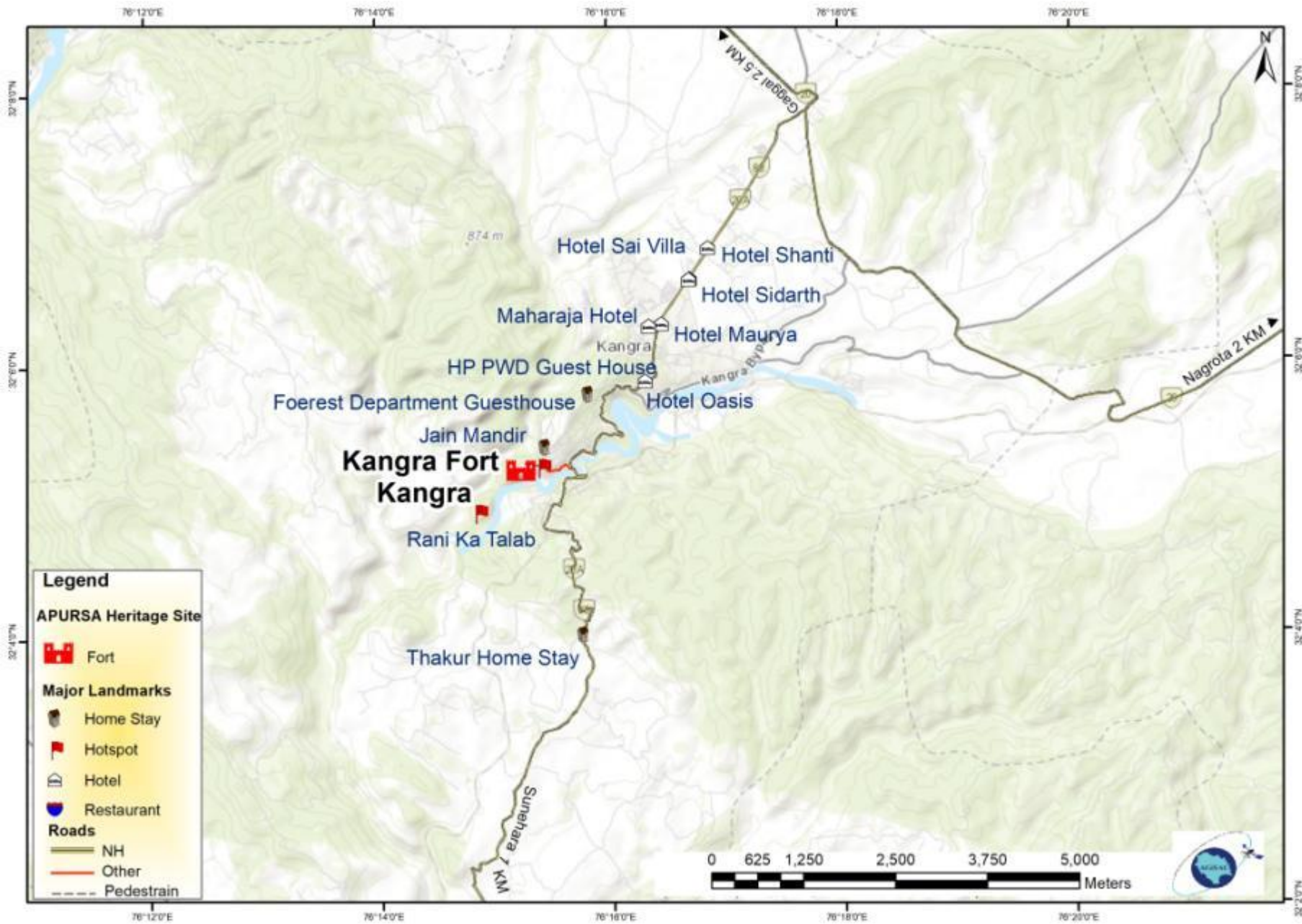
<b>Location</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Old Kangra, District –Kangra</li></ul>
<b>Transportation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Distance: Shimla – 240 km, Chandigarh – 223km, Delhi– 456km</li><li>• Bus Station: Old Kangra</li><li>• Railway Station: Kangra</li><li>• Airport: Gaggal (Kangra) Airport</li></ul>

<b>Style</b>	North Indian Medieval Fort Architecture
<b>Status of Protection</b>	<b>Solely with the Archaeological Survey of India</b>
<b>Utilization Status</b>	Nil

**Brief History:** Often called as the “*oldest surviving fortress of India*”, The Kangra fort is a virtual icon of the chivalry of Himachal Pradesh, that dates back to the period of the *Solasamahajanapada* (16 great states), contemporary to lord Buddha, when the area was under the sway of *Audumbaras* and *Kunindas*.

The historic fort of Kangra was built by “*Susarma Chand*”, the founder of Katoch dynasty during the times of Mahabharata and subsequently extended by later rulers of the *Hindu Shahis, Mughals, Sikhs* and *Britishers*.

This fort has one of the longest and most vibrant history associated with it.



# 4-Mrikula Devi Temple, Udaipur, Lahaul-Spiti



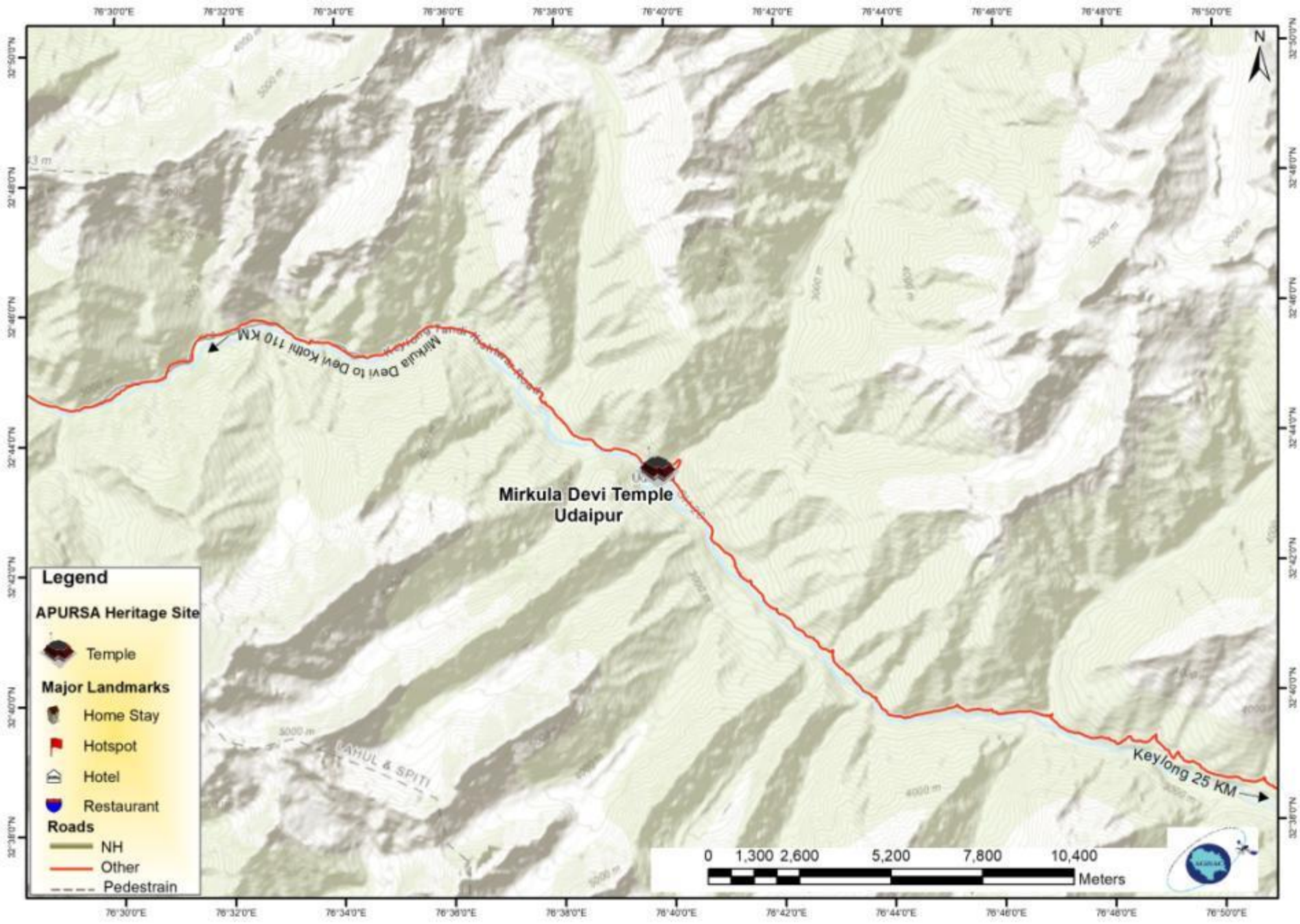
<b>Location</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Village – Udaipur, Tehsil – Udaipur, District –Lahaul &amp; Spiti</li></ul>
<b>Transportation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Distance: Shimla–228 km Chandigarh – 215 km, Delhi - 448 km</li><li>• Bus Station: Udaipur</li><li>• Railway Station: Joginder Nagar (Kangra Valley Railway)</li></ul>

<b>Style</b>	Vernacular wooden Pagoda Style
<b>Status of Protection</b>	<b>Solely with the Archaeological Survey of India</b>
<b>Utilization Status</b>	<b>Under Active worship</b>

**Brief History:** This temple was built during the reign of Kashmir *King Anant Deva* (1028-63) by his wife Suryamati, the princess of Trigata, is a *classic example of “Gabled-Pagoda” wooden temple* building style prevalent in Himachal Pradesh, which shows a combination of Buddhist and Hindu features.

The temple was converted to Buddhist usage in *sixteenth century C.E.*, but some part of the original temple of the earlier period has survived.

The temple is comprised of a sanctum with ambulatory and a pillared Mandapa. *The temple is a rich storehouse of “exuberant wood carving”* and is unparalleled in entire North India.



# 5-Buddhist Monastery at Tabo, Lahaul-Spiti



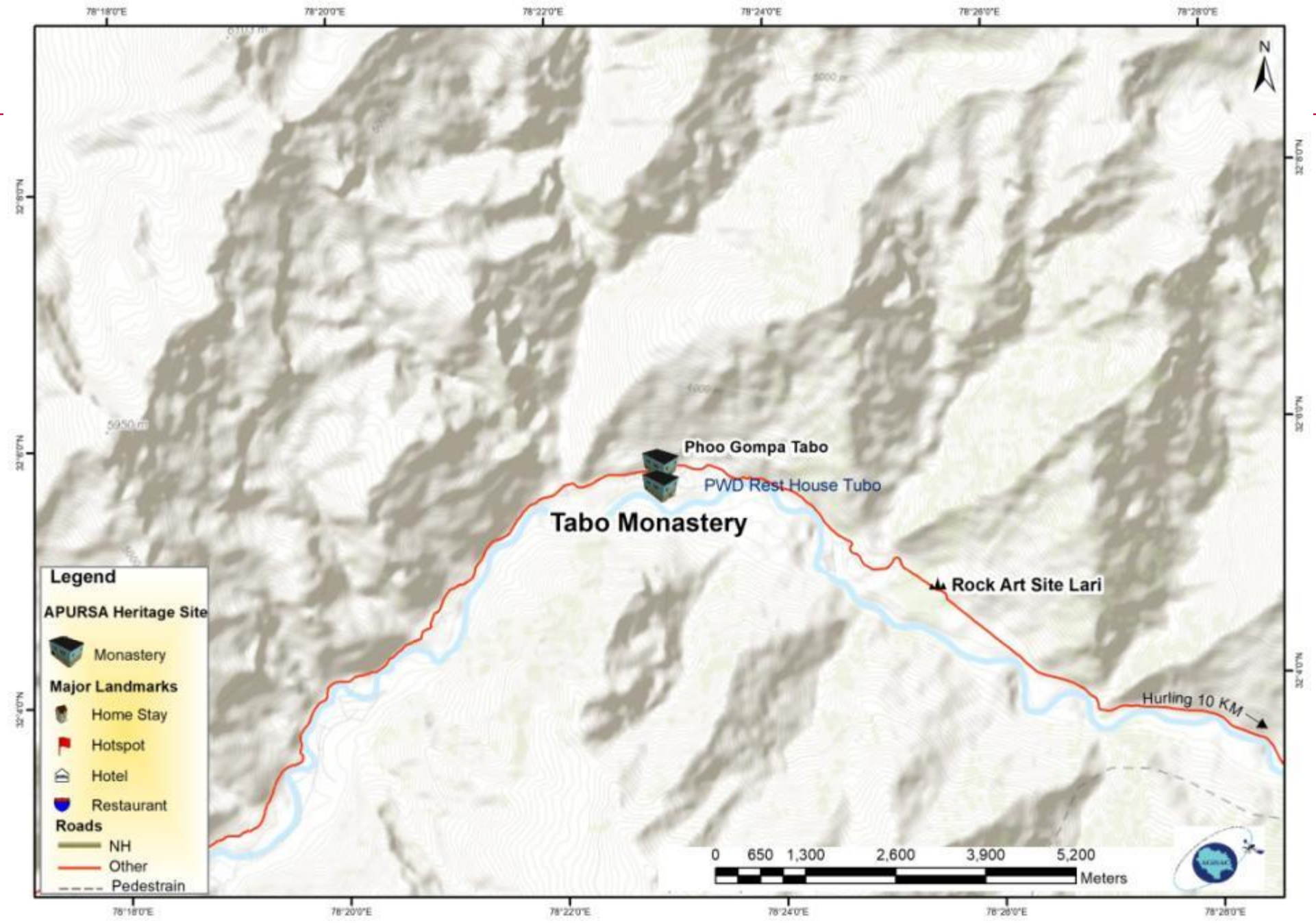
<b>Style</b>	Mud build Indo-Tibetan Architecture
<b>Status of Protection</b>	<b>Solely with the Archaeological Survey of India</b>
<b>Utilization Status</b>	<b>Under Active worship</b>

**Brief History:** The Tabo monastery is often called the “*Ajanta of the Himalayas*”, is a mud-build monastery that dates back to **996 C.E.** It constitutes a famous centre of lamas and are celebrated for large collection of scriptures and pieces of art.

The murals of these Gong-mpa have some similarity to *Ajanta wall paintings*. The monastery complex encloses a large area located on a flat ground between the river Spiti on the south and mountain cliffs on the north. The complex comprises **Nine temples**, a **double-storied monk’s chamber (Tangyur)** and in **all twenty-three mChor-dten (Tibetan Stupas)**.

<b>Location</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Village – Tabo, Tehsil – Spiti (at Kaza), District –Lahaul &amp; Spiti</li></ul>
<b>Transportation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Distance: Shimla– <b>364</b> km, Chandigarh–<b>474</b> km, Delhi– <b>703</b> km.</li><li><b>Bus Station:</b> Tabo</li><li><b>Railway Station:</b> Shimla</li><li><b>Airport:</b> Bhuntar (Kullu) Airport</li></ul>





# 6-Phoo Gompa, Tabo, Lahaul-Spiti



<b>Style</b>	Rock Cut Cave
<b>Status of Protection</b>	<b>Solely with the Archaeological Survey of India</b>
<b>Utilization Status</b>	<b>Under Active worship</b>

**Brief History:** The Phoo Gong-mpa is a rock cut ancillary shrine to the Tabo Monastery, that is often called the Ajanta of the Himalayas, is a mud-build monastery that dates back to 996 C.E.

The murals of these Gong-mpa have some similarity to Ajanta wall paintings. The shrine is partially rock cut and located at a walking distance on the rocky hills adjoining the Tabo Village.

As many as 19 excavations are carried out in the vicinity for the shelter of the monks.

<b>Location</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Village – Tabo, Tehsil – Spiti (at Kaza), District –Lahaul &amp; Spiti</li></ul>
<b>Transportation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Distance: Shimla– <b>364</b> km, Chandigarh–<b>474</b> km, Delhi–<b>703</b> km.</li><li>• <b>Bus Station:</b> Tabo</li><li>• <b>Railway Station:</b> Shimla</li><li>• <b>Airport:</b> Bhuntar (Kullu) Airport</li></ul>

www.adoptaheritage.in



1800-1902-0419

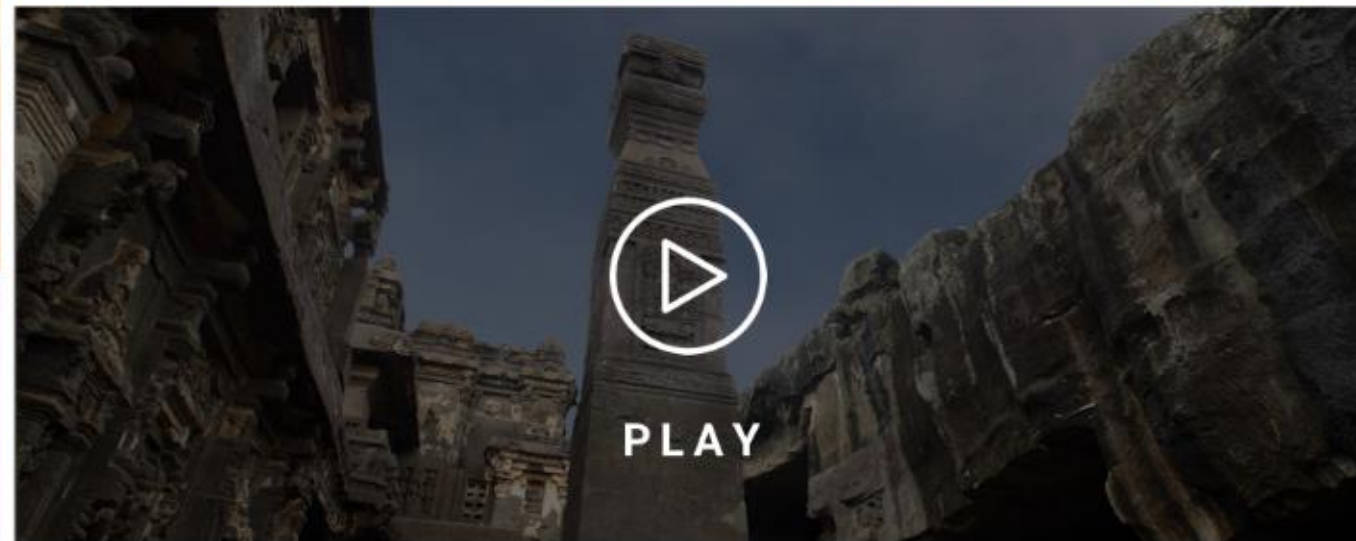
GOVT. HELPLINES

TOURIST PLACES

List Your Heritage



PRESERVING THE PAST FOR THE FUTURE



1



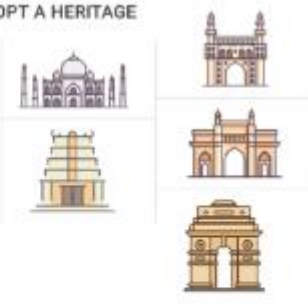
93+ HERITAGE MONUMENTS | 10+ GOVERNMENT DEPTTS | 0 TENDERS BLANDED ADOPTED

WELCOME TO ADOPT A HERITAGE

The project aims to attract heritage sites to private sector companies, public sector companies and individuals for the development of tourist amenities. They would become Monument Mitras and adopt the sites. The basic and advanced amenities of the tourist destinations would be provided by them. They would also take care for operations and the maintenance of the amenities.

The project would begin with 93 A2B tiered monuments and would be expanded to other national and cultural sites across India. The heritage sites are classified into various categories. The Monument Mitras would take up the sites of varied visibility and benefit as a percentage.

The Monument Mitras would associate with their CSR activities. They would also get visibility in the monument premises and in the favourable media outlets. The project aims to develop synergy among all partners.



HOW TO BE A MONUMENT MITRA



2

HOW TO BE A MONUMENT MITRA

1. Select Tourist Places → 2. Submit Expression of Vision → 3. Vision Bidding and Evaluation → 4. Signing of MOU

LET'S GET STARTED

FEATURED MONUMENTS

- Taj Mahal, Agra**  
The Taj Mahal, the pinnacle of Mughal architecture, was built by the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan in the memory of his queen Mumtaz Mahal.
- Ellora Caves, Aurangabad**  
This site was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1983 for its exceptional sculpture carved in the rock.
- Sun Temple, Konark**  
Built in the thirteenth century, it was inscribed for its unique solar chariot with sculptures of elephants, galloping horses, and other animals.
- Hampi, Karnataka**  
Known for its ruins, Hampi was inscribed for its exceptional architecture and sculptures. It was inscribed for its unique solar chariot with sculptures of elephants, galloping horses, and other animals.

VIEW ALL

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS

- Scheme Guidelines [DOWNLOAD]
- Expression of Vision [DOWNLOAD]
- Design Guidelines [DOWNLOAD]
- Indicative list of tourist places [DOWNLOAD]

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

- What is 'Adopt a Heritage' project?**  
This project is a step initiative of Ministry of Tourism in close collaboration with Ministry of Culture and Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), to develop the heritage sites, monuments and making them tourist friendly to enhance the tourism potential and boost a tourist eco-system in a planned and phased manner.
- Who is Monument Mitra?**  
Successful bidders selected for adopting heritage sites / monuments for the benefit and their Committee shall be called as Monument Mitras. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) will be signed between Government and Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Culture, Archaeological Survey of India and the concerned stakeholders from state.
- How many monuments have been identified under the project?**  
Totally, 93 A2B monuments will be selected on offer to be selected as a
- What is Vision Bidding?**  
Vision Bidding is the selected proposal required to be submitted by the bidders and shortlisting carried out at the stage. The proposal preparation would require detailed situational analysis of the identified site preparation of development plan, operations and maintenance framework, etc. and would proceed to the next phase as per the process outlined in the scheme guidelines.

3

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VIEW ALL

WHAT PEOPLE THINK ABOUT THE IDEA



President Ram Nath Kovind

Adopt a Heritage Project is a great idea which will surely attract a lot of attention and investment.

ASK US

NAME:

EMAIL:

COMPANY NAME:

DESIGNATION:

MESSAGE:

Submit

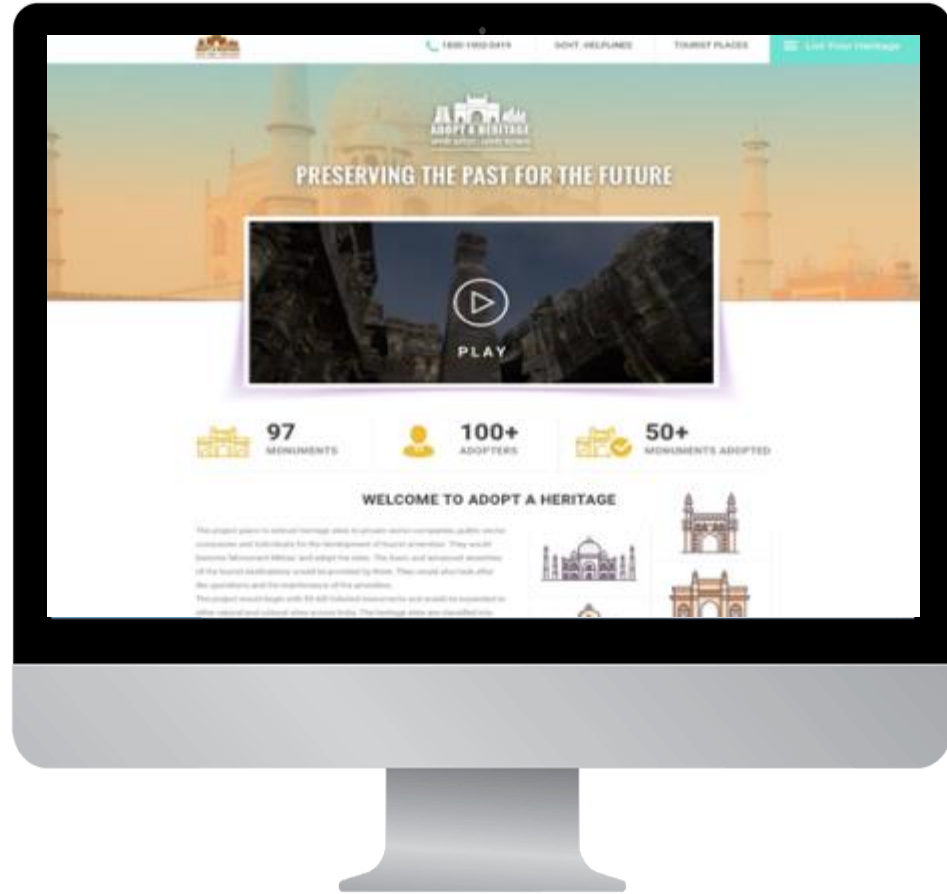
PHONE: +91 11 2311 2300

ADDRESS: C-1, 1st Floor, New Market Road, Sector 15, Gurgaon

EMAIL: info@adopta.in

TERMS AND CONDITIONS | DISCLAIMER

# Project connect points



Email us at :  
Ministry of Tourism  
[adoptaheritage-tour@gov.in](mailto:adoptaheritage-tour@gov.in)  
Language & Culture Deptt. H.P.  
[dirlculture@gmail.com](mailto:dirlculture@gmail.com)  
[kashyapcl@gmail.com](mailto:kashyapcl@gmail.com)



Visit our website at  
[www.adoptaheritage.in](http://www.adoptaheritage.in)



Call us at:

Aashima Mehrotra	+91- 98710 60473
C Gangadhar	+91- 99690 01919
Monisha Satoeya	+91- 88603 27304
PMC	+91- 83750 97960
K.K. Sharma, Director LAC	0177-2626616
C. L. Kashyap, Nodal Officer	0177-2626614

# Himachal Pradesh boasts rich built and unbuilt heritage

## Natural Heritage



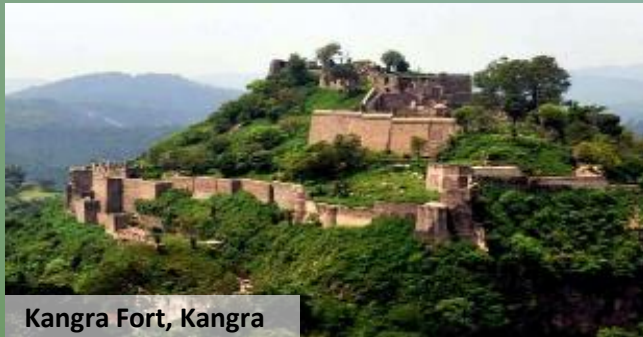
Dhankar Lake, Spiti



Spiti Valley, Spiti



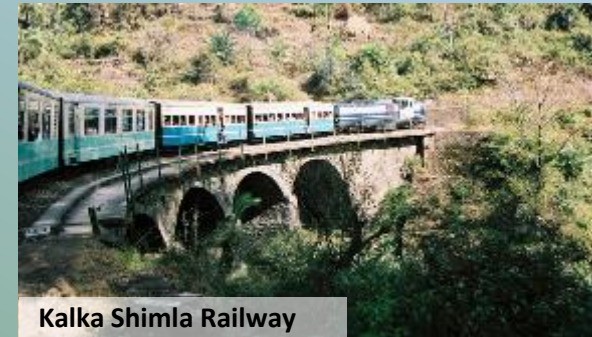
Great Himalayan National Park, Shamshi



Kangra Fort, Kangra



Rock Cut Temples, Masrur



Kalka Shimla Railway

## Cultural Heritage Sites

## Art & Crafts



Dhungri Festival, Kullu



Thangkas – Wall Paintings

## Cuisine



Himachali Dishes



# Himachal Pradesh tourism overview

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- Tourism is a major contributor, Himalayan landscapes, popular hill stations, pilgrimage sites and adventure sports
- In 2017, Himachal Pradesh had the 12<sup>th</sup> largest international tourist footfall & 16<sup>th</sup> largest domestic tourist amongst States in India.
- Ranked 25<sup>th</sup> in terms of marketing effectiveness.
- Ranks 23<sup>rd</sup> for social media outreach in the State Ranking Survey, 2017\*.

## Challenges

- Amenities at tourist locations need to be improved
- Information & communication with targeted publicity
- Lack of maintenance, security & safety
- Availability of skilled manpower
- Bank and ATM facilities

\*WTTC & Hotelivate Research, 2017

# Aaj Purani Rahon Se (APURSA) Scheme



Protect ancient cultural heritage of Himachal Pradesh

- Planning Cultural Circuit for conservation and promotion of untouched aspects of the state;
- Involving youth of the state and further to familiarize the tourists under the scheme.

## Objectives

- To revive the extinct cultural heritage of Districts.
- To install sign board along with its history and map of places related to great personalities, monuments, mythology, performing art, handicrafts and archaeologically important places.
- To promote the scheme of tourism and home stay.
- To provide training of cultural guide to local youths and employment to them.
- To make available the miniaturized souvenirs of special objects/artifacts/monuments etc. related to concerned places to the visitors.



# Nature, Area and Selection of Cultural Circuit

1

## Selection of cultural circuit

- District level Committee
- History students of colleges of state

2

- **Retrenchment** of places received
- **Finalization** by the constituted committee.

3

**Site Visit** (By Foot or Vehicle)

4

**Availability** of history details on map or flyer.

5

- **Encourage** ancient local food and drink and its **recipe**
- Induce visitors to take these **local food and drinks**.

6

**Souvenir's** made by local artisans to be made available to guest tourists/visitors

7

Installation of **Information Boards** with QR Code at every place of cultural circuit

8

Signage's to **contain**

- abbreviated name of plan,
- sub-divisional serial number and
- circuit place number.

# List of Sites Proposed by State Govt. of Himachal Pradesh

SN	Monuments
1	Mahadev Bhuvneshwar temple-Raj Nagar
2	Chamunda temple - Devi kothi
3	Shiv temple - Amman
4	Radha Krishna temple - Dadasiba
5	Haripur village – Kangra\
6	Janaki Nath temple - Jaisinghpur
7	Sapani fort – Kinnaur
8	Chehni kothi - Banjar
9	Aadi Brahma Temple, Khokhan
10	Parshu ram temple complex – Nirmand

SN	Monuments
11	Manu Maharaj temple - Shainsher
12	Rock art - Spiti
13	Gondhla fort - Lahaul spiti
14	Kangyur monastery - Kanam
15	Kamalah fort - Dharampur
16	Parashar Rishi temple - Uttarsal Mandi
17	Magru Mahadev temple - Chhatri
18	Submerged Temples of Bialspur
19	Kalka Shimla Railway

# 7-MAHADEV BHUVNESHWAR TEMPLE, RAJNAGAR, CHAMBA



Rajnagar village might have been an important village near Chamba, possibly connected with the local royal house.

This temple needs to be protected because it may be the only monument in the State with Kashmiri influence on the temple architecture.

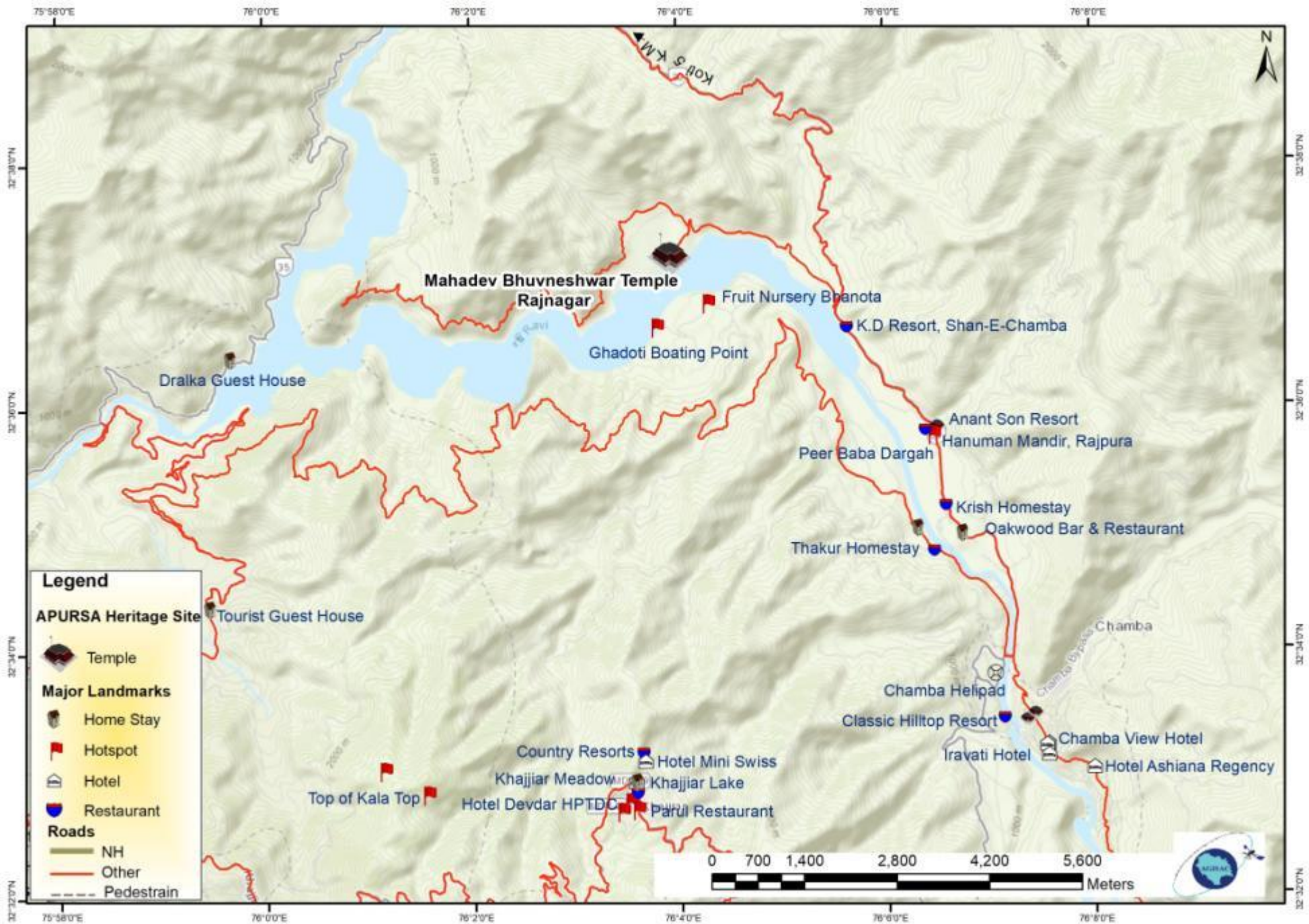
This temple at Rajnagar embodied certain Kashmir feature probably because it might have been built by the Kashmir artisans or by the local artisans trained in the Kashmiri atelier.

The large niches, two-tiered pyramidal roof with straight bounding lines, etc are such identifying features.

Further, the style of carving work on the pillars and other area clearly reflect the Muslim-Kashmiri influence, as the cusped, angular molding, etc.

<b>Origin</b>	Built by Raja Umed Singh in Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Style</b>	Kashmiri stone temple architecture
<b>Status of Protection</b>	<b>Un-protected.</b> (Proposed to be protected as State Protected Monument)
<b>Utilization Status</b>	<b>Under Worship</b>
<b>Category</b>	<b>Orange</b>

<b>Geo Location</b>	• Latitude: 32 <sup>0</sup> -37'-18" N Longitude: 76 <sup>0</sup> -03'-52"E
<b>Transportation</b>	• Road: Chandigarh-Chamba-Rajnagar Road=364 Kms. Chamba-Rajnagar=14 Kmste • Nearest Railway Station: Pathankot=134 Kms. By road • Nearest Airport: Gaggal (Kangra)=164 Kms. By Road
<b>Halting Facilities</b>	• HPPWD Rest House at Chamba



# 8-CHAMUNDA TEMPLE, DEVIKOTHI, CHAMBA



It is one of the important wooden temples of the later medieval period of Chamba. The temple, facing southeast, is situated on a level terrace towards the southwest of the village is dedicated to the goddess Chamunda locally called Chaunda Bhagwati.

The present building, decorated with quaint frescoes and curious carvings in deodar and shisham wood.

The principal temple in the complex is a much refurbished structure, mostly made of wood and slates for roofing. The woodcarving of this temple deserves notice for the bold and heroic treatment of certain human figures, representing various mythological characters. The grabh-grih enshrines a folkish brass image of Mahishasurmardani, installed on a high pedestal, which carries an inscription at its base. These murals on stylistic consideration may be placed to the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Executed on different panels, these carry themes drawn from the Bhagvat Puran.

<b>Origin</b>	Built By Raja Umed Singh of Chamba in CE 1754.
<b>Style</b>	Pahari Style with Pent-n-Gable roof
<b>Status of Protection</b>	<b>Un-protected.</b> (Proposed to be protected as State Protected Monument)
<b>Utilization Status</b>	<b>Under Worship</b>
<b>Category</b>	<b>Orange</b>

## Geo Location

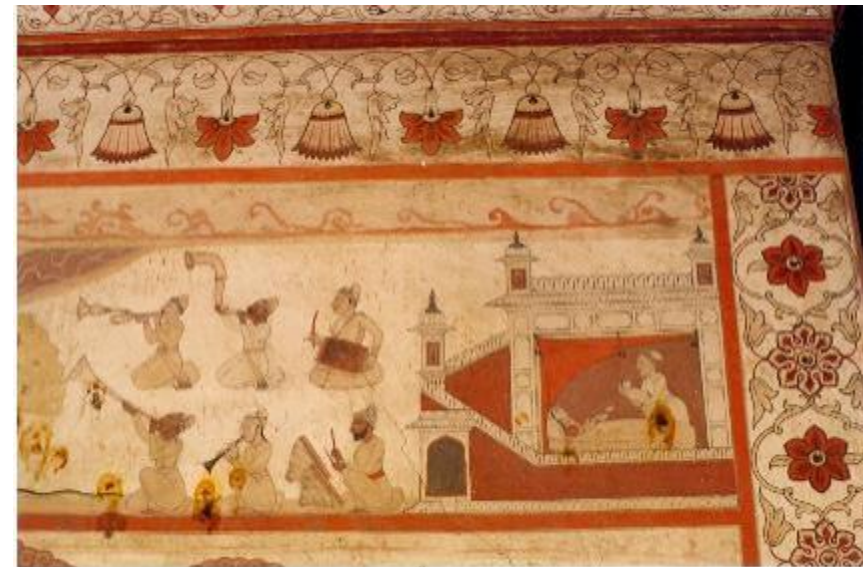
- Latitude: 32<sup>0</sup>-54'-28'' N Longitude: 76<sup>0</sup>-13'-37''E

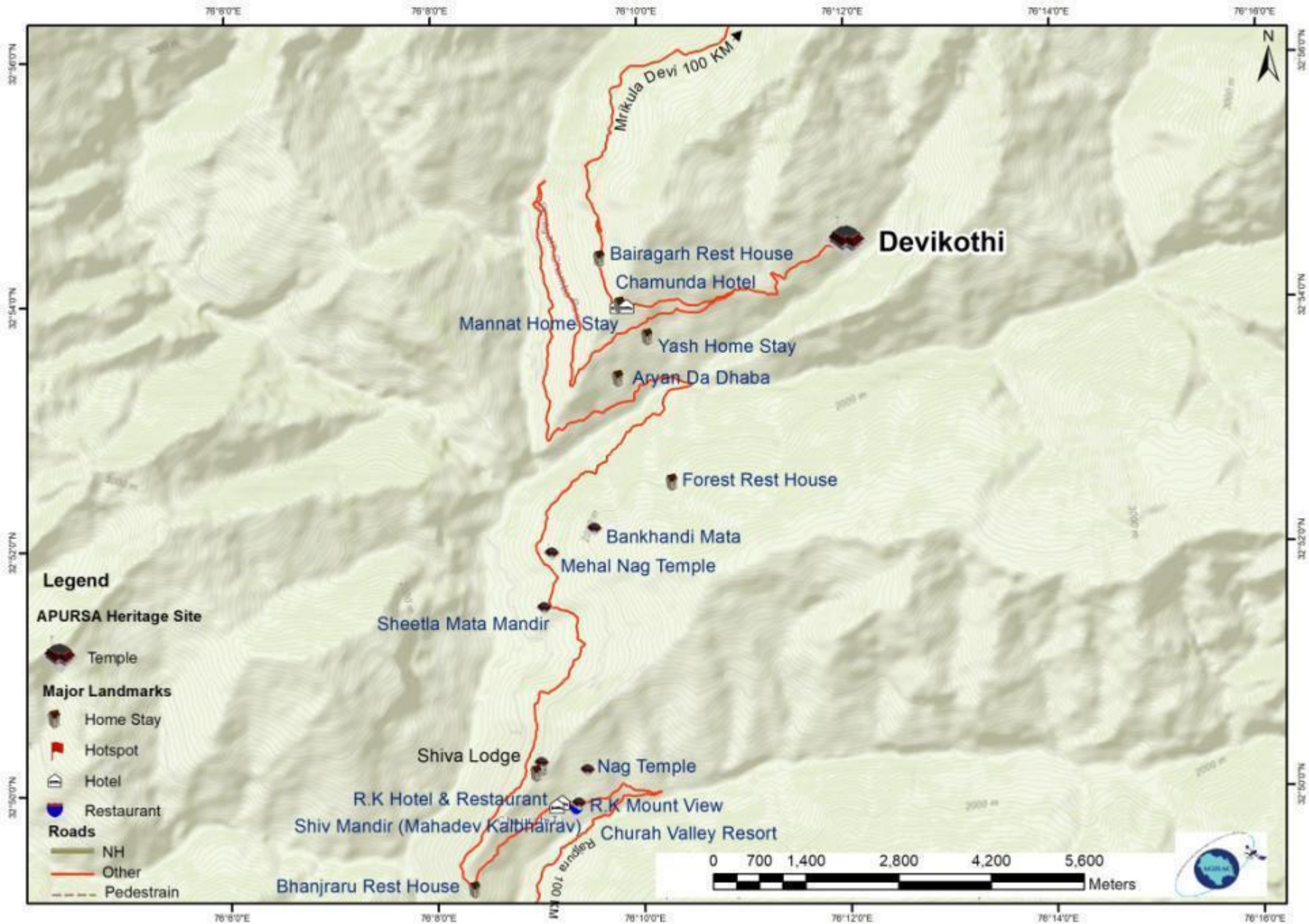
## Transportation

- Road: Chandigarh-Chamba-Bairagarh-Devikothi=492 kms.  
Chamba-Bairagarh-Devikothi=134 Kms.
- Nearest Railway Station: Pathankot (Punjab)=254 Kms. By road
- Nearest Airport: Gagal Airport, Kangra=280 Kms. By road

## Halting Facilities

- HPPWD Rest house at Bairagarh
- Forest Rest House at Devikothi





# 9-SHIV TEMPLE, AMMAN, HAMIRPUR



This unicellular tri-rath stone temple is situated on the local mound. It is very ancient temple, having remained unattended for centuries, suffered considerable damage to its shikhar superstructure, resulting into dislocation of the amalak from the top. Now only chandershila remains on the top. The remaining parts are missing. Due to the dislocation of the amalak, the shikhar part of the temple suffered spilt and partial disintegration, because the temple has been built of the large sized sandstone blocks laid dry without any bonding material and clamps or dowels. Thus, the temple has been standing in position only by gravity and friction.

The villagers excavated the surrounding of temple to construct a structure around it. They found a hoard of coins which belongs to the Indo-Sessanian period (C.E.3rd to 8th century)

<b>Origin</b>	CE 7th-8th century
<b>Style</b>	Naagar
<b>Status of Protection</b>	<b>Un-protected.</b> (Proposed to be protected as State Protected Monument)
<b>Utilization Status</b>	<b>Under Worship</b>
<b>Category</b>	<b>Orange</b>



## Geo Location

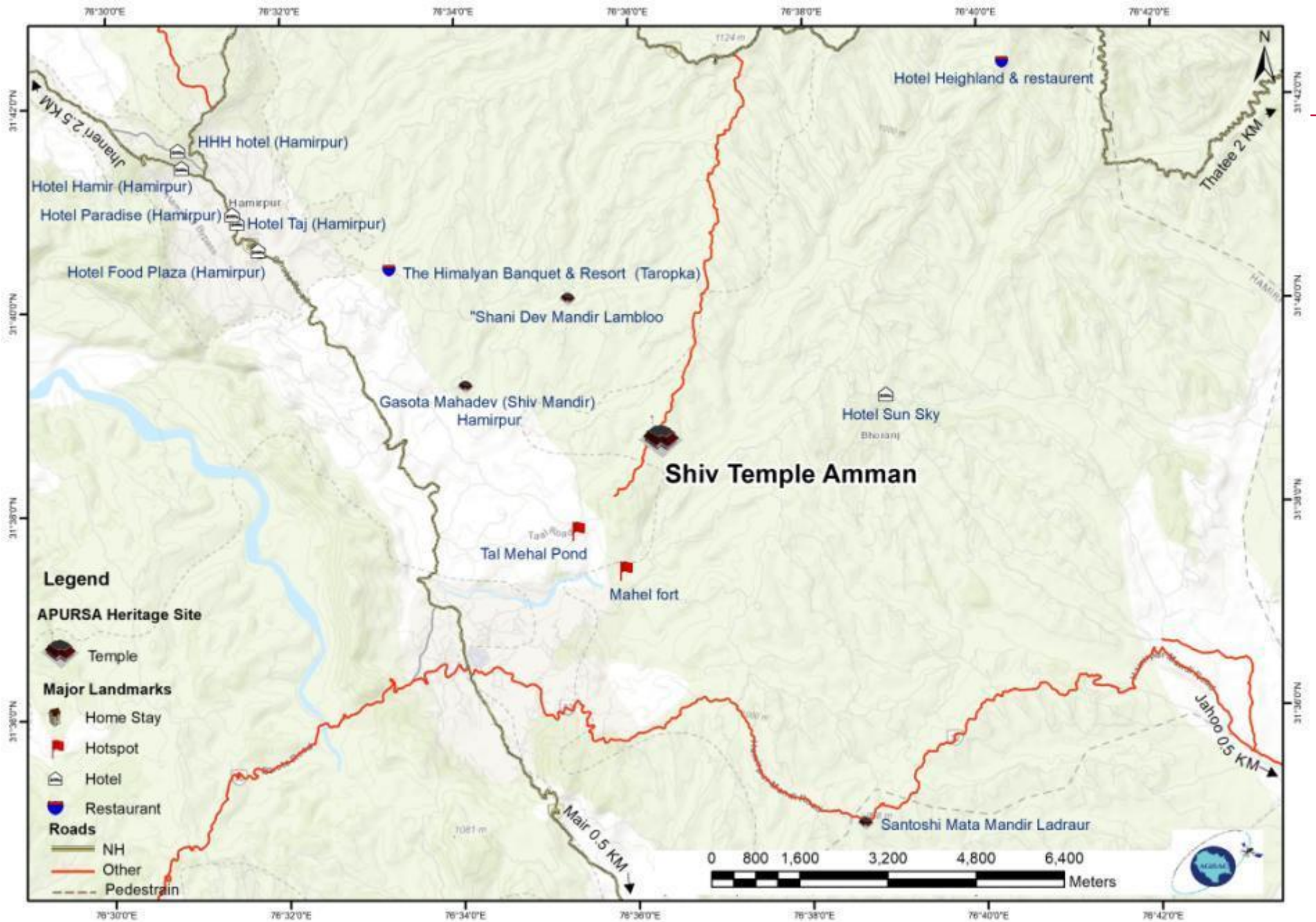
- Latitude: 31<sup>0</sup>-38'-46" N Longitude: 77<sup>0</sup>-36'-16"

## Transportation

- Road: Chandigarh-Una-Bhota-Didwin Tikkar-Tal-Amman=220 Kms. Hamirpur to Amman= 16Kms.
- Nearest Railway Station: Una=92 Kms. By road
- Airport: Gagal (Kangra)=125 Kms. By Road

## Halting Facilities

- HPPWD Rest House at Hamirpur & Bhoranj





# 10-RADHA KRISHAN TEMPLE, DADASIBA, KANGRA



Dada Sibba was a small state whose ruling dynasty was an offshoot of the house of Kangra. Raja Ram Singh who ruled over the state about two hundred year ago was a man of refined taste.

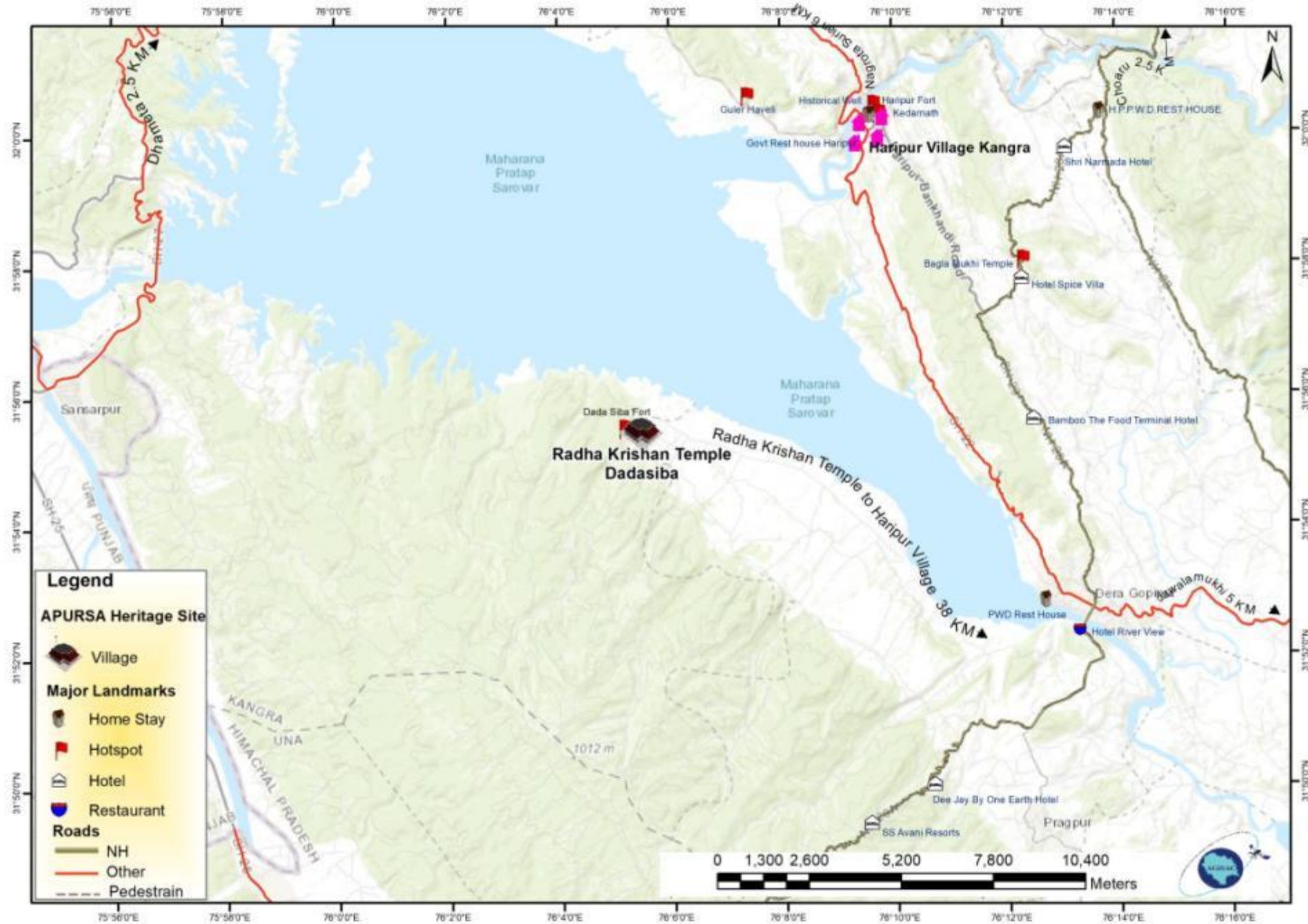
The location of his palace on the top of a hill and the Radha-Krishna temple built by him in the green thickness of the wooded place, indicate that he had a sense of beauty. The temple was consecrated on the Nag Panchami of Vikrami Samvat 1831.

Corresponding to CE 1888. The red sandstone for this temple was imported from Agra and marble from Jaipur-Jodhpur. It took 18 years to complete this temple. The walls of this temple are covered with murals. A medley of themes are illustrated here. The overall architecture of this temple presents a mixture of the classical and Muslim mannerism.

<b>Origin</b>	Built-CE.1888 by Raja Ram Singh
<b>Style</b>	Sanctum of Nagar & Mandap of Dome
<b>Status of Protection</b>	<b>Un-protected.</b> (Proposed to be protected as State Protected Monument)
<b>Utilization Status</b>	<b>Under Worship</b>
<b>Category</b>	<b>Blue</b>

<b>Geo Location</b>	• : Latitude: 31-55'-13" N Longitude: 77-07'-03"E
<b>Transportation</b>	• Approach Road: Chandigarh-Una-Dhaliyara-Dadasiba=200 kms. Dharamshala- Dadsiba=44 Kms. • Nearest Railway Station: Una=80 Kms. By road • Nearest Airport: Gaggal (Kangra) =70 Kms.
<b>Halting Facilities</b>	• HPPWD Rest house at Dadasiba





# 11-HARIPUR VILLAGE, KANGRA



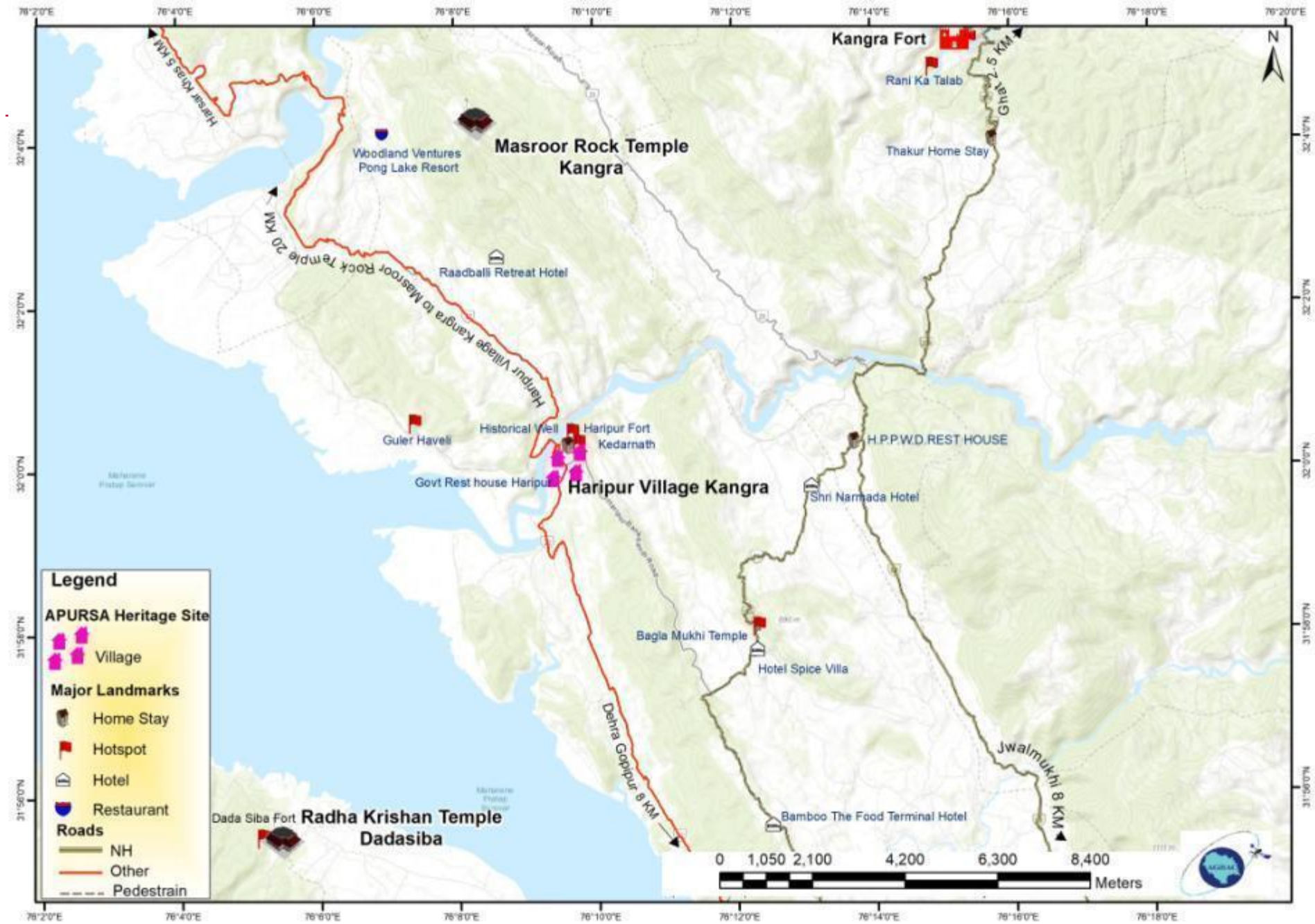
The Guler was a small pre-colonial Indian hill state in the Lower Shivalik hills. Its capital was the village of Haripur. The kingdom was founded in 1415 by Raja Hari Chand, a scion of the ancient royal family of Kangra. The Guler State is famous as the birthplace of Kangra painting in the first half of the 18th century, when a family of Kashmiri painters trained in Mughal painting Style, sought shelter at the court of Raja Dalip Singh (1695–1741) of Guler.

The village is famous for its temples, namely Kalyan Ray, Ram Chander, Ganesh, Dhuru Mahadev, Ambikeshwar Mahadev, Sheetla Mata, Govedhandhari temple Satyanarayan, etc. There is a fort known as Haripur Fort which is at present in ruined condition. The other salient features of the village are chowgan, Deodhi (Gate) and number of water bodies (Baolis). All these structures are ancient and built with local stone.

<b>Origin</b>	The Haripur village was established by Raja Hari Chand in CE 1415
<b>Style</b>	Blend of Hindu and Mughal architecture
<b>Status of Protection</b>	<b>Unprotected</b>
<b>Utilization Status</b>	<b>Inhabited</b>
<b>Category</b>	<b>Blue</b>

<b>Geo-Location</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Latitude: 32<sup>0</sup>-00'-00" N Longitude: 76<sup>0</sup>-09'-36"E</li></ul>
<b>Transportation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Approach Road: Chandigarh-Una-Dehra-Haripur Road=210 kms.</li><li>Nearest Railway Station: Guler (Kangra)=2 Kilometre</li><li>Nearest Airport: Gagal Airport=45 Kms.</li></ul>
<b>Halting Facilities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>HPPWD Rest house at Haripur (Kangra)</li></ul>





# 12-JANAKI NATH TEMPLE, JAISINGHPUR, KANGRA



Jaishinghpur is a subdivisional headquarter of Kangra district. Located on the right bank of the Beas, this town is 50 kilometres from Palampur and 90 kilometres from Dharamshala. This small but nostalgic town is known for its about five temples and a solitary ancient mosque. Among those edifices, the later medieval temple of Jankinath is of some interest for its size and architecture. As the tradition goes, this temple was built by one of the Katoch rulers of Kangra to expiate himself from the guilt of having accused his daughter for adultery that induces her to commit suicide. Her name was Janaki, hence the name of the temple was kept as Janakinath. This late eighteenth century temple, facing west, had been built on the pattern of the Vaidyanath temple at Baijnath (Kangra). Although, the plan of this temple, fully replicated the Baijnath prototype, yet architecturally it is a folkish and crude copy of that classical temple.

<b>Origin</b>	Late Eighteenth Century
<b>Style</b>	Naagar
<b>Status of Protection</b>	<b>Un-protected.</b> (Proposed to be protected as State Protected Monument)
<b>Utilization Status</b>	<b>Under Worship</b>
<b>Category</b>	<b>Orange</b>

<b>Geo-Location</b>	• Latitude 31 <sup>0</sup> -53'-56'' N      Longitude: 76 <sup>0</sup> -35'-53''E
<b>Transportation</b>	• Road: Chandigarh-Hamirpur-Sujanpur-Alampur-JaiSinghPur Road= 263 Kms. • Nearest Railway Station: Palampur = 45 Kms. • Nearest Airport: Gagal (Kangra) =75 Kms.
<b>Halting Facilities</b>	• HPPWD Rest House Jaishinghpur



# 13-SAPANI FORT, KINNAUR

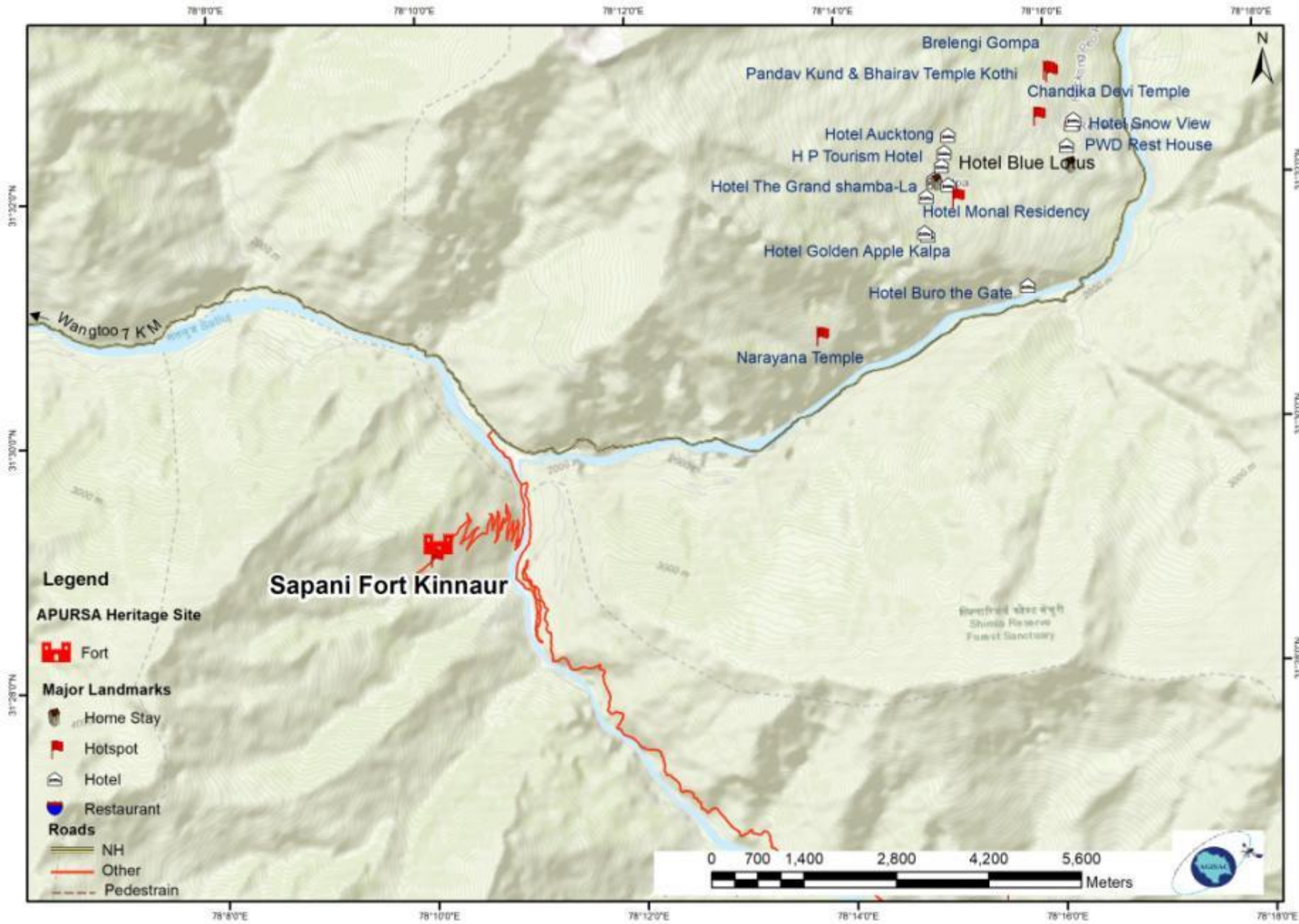


This impressive towering palace-n-temple structure stands majestically on a rocky ledge at a secluded spot in the Sapani village. The palace-n-temple is a castle-like colossal structure comprising two buildings, integrated into one. The double storey building on the right, known as the palace of Guge Rani, provides the main entrance to the temple-tower.

This building, with the living area spread on the three sides, buttresses a temple-tower on the fourth side, with an open courtyard in the middle. This palace building is covered with the pent roofing, having wooden planks as the covering material. On the left of it is a tower-temple, which enshrines an image of the goddess Bhimakali. Originally, this tower had seven storeys, the top two storeys suffered extensive damage under the Kangra Earthquake of CE 1905, and had to be pulled down during the reign of Raja Padam Singh.

<b>Geo Location</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Latitude: 31<sup>0</sup>-29'-09" N Longitude: 78<sup>0</sup>-10'-05"E</li> </ul>
<b>Transportation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approach Road: Chandigarh-Shimla-Rampur-Karchham-Sapni=320 Kms</li> <li>Nearest Railway Station: Shimla=197 Kms.</li> <li>Nearest Airport: Shimla Airport=220 Kms.</li> </ul>
<b>Halting Facilities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rest Houses at Sangla &amp; BhabaNagar-- HPPWD &amp; HPSEB.</li> </ul>

<b>Origin</b>	<p>Constructed by: Rulers of Bushehar State            Carvings Style: 10th Century &amp; 17th Century            Structure: 12th-13th Century            Guge Rani lived in this Place in 17th Century            Repaired by the Raja Padam Singh(1914-1947)</p>
<b>Style</b>	Initially it was Tower type structure.
<b>Status of Protection</b>	<b>Unprotected</b>
<b>Utilization Status</b>	<b>Non-Living</b>
<b>Category</b>	<b>Orange</b>



# 14-CHEHNI KOTHI, CHEHNI, BANJAR, KULLU



Village Chehni located at the commanding height of 2000 metres above the MSL, offers a breathtaking panoramic view of not only the Thirthan valley down in the depth, but also of the maze of mountain ranges as far as the eyes may see. The Chehni Kothi or the great tower of Chehni is the tallest freestanding structure built in the traditional local architecture in the entire Himalayan region.

The towering height of this structure is enhanced manifold by its strategic location on a shoulder of a spur, with all paths leading to it in steep ascent. The great tower in its present condition is 26.70 metres tall. It lost its two upper storeys in the fateful Kangra earthquake of AD 1905 that virtually transformed the entire Thirthan valley. The topmost storey of this castle enshrined the protective goddesses, locally called the Joginis.

<b>Origin</b>	Built by Dhadhu Thakur around the 17th -18th century
<b>Style</b>	Tower Type Structure
<b>Status of Protection</b>	<b>Unprotected</b>
<b>Utilization Status</b>	<b>Under Worship</b>
<b>Category</b>	<b>Orange</b>



## Geo-Location

- Latitude: 31<sup>0</sup>-37'-39" N Longitude: 77<sup>0</sup>-21'-29"E

## Transportation

- Road: Chandigarh-Mandi-Aut-Banjar Road=270 Kms.
- Nearest Railway Station: Joginder Nagar.=140 Kms.
- Airport: Bhuntar=52 Kms.

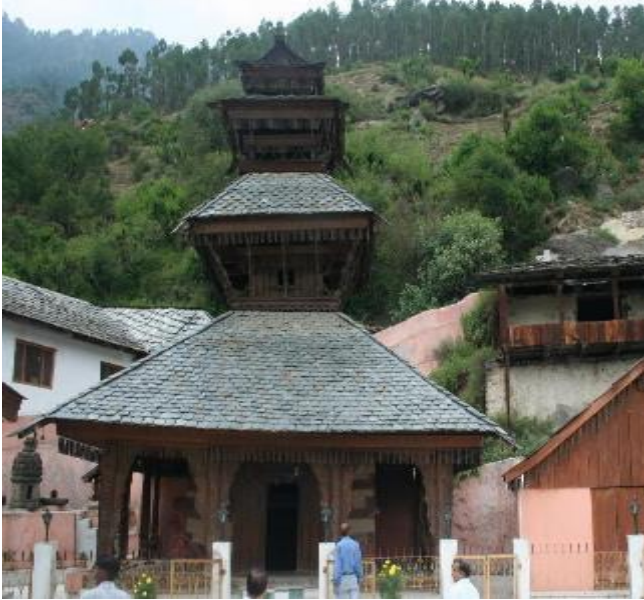
## Halting Facilities

- HPPWD Rest house at Banjar





# 15-ADI BRAHMA TEMPLE AT KHOKHAN-KULLU



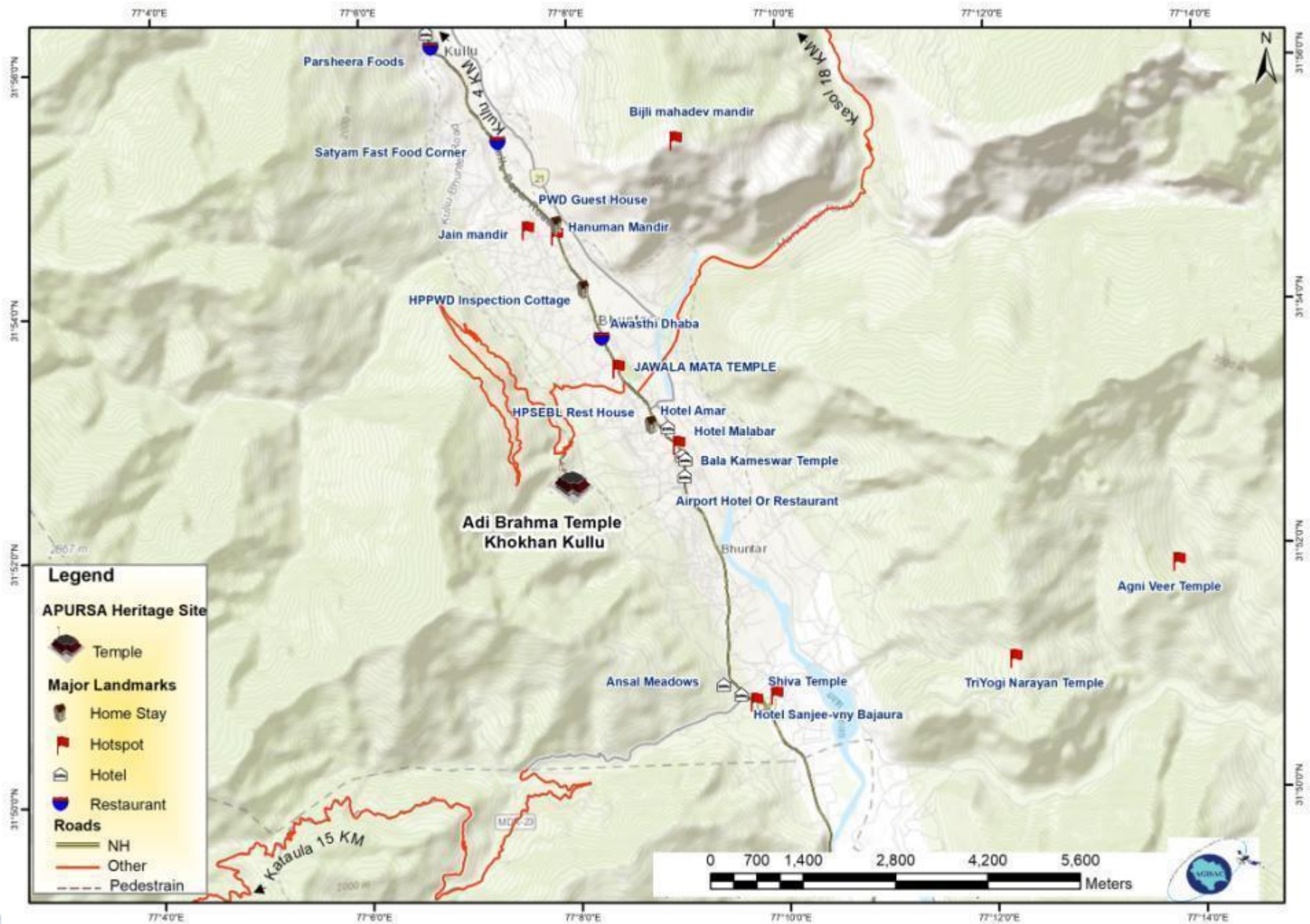
It is an ancient wooden temple in the heart of village, dedicated to Adi Brahma. This temple is artistically and architecturally of greater importance, for it is the finest of the four known temples of Brahma in the Kullu Valley. The upper three tiers are richly ornamented with the graceful and high-raised supporting brackets.

Unlike the usual conical canopy on the multi-tiered pyramidal temples of this region, this temple is surmounted by miniature pent-n-gable composite roofing. Although, the 'composite' roofing is one of the popular forms of roofing in the western Himalayan region east of the Kullu Valley, but it is rarely on the multi-tiered pyramidal roofs. Therefore, such arrangement is unique in this temple.

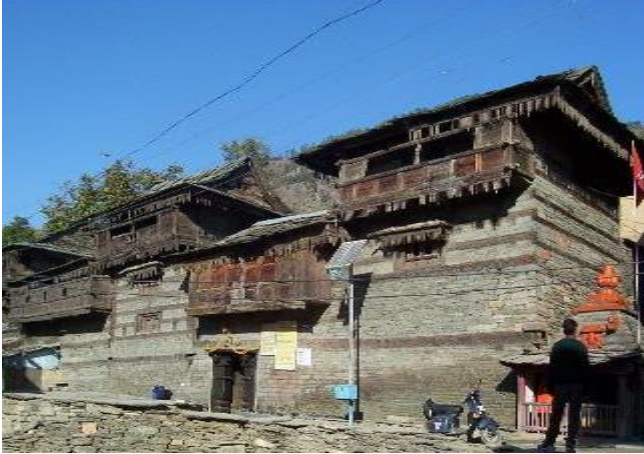
The richly moulded bells dangling from the hip ends of each tier have further enhanced the aesthetic charm of the lofty temple structure.

<b>Origin</b>	Constructed by: Unknown Sculptures: 10th -11th Century Structure: 14th Century Repaired by the Raja Tedhi Singh in CE 1747 as per Mohra inscription.
<b>Style</b>	Four tiered Pagoda
<b>Status of Protection</b>	<b>Unprotected</b>
<b>Utilization Status</b>	<b>Under Worship</b>
<b>Category</b>	<b>Green</b>

<b>Geo Location</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Latitude: 31<sup>0</sup>-52'-38" N Longitude: 77<sup>0</sup>-07'-55"E</li></ul>
<b>Transportation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Approach Road: Chandigarh-Mandi-Bhuntar-Khokhan Road =258kms.</li><li>Nearest Railway Station: JoginderNagar (Mandi)=133 Kms.</li><li>Nearest Airport: Bhuntar Airport, Kullu-=5 Kms.</li></ul>
<b>Halting Facilities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Many Rest houses at Kullu of HPPWD, Forest, HPSEB etc.</li></ul>



# 16-PARSHU RAM TEMPLE COMPLEX, NIRMAND, KULLU



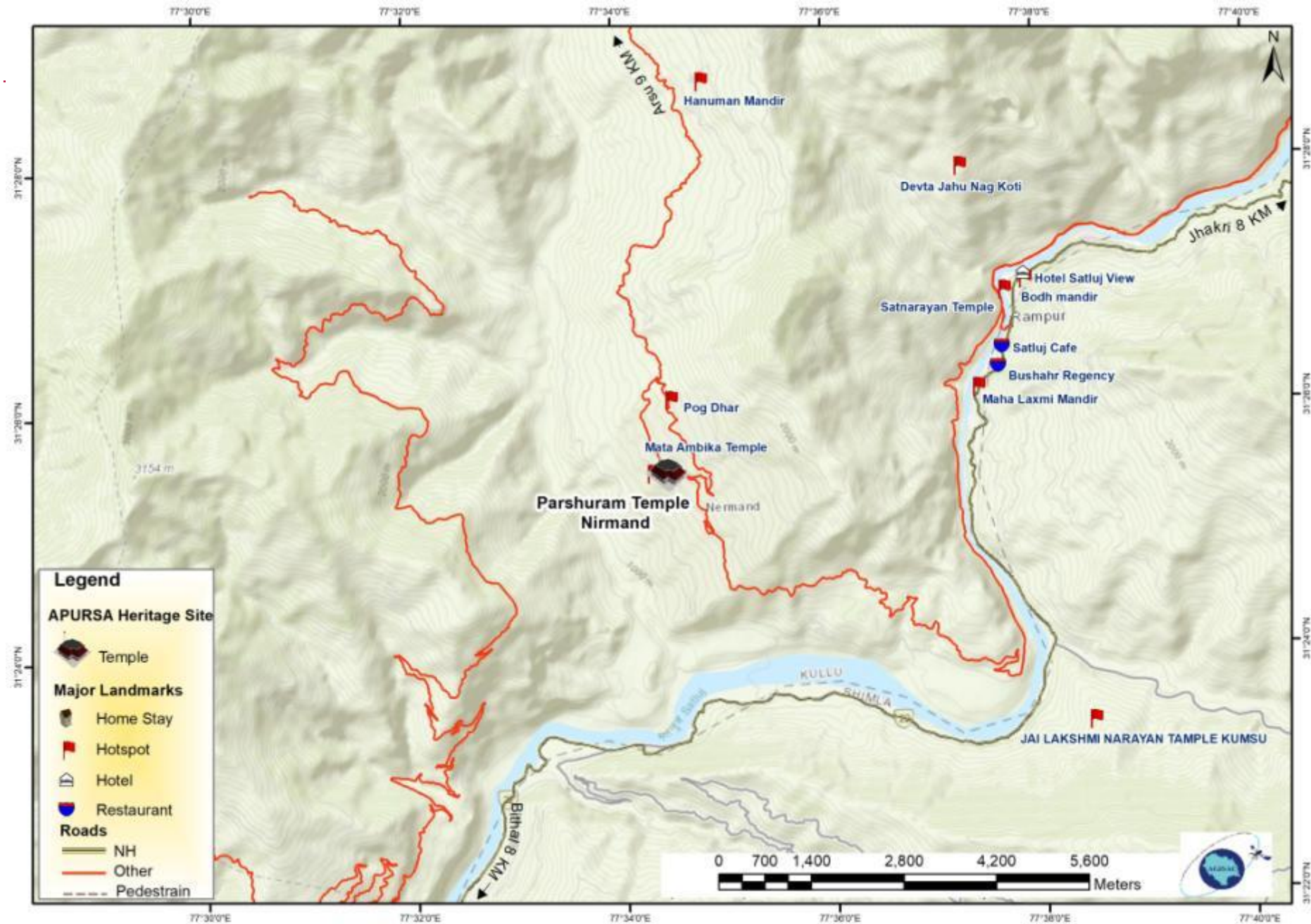
This temple building does not go beyond 200-250 years back. There are numerous deities and beautiful carvings are executed by the craftsman in this building, which require preservation to avoid deterioration.

The other old temples of village are Ambika Mata, Dakshineshwar Mahadev, Laxmi Narayan, Chandi Mata, Vishveshwar. The Dakshineshwar Mahadev temple, situated downhill on an isolated terrace outside village. has extant original wooden architectural members. The door jambs of this temple has been richly carved with the figures of gods & goddesses. The mukh-mandap clear from inside, bounded by a thick wall of rubble stone masonry laid in mud. The mandap four-wall encases six richly carved wooden pillars of the original structure. The whole structure is covered with the pent-roof.

<b>Origin</b>	Parshu Ram temple not early than 18th century Dakshineshwar Mahadev temple 9th-10th century
<b>Style</b>	Parshu Ram temple- Local pahari house type. Dakshineshwar Mahadev-- 3 tiered structure –Pagoda type
<b>Status of Protection</b>	<b>Unprotected</b>
<b>Utilization Status</b>	<b>Under Worship</b>
<b>Category</b>	<b>Blue</b>

<b>Geo Location</b>	• Latitude: 31 <sup>0</sup> -25'-32" N Longitude: 77 <sup>0</sup> -34'-27"E
<b>Transportation</b>	• Road: Chandigarh-Shimla-Rampur-Nirmand=265 Kms. • Nearest Railway Station: Shimla=145 Kms. • Airport: Jubbarhatti (Shimla)=160 Kms.
<b>Halting Facilities</b>	• HPPWD Rest house at Sainj





# 17-MANU MAHARAJ TEMPLE, SHAINSHAR, KULLU



Situated at the head of Sainj valley, in the remote nook of the inner Saraj area of Kullu district, the wooden temple at Shainsar is the loftiest multi-tiered pyramidal structure in the entire Western Himalayan region.

This magnificent structure is almost unknown to the outside world, so much so that it does not find mention even in the Gazetteers of Kullu.

The temple is located in a remote and almost inaccessible place, at an elevation of around 2200 Mts. from the MSL. It can only be reached after an arduous up-hill trekking through dense and humid deodar jungle, infested with leaches. The five-tiered magnificent wooden temple at Shainsar is dedicated to Manu Rishi. Lying in obscurity, this temple has been able to up-keep its traditional grandeur and sanctity.

<b>Origin</b>	Built by Bahadur Singh (1532-1569 AD) of Kullu.
<b>Style</b>	5 tiered Pagoda
<b>Status of Protection</b>	<b>Unprotected</b>
<b>Utilization Status</b>	<b>Under Worship</b>
<b>Category</b>	<b>Orange</b>



## Geo Location

- Latitude: 31<sup>0</sup>-46'-49" N Longitude: 77<sup>0</sup>-22'-43"E

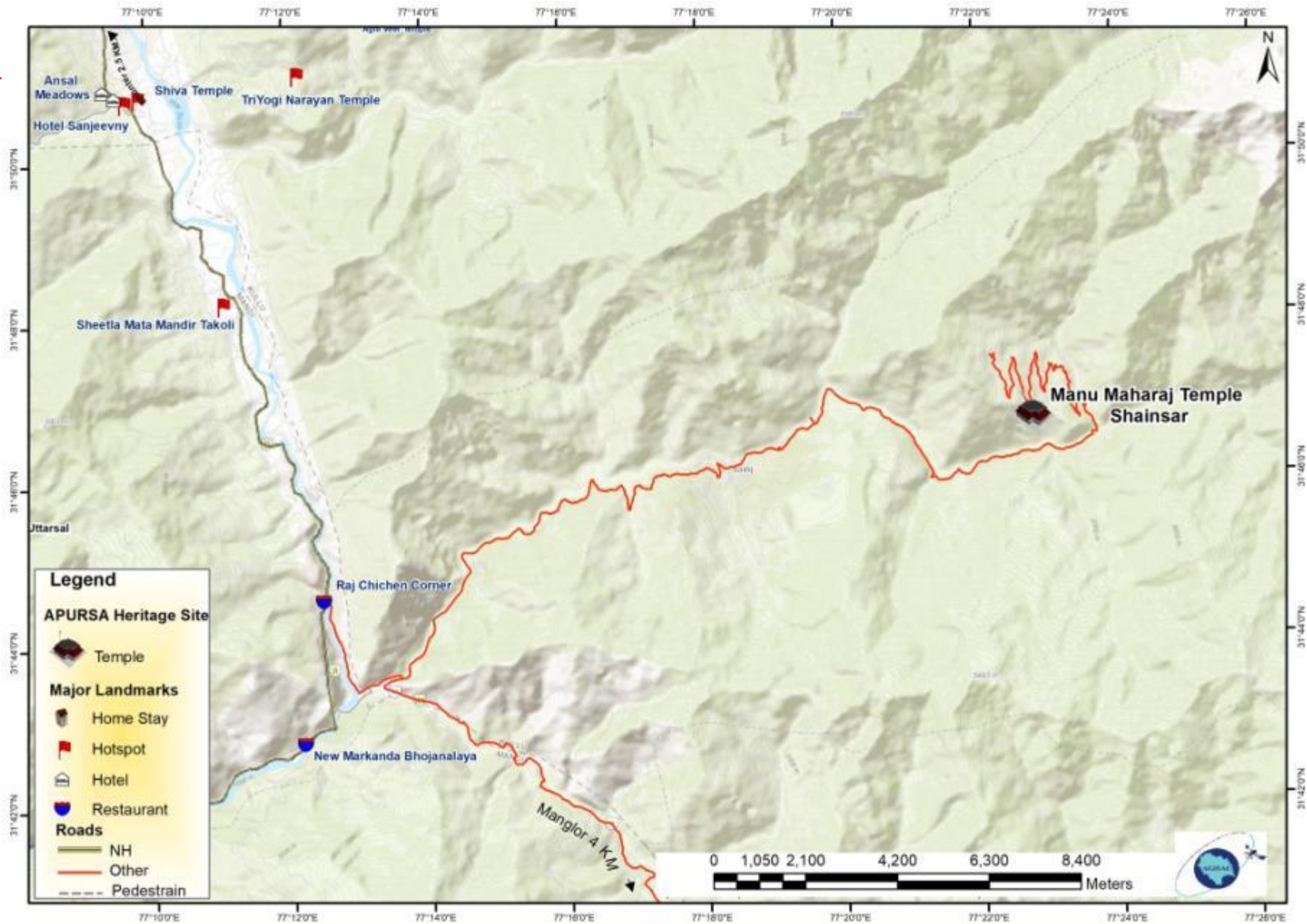
## Transportation

- Road: Chandigarh-Mandi-Aut-Larji-Sainj-Neul road=265 Kms.
- Nearest Railway Station: Jogindernagar=136 Kms.
- Nearest Airport: Bhuntar (Kullu)=48 Kms.

## Halting Facilities

- HPPWD Rest house at Sainj





# 18-ROCK ART AT LARI, LAHAUL-SPITI



The people who inhabited Spiti thousands of years ago recorded their feelings and ideas on the rocks either by scratching the naturally patinised surface or painting that with colour.

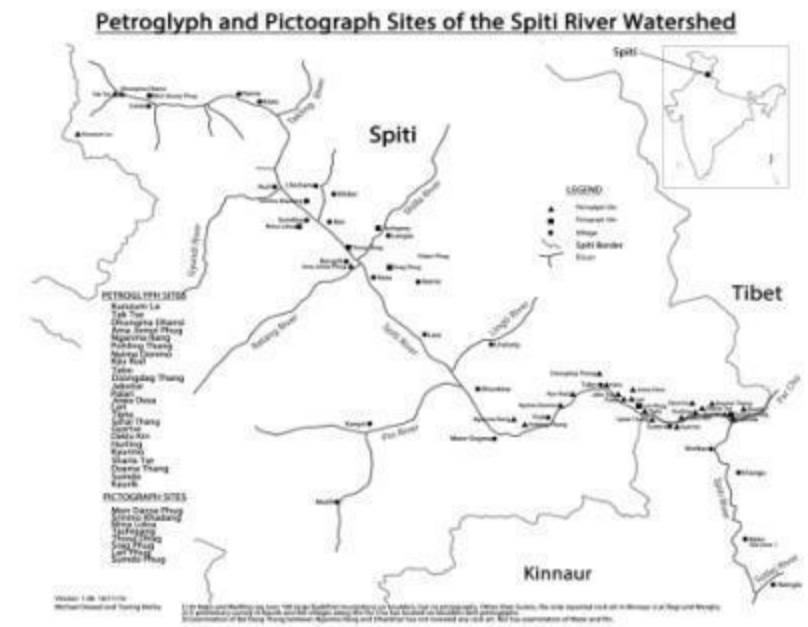
These petroglyphs are spread almost in the entire valley, extending from the Kunzam Pass to Samdo. Most of it was reported from the lower part of Spiti. In some cases, these are very simple and contain only single representation; while in other, there is a complex composition of anthropomorphic, zoomorphic and geometrical designs.

Lari is the nucleus point where large numbers of pictographs are lying on the upper side of present Lari village on the right side of road connecting Tabo to Samdo.

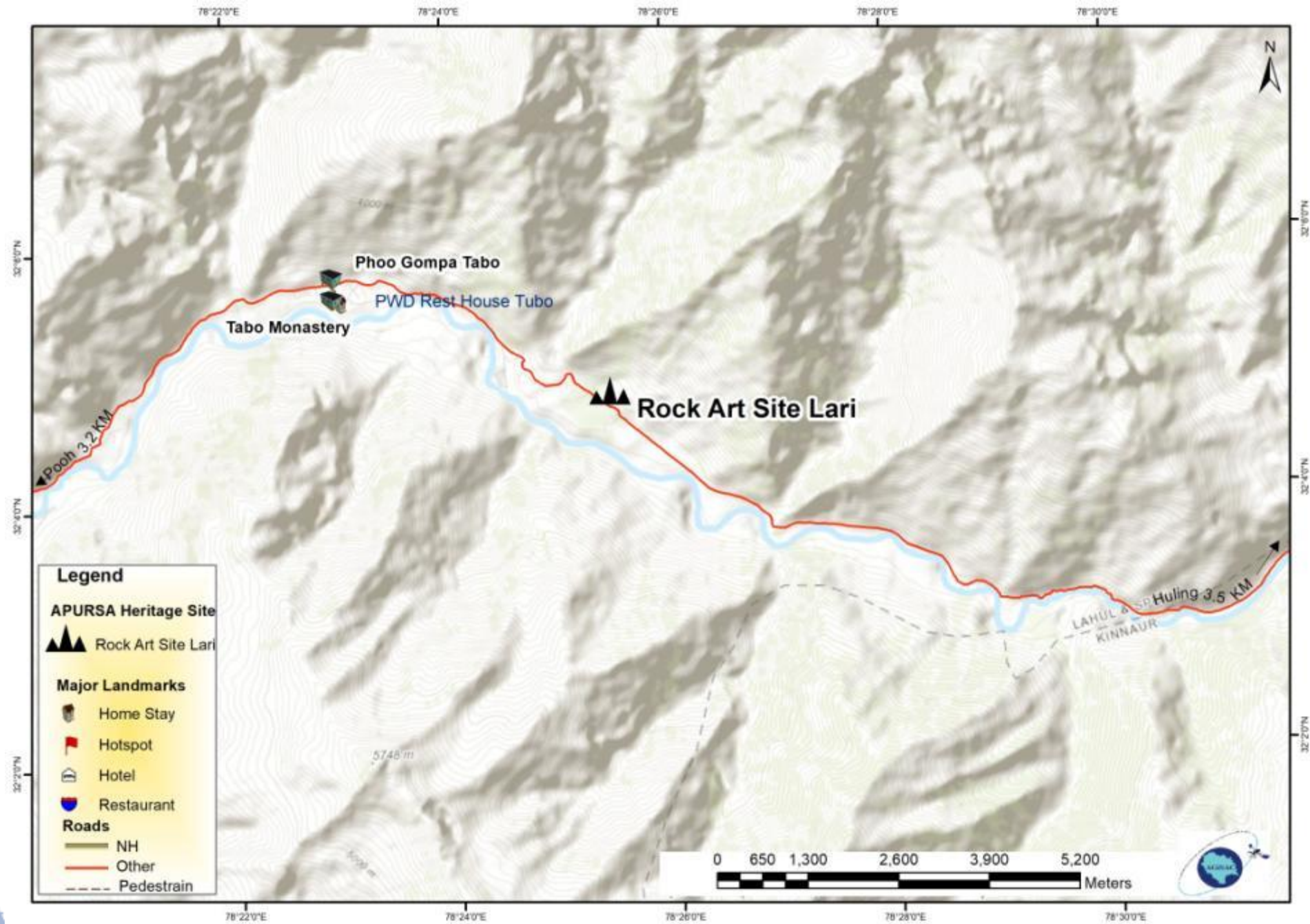


<b>Origin</b>	<b>Neolithic</b>
<b>Style</b>	-
<b>Status of Protection</b>	<b>Unprotected</b>
<b>Utilization Status</b>	<b>Abandoned</b>
<b>Category</b>	<b>Green</b>

<b>Geo Location</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Latitude: 32<sup>0</sup>-04'-39" N Longitude: 78<sup>0</sup>-25'-34"E</li> </ul>
<b>Transportation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approach Road: Chandigarh-Shimla-Rampur-ReckongPeo-Lari (Spiti) Road =475 kms.</li> <li>Nearest Railway Station: Shimla=364 Kms.</li> <li>Nearest Airport: JubarHatti(Shimla)-=378 Kms.</li> </ul>
<b>Halting Facilities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rest house at Tabo HPPWD</li> </ul>







# 19-GONDHLA FORT, GONDHLA, LAHAUL-SPITI



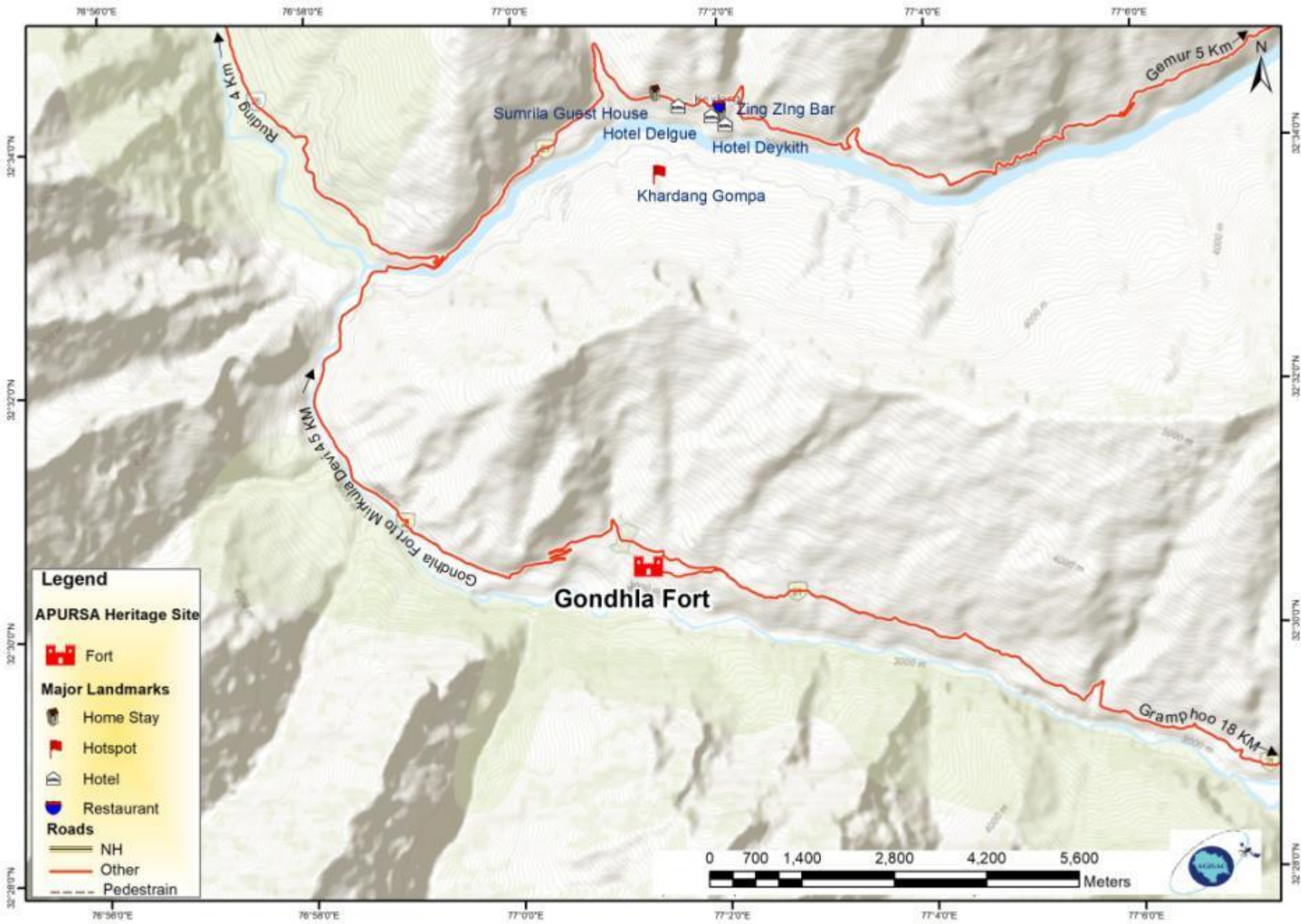
Situated 18 km away from Keylong in Lahaul-Spiti district at the altitude of 3160 m from sea level, is the only fort in district. The Gondhla fort is built with Kathkuni masonry in front Chandra River across the valley. The fort is of six storeys and square in plan, was surrounded up to first floor level with residential buildings, which were demolished in C.E.1963, when the Thakurs were shifted to a new house.

The fort was purchased by the Language & Culture Department from the Thakur Rajinder Singh, who is a royal of ruler dynasty of Lahaul. The staircases of the fort are partially notched wooden logs. The walls of the fort are painted with murals. The window connecting to the outer room has excellent work of wood carvings. The fort has antique artefacts like bows arrows, quivers, catapults guns and canons beside age old costumes.

<b>Origin</b>	Built in 1700 C.E. by Raja Man Singh of Kullu.
<b>Style</b>	Tower type
<b>Status of Protection</b>	<b>Owned by Language &amp; Culture Department, H.P. (But not a state protected Monument)</b>
<b>Utilization Status</b>	<b>Abandoned</b>
<b>Category</b>	<b>Orange</b>

<b>Geo Location</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Latitude: 32<sup>0</sup>-30'-32" N Longitude: 77<sup>0</sup>-01'-15"E</li></ul>
<b>Transportation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Approach Road: Chandigarh-Manali-Gondhla Road= 410 kms.</li><li>Nearest Railway Station: Jogindernagar (Mandi)=262 Kms</li><li>Nearest Airport: Bhuntar Airport, Kullu=151 Kms.</li></ul>
<b>Halting Facilities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>HPPWD Rest house at Gondhla</li></ul>





# 20-KANGYUR MONASTERY, KANAM, KINNAUR



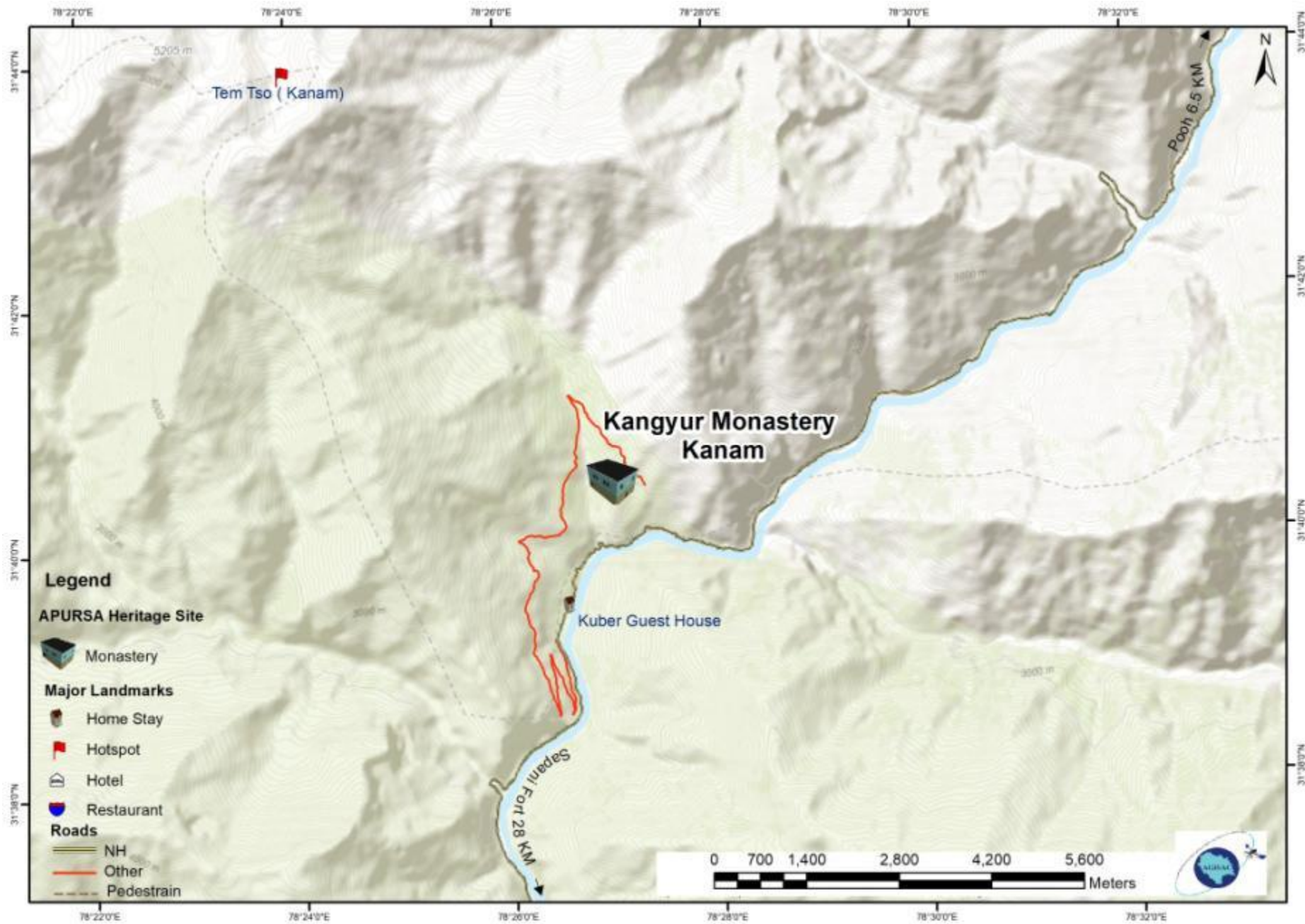
Kanum can aptly be called the monastery village of Kinnaur, having as many as seven big and small temples scattered in and around, besides numerous quadrangular reliquaries. Kanum means 'a place of sacred books'. The Kangyar building at Kanam, although externally renovated, still bears signs of antiquity and architecturally follows the layout of the Rin-chen-bZang-po era.

The Kangyur is an ancient double-storey box-like building standing independently in lower Kanam. The building is ill-lighted and stuffy, but most suited from the preservation point of view. The main temple of Kanam is situated on top of the village. It is called Lundup Ganfel Gompa, i.e., the temple of easy religious merit. The temple in its present form is not more than a century old and, is known to have been built by a lama named Tomo Geshe.

<b>Origin</b>	Established in 11th Century by Lotsaba Rin-chen-bZang-po
<b>Style</b>	Gompa style
<b>Status of Protection</b>	<b>Unprotected</b>
<b>Utilization Status</b>	<b>Library</b>
<b>Category</b>	<b>Orange</b>



<b>Geo Location</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Latitude: 31<sup>0</sup>-40'-32" N Longitude: 78<sup>0</sup>-27'-02"E</li></ul>
<b>Transportation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Approach Road: Chandigarh-Shimla-Rampur-Rekongpeo-Spillo-Kanam Road=380 kms.</li><li>Nearest Railway Station: Shimla 266 kms</li><li>Nearest Airport: JubbarHatti (Shimla)= 280 Kms</li></ul>
<b>Halting Facilities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>HPPWD Rest house at Kanam (Kinnaur)</li></ul>



# 21-KAMLAH FORT, DHARAMPUR, MANDI



The erstwhile state of Mandi was in ancient times supposed to have contained 360 forts, but of these only ten are now in existence and rest all are disappeared. This fort was built by Raja Hari Sen of Mandi state and was strongly fortified by his son Raja Suraj Sen.

Kamlah contains six distinct forts, viz; kamlah, Chauki, Chabara, Padampur, Shamsherpur, and Narsingpur.

Kamlah was the treasure house for all the wealth of Mandi state from the reign of Suraj Sen to that of Ishwari Sen, and the independence of the state has often depended on its chief fortress, which still held by a small garrison. In 19th century A.D., it was brought to ground after a treaty signed with British government on 24th October 1846. As it is situated on the border of Kangra state, it also faced the famous and most destructive Kangra earth quake, which again ruined it.

<b>Origin</b>	Built by Raja Hari Sen of Mandi state in 1625-30 A.D
<b>Style</b>	Fortress
<b>Status of Protection</b>	<b>Un-protected.</b> (Proposed to be protected as State Protected Monument)
<b>Utilization Status</b>	<b>Under Worship</b>
<b>Category</b>	<b>Blue</b>



## Geo Location

• Latitude: 31<sup>0</sup>-48'-28" N    Longitude: 76<sup>0</sup>-40'-22"E

## Transportation

- Road: Chandigarh-Bilaspur-Sarkaghat--Dharampur-Kamlah Road=267 Kms.
- Nearest Railway Station: Paprola=72 kms.
- Nearest Airport: Bhuntar (Kullu)=162 Kms.

## Halting Facilities

- HPPWD Rest House at Marhi



# 22-PARASHAR RISHI TEMPLE, UTTARSAL, MANDI



Located atop one of the highest pinnacles of Dhauladhar Range at about 2840 metres above MSL, the Parasar Lake may be one of the most bewitching scenic spots in the Himalayas.

Situated on the edge of this lake is the age-old magnificent and lofty wooden temple, popularly known as the temple of Parashar Rishi. This curiously attenuated temple may be the most interesting and significant example of the multi-tiered hansakar (pyramidal) temple-type that has provided model to numerous similar wooden temples in the Himalayan region, especially in the interiors of Beas and Satluj valleys.

In fact, this has originally been a Nag temple by the ancient black-stone images. In all these images of considerable antiquity, standing Nag Devata is represented with the multiple stretched snake-hoods around his head.

<b>Origin</b>	Temple built by Raja Ban Sen (CE 1301-1346)
<b>Style</b>	Four tiered Pagoda
<b>Status of Protection</b>	<b>Un-protected.</b> (Proposed to be protected as State Protected Monument)
<b>Utilization Status</b>	<b>Under Worship</b>
<b>Category</b>	<b>Green</b>



## Geo Location

• Latitude: 31<sup>0</sup>-45'-17" N Longitude: 77<sup>0</sup>-06'-06"

## Transportation

- Approach Road: Chandigarh-Mandi-Katola-Parashar=255 kms.
- Nearest Railway Station: Jogindernagar=125 Kms.
- Nearest Airport: Bhuntar (Kullu)=45 Kms.

## Halting Facilities

- HPPWD Rest house at Katola





# 23-MAGRU MAHADEV TEMPLE, CHHATRI-THUNAG, MANDI

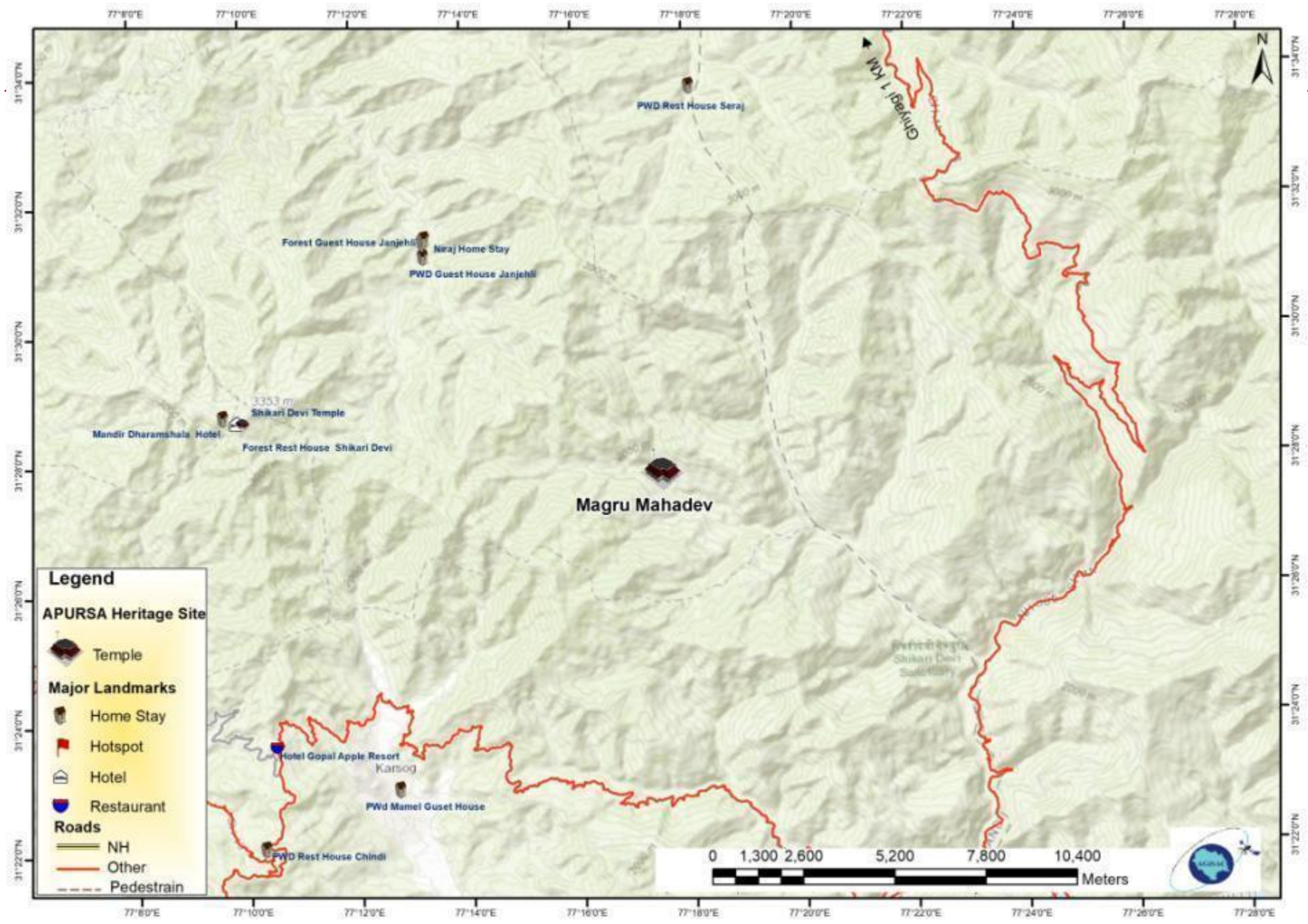


It is one of the finest examples of the wooden temples in Mandi region. The temple is situated in the heart of the village Chhatri, on a commanding location. The most interesting part of this temple is the elaborate and gracefully stylised woodcarving in the mandap. Although, the folk diction in the treatment of the carved areas is very much evident, yet the entire work is very vivacious with activity and full of dynamic qualities. The wood carver has very successfully executed numerous episodes and themes drawn from the Indian Epics, the Ramayana, and Mahabharata. The treatment of the battle themes is particularly interesting. It is very forceful and captivating. The ceiling over the mandap has very ingeniously been made dome-shaped. It is very richly carved with the dancing human figures, regimented along the rim of the dome, succeeded the bands of creepers, floral devices, etc.

<b>Origin</b>	-
<b>Style</b>	Combination of pagoda and mandap style.
<b>Status of Protection</b>	<b>Un-protected.</b> (Proposed to be protected as State Protected Monument)
<b>Utilization Status</b>	<b>Under Worship</b>
<b>Category</b>	<b>Orange</b>

<b>Geo Location</b>	• Latitude: 31 <sup>0</sup> -27'-56" N    Longitude: 77 <sup>0</sup> -17'-30"E
<b>Transportation</b>	• Approach Road: Chandigarh-Shimla-Suni-Karsog-Chhatri=375 kms. • Nearest Railway Station: Shimla=155 Kms. • Nearest Airport: Jubarhatti (Shimla)=170 Kms.
<b>Halting Facilities</b>	• HPPWD Rest house at Chhatri





# 24-SUBMERGED TEMPLES-OLD BILASPUR TOWN

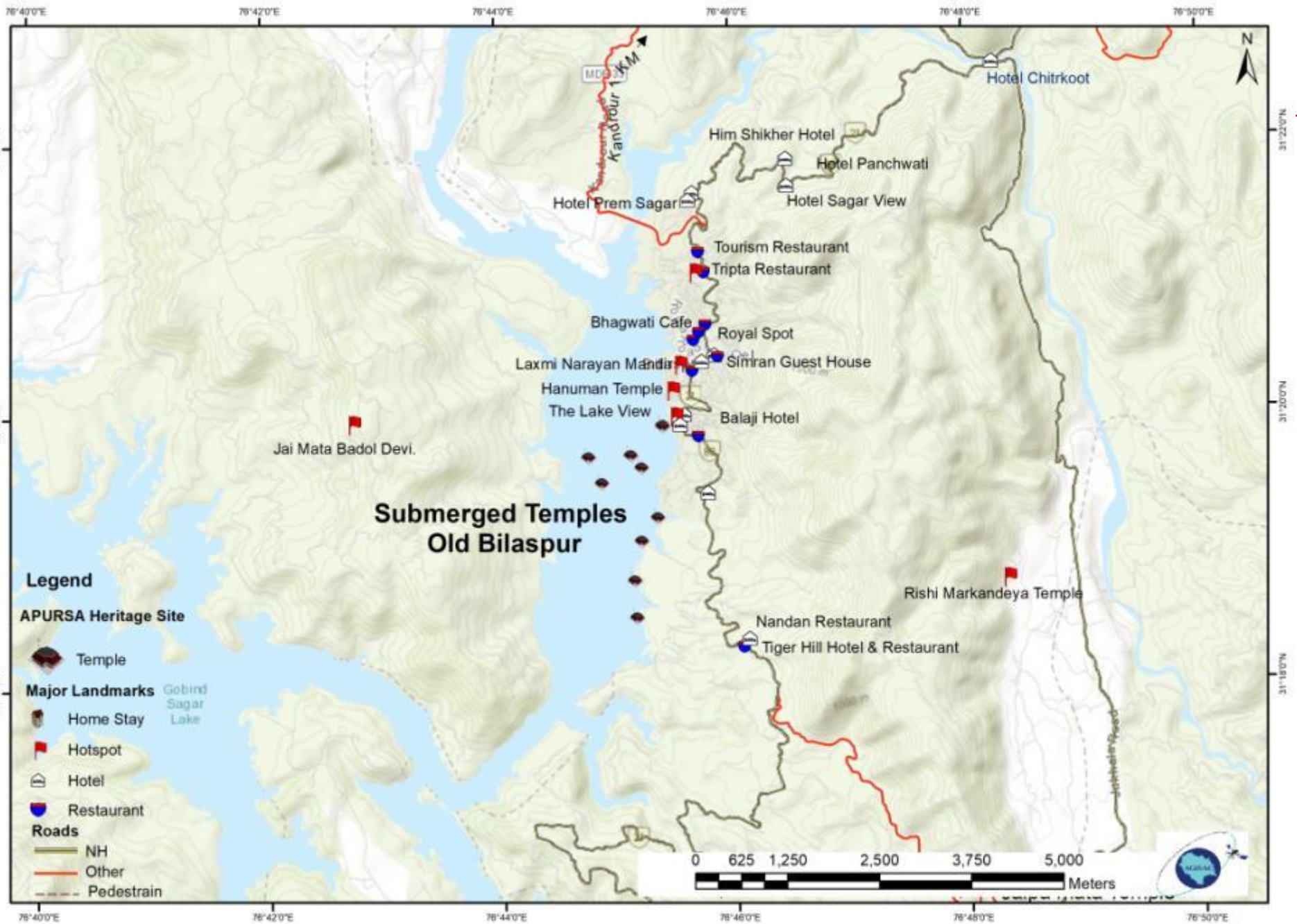


There are 9 temples, in which a few are the later and rest of the shrines are of archaeological importance and belong from 8<sup>th</sup> -18<sup>TH</sup> AD. All these temples are of Shikhara style and have remarkable sculptural and architectural features. The oldest temple is that of Ranganath temple and belongs to 8<sup>th</sup> century AD. The temples are built in *Nagra* style and *tri-ratha* or *panch-ratha in plan and elevation* having linear *shikharas*. Temples comprise of either *garbha-griha* or *antarala* or even contain *mandapa*. The *mandapas* exclusively carry *pida* roof alike adjoining temple sites of Mandi and Kangra districts. All are built in stone mortared with clay and mixed with lime, *surkhi*, sand and gravels.

<b>Origin</b>	8 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup> C.E. built by Rulers of Kehloor State
<b>Style</b>	Nagar Style
<b>Status of Protection</b>	<b>Unprotected</b>
<b>Utilization Status</b>	<b>Abandoned</b>
<b>Category</b>	<b>Blue</b>

<b>Geo Location</b>	• Latitude: 31 <sup>0</sup> -19'-35" N      Longitude: 76 <sup>0</sup> -45'-13"E
<b>Transportation</b>	• Approach Road: Chandigarh-Bilaspur=158 Kms • Nearest Railway Station: Nangal=110 Kms. • Nearest Airport: Shimla Airport=95 Kms.
<b>Halting Facilities</b>	• Rest House at Bilaspur– HPPWD, Forest





# 25-KALKA-SHIMLA RAILWAY - A WORLD HERITAGE SITE



The Historic, approximate 115 years old Kalka-Shimla Railway Line which was opened for public traffic on 9th November 1903, became UNESCO declared world Heritage Railway line, when it was conferred Heritage status on 10th July 2008 & listed under “Mountain Railways of India”.

The Kalka- Shimla Railway was built to connect Shimla, the summer capital of India during the British Raj, with the Indian rail system. Ambala Division of Ministry of Railway is the proud custodian Of “World Heritage Site-kalka Shimla Railway”.

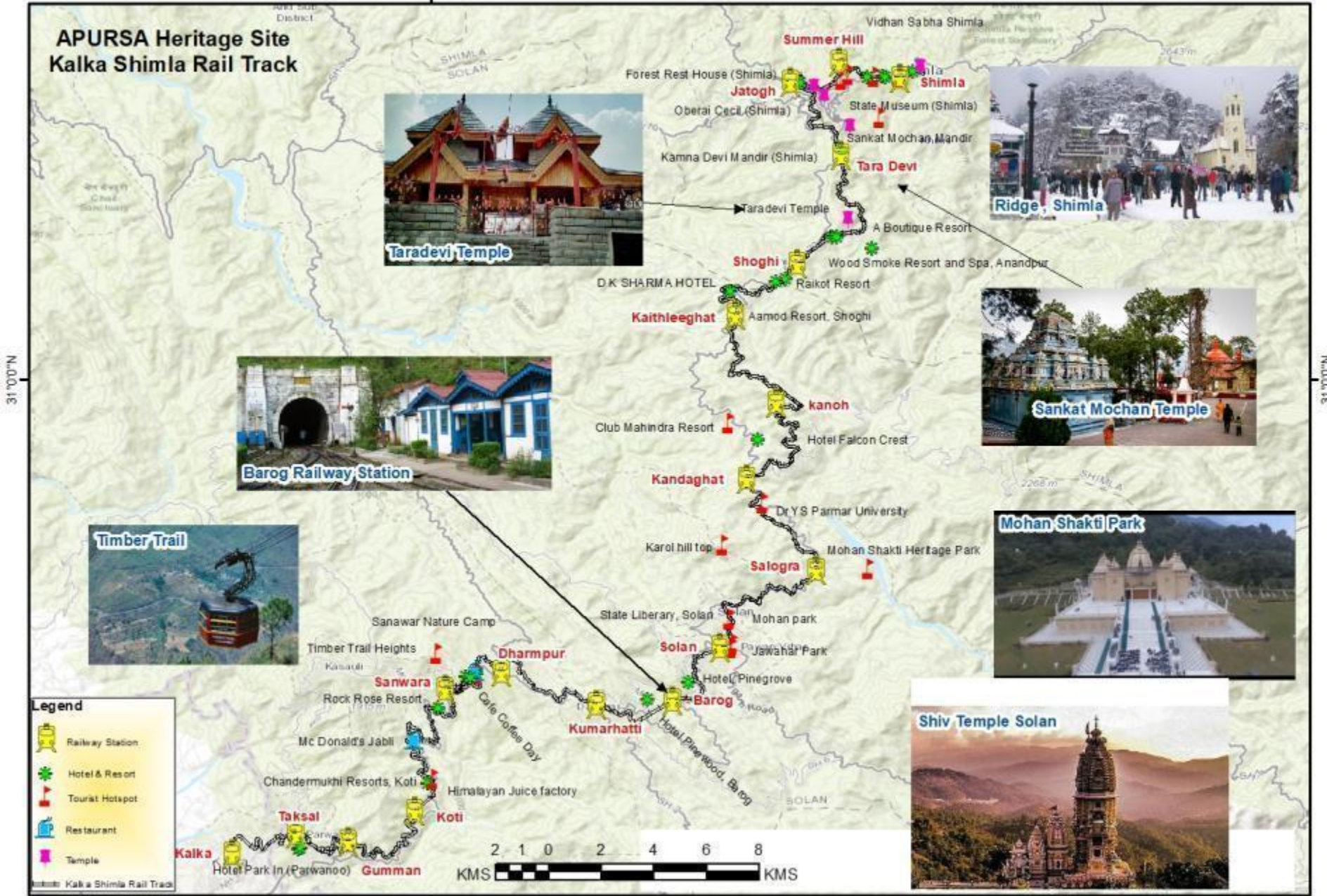
It is indeed true, line measuring 95.68 KM from Kalka to Shimla, construction of 103 tunnels (102 Existing & tunnel no. 46 at Solan-Brewery, does not exist now) aggregating five miles and over 800 bridge in three years, that too in rough and hostile terrain was not an easy task.

<b>Origin</b>	British Ruled India
<b>Style</b>	Narrow Gauge Line
<b>Status of Protection</b>	World Heritage – maintained by Indian Railways, Ambala
<b>Utilization Status</b>	<b>Functional</b>
<b>Category</b>	<b>Blue</b>



<b>Location</b>	Starting Pt. Kalka Latitude: 30 <sup>0</sup> -50'-19" N Longitude: 76 <sup>0</sup> -55'-57"E End Pt. Shimla Latitude: 31 <sup>0</sup> -06'-09" N Longitude: 77 <sup>0</sup> -09'-47"E
<b>Transportation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approach Road: starting Side Kalka and Ending Side Shimla</li> <li>• Nearest Railway Station: Kalka</li> <li>• Nearest Airport: Chandigarh Airport=39 Kms.</li> </ul>

# APURSA Heritage Site Kalka Shimla Rail Track



Thank You