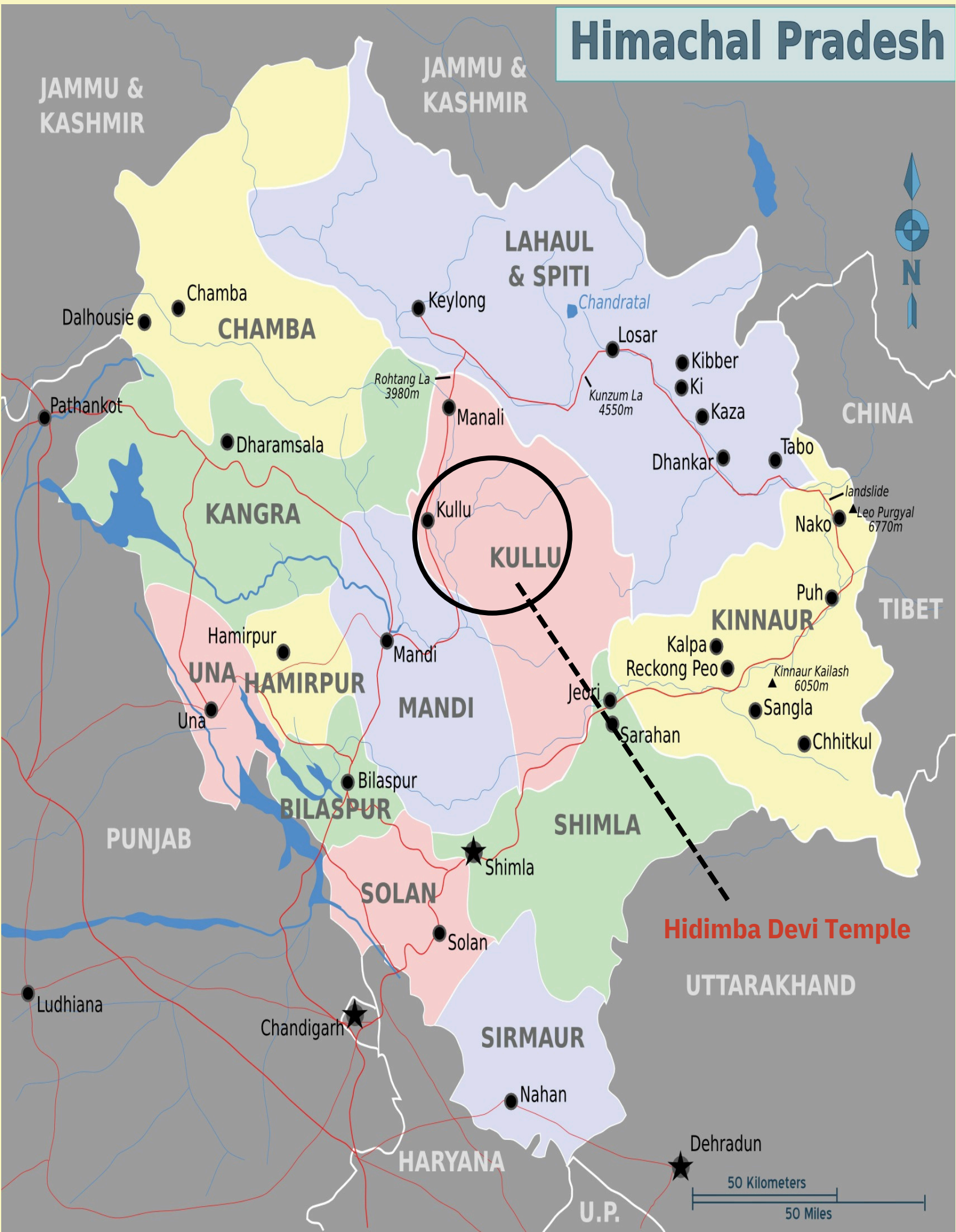
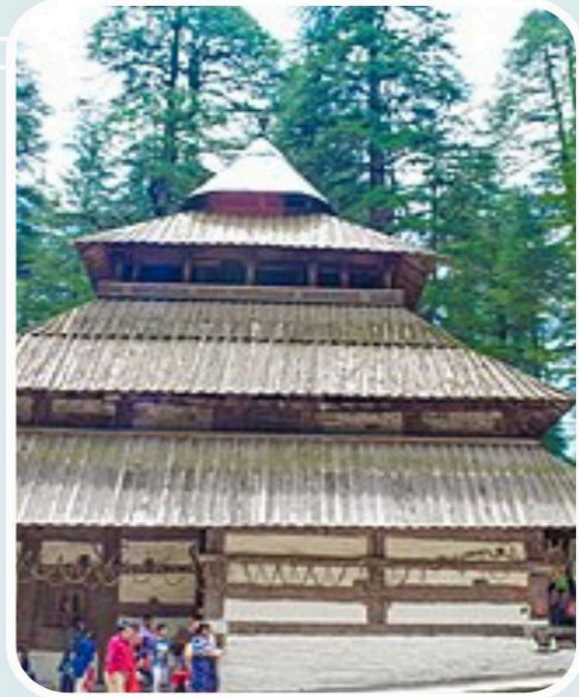


Monuments of Himachal Pradesh under Shimla Circle



Nestled among the beautiful cedar forests of Dungri Van Vihar at the foot-hills of the



HIDIMBA DEVI TEMPLE, MANALI

ALMOST HIDDEN BY GIANT DEODARS ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE VILLAGE DUNGRI STANDS THIS WOODEN TEMPLE DEDICATED TO GODDESS HIDIMBA. AN INSCRIPTION ENGRAVED ON A WOODEN PANEL AT THE SIDE OF THE ENTRANCE RECORDS THAT THIS TEMPLE WAS CAUSED TO BE BUILT BY RAJA BAHADUR SINGH IN A YEAR CORRESPONDING TO A.D. 1553. THE SANCTUM IS COVERED WITH A THREE TIERED ROOF CONSTRUCTED OF NARROW WOODEN PLANKS, ONE OVER THE OTHER. THE THREE LOWER ONES ARE IN THE USUAL FORM PROJECTING CANOPIES, SHOWING TRACES OF THE WOODEN FRINGES HERE AND THERE. A LARGE METAL UMBRELLA, SURMOUNTED BY A METAL FINIAL FORMING THE FOURTH ROOF CROWNS THE SUMMIT OF THE TEMPLE. ON THE THREE SIDES THE TEMPLE IS ENCLOSED BY A NARROW VERANDAH WHICH IS RAISED TO A HEIGHT OF ABOUT 12 FEET ABOVE THE GROUND. THE FACADE AND WINDOWS ON EACH SIDE OF IT ARE RICHLY CARVED AND PRESENT A HANDSOME APPEARANCE WHILE OVER THE ENTRANCE IS A WOODEN BALCONY. THE QUADRUPLE WOODEN DOORFRAME IS ORNAMENTED WITH CARVINGS OF VARIOUS DEITIES AND DECORATIVE DEVICES SUCH AS KNOTS, SCROLLS, PLAIT-WORKS, ANIMAL FIGURES, POT-AND-FOLIAGE ETC. MAHISASURMARDINI AND A DEVOTEE WITH FOLDED HANDS AND SIVA WITH PARVATI ON NANDI ARE SHOWN ON THE RIGHT SIDE AT THE BASE WHEREAS DURGA, A DEVOTEE WITH FOLDED HANDS, VISHNU WITH LAKSHMI ON GARUDA ARE SHOWN ON THE LEFT SIDE. THE FIGURES OF GANESA IS IN THE CENTRE OF THE LINTEL. ON THE BEAM ABOVE THE LINTEL APPEARS NAVAGRAHA PANELS. THE UPPERMOST PART IS DECORATED WITH MOTIF OF BUDDHIST CHARACTERS. IN VIEW OF ITS HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE THE TEMPLE WAS DECLARED PROTECTED AS A MONUMENT OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE VIDE NOTIFICATION NO.P. 4/4/67 DATED 18-04-1967.



Hidimba Devi Temple, Village Dungri (Old) Manali, Tehsil - Manali, District Kullu

Area of the Monument: 0.16564 Ha.

Brief history of the monument:

The Hidimba Devi Temple is located on a hillock in District Kullu of Manali Tehsil at Village Doongri in Himachal Pradesh. The temple which is 2 Km. from Manali town can directly be reached by bus from Shimla (270 Km.) Chandigarh (320 Km.) and Pathankot. Locally, Hidimba Devi Temple also known as Hidimba Mata Mandir is a massive multitier wooden structure. It is a major pilgrimage site for locals and a popular tourist destination in Manali. Unlike other temples, the Hidimba Devi Temple does not house an idol; instead, it has a sanctum-sanctorum with a rock believed to be the meditation spot of Hidimba. The temple is intricately decorated with carvings of Goddess Durga, animals, dancers, scenes from Lord Krishna's life, and the Navagrahas.



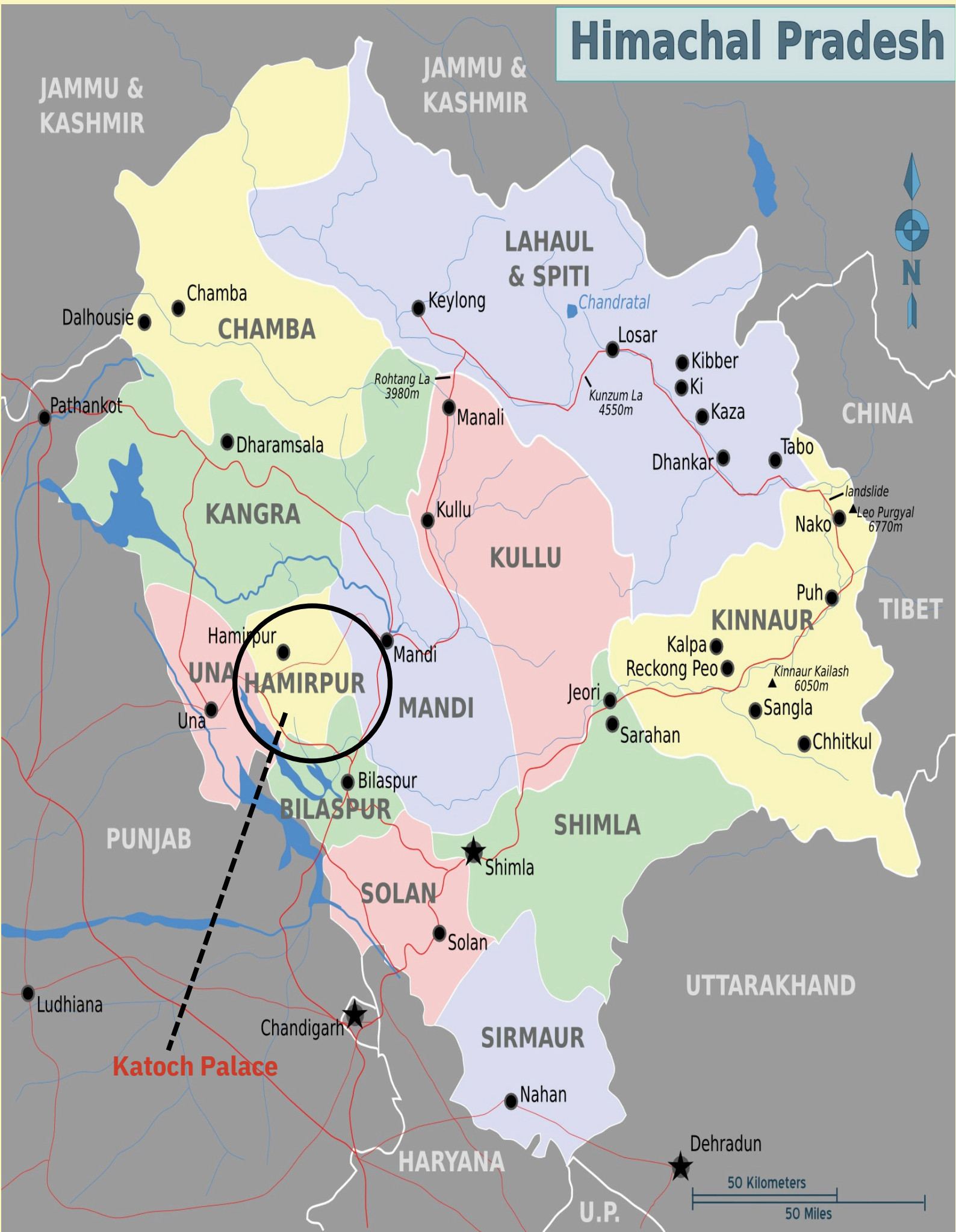
PROPOSED WORK:

- Security Devices :-CCTV:- 05 Nos. &PTZ Cameras:- 02 No. with DVR ,wire and complete accessories.
- Stone Benches:-08 Nos.& Stone dustbin:-04 Nos.
- Drinking water Kiosk:- 02 Nos.
- Reverse Vending Machine/Plastic bottle crusher:- 02 Nos.

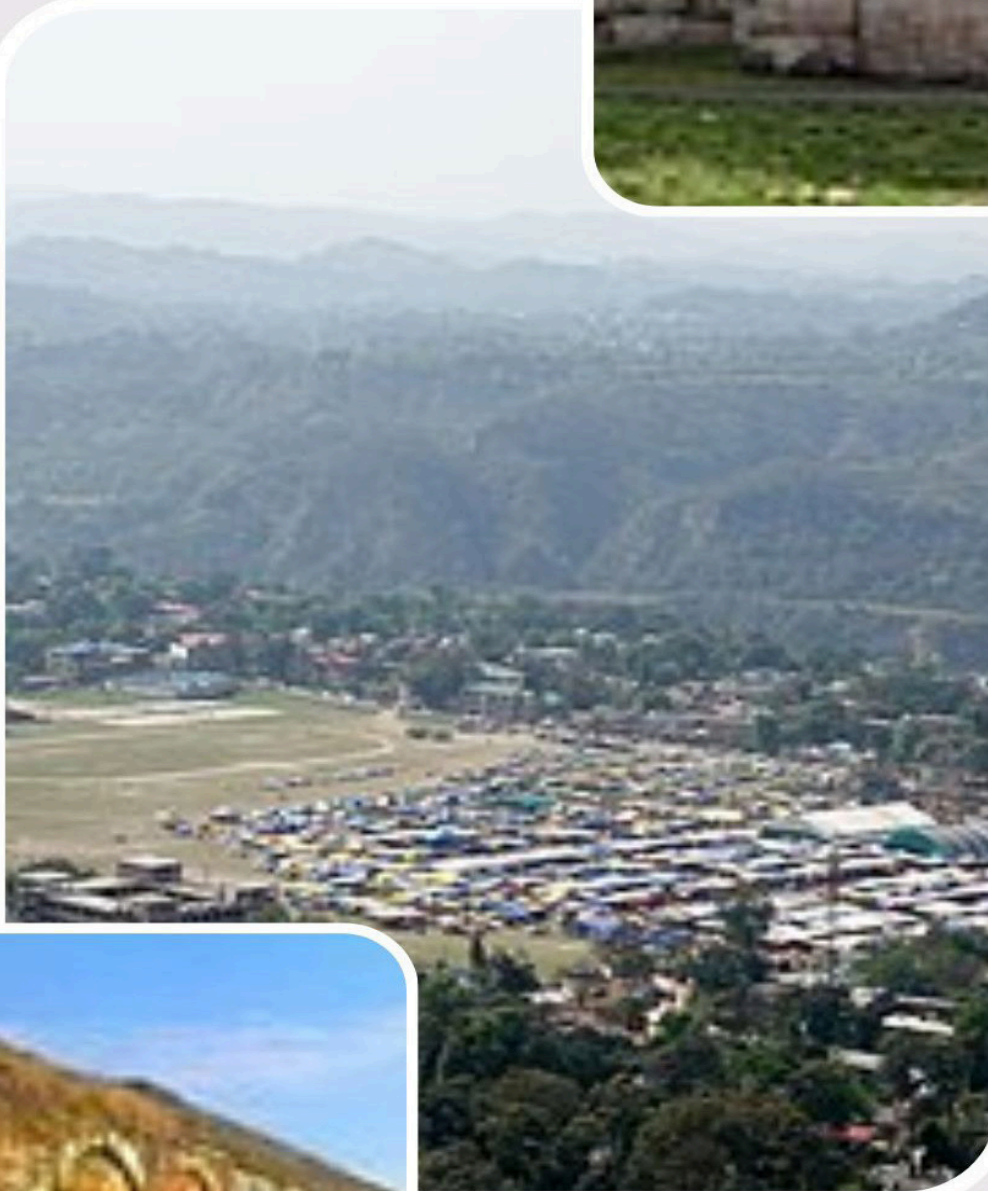
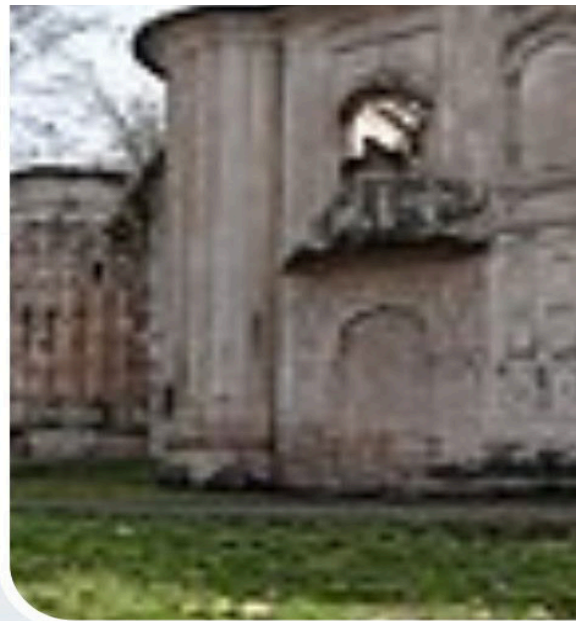
Estimated cost of the proposed work is Rs.25 lakh

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Monuments of Himachal Pradesh under Shimla Circle



The palace was built by Abhaya Chand Katoch in 1748 AD.



The Katoch Palace, located atop the hill known as Tira in Sujampur, is a magnificent fortified palace built by Abhaya Chand Katoch in 1748 AD



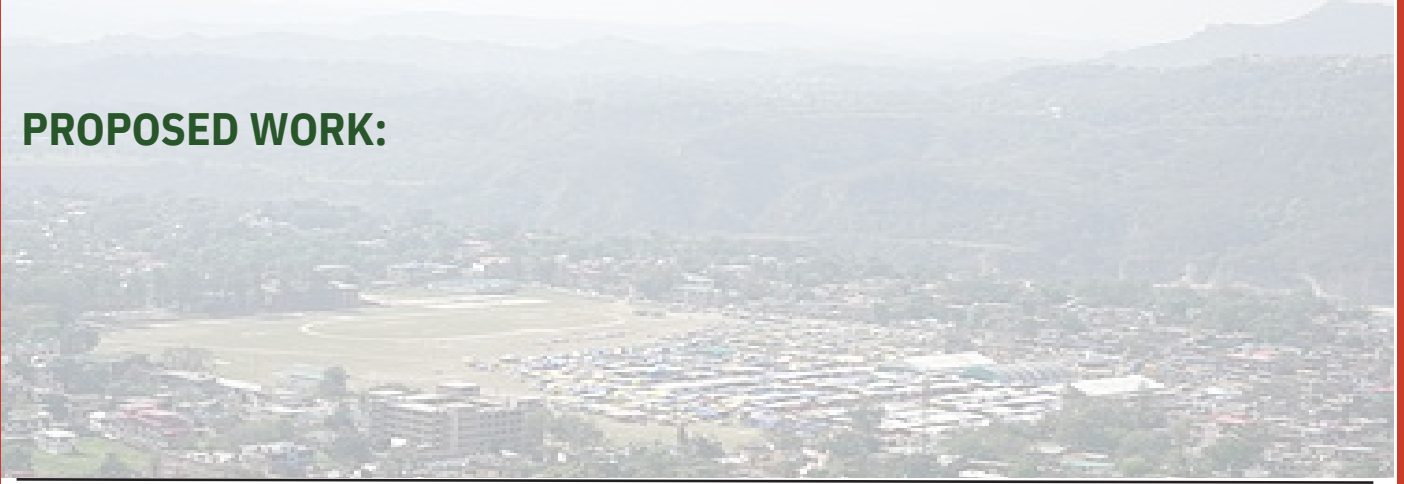
Katoch Palace, Tira-Sujanpur, District Hamirpur

Area of the Monument: 0.16564 Ha.

Brief history of the monument:

The palace was built by Abhaya Chand Katoch in 1748 AD. When Maharaja Ranjit Singh took over Kangra, Maharaja Sansar Chand Katoch moved his capital to Sujanpur Tira. It is situated on the left bank of river Beas, this site 1st named Katoch Palace, after the Katoch dynasty of the kingdom of Kangra. This place Tira Sujanpur derives its name from the palace, as Tihra means palace/fort and Sujanpur as this town was founded by Sujan Chand.

PROPOSED WORK:

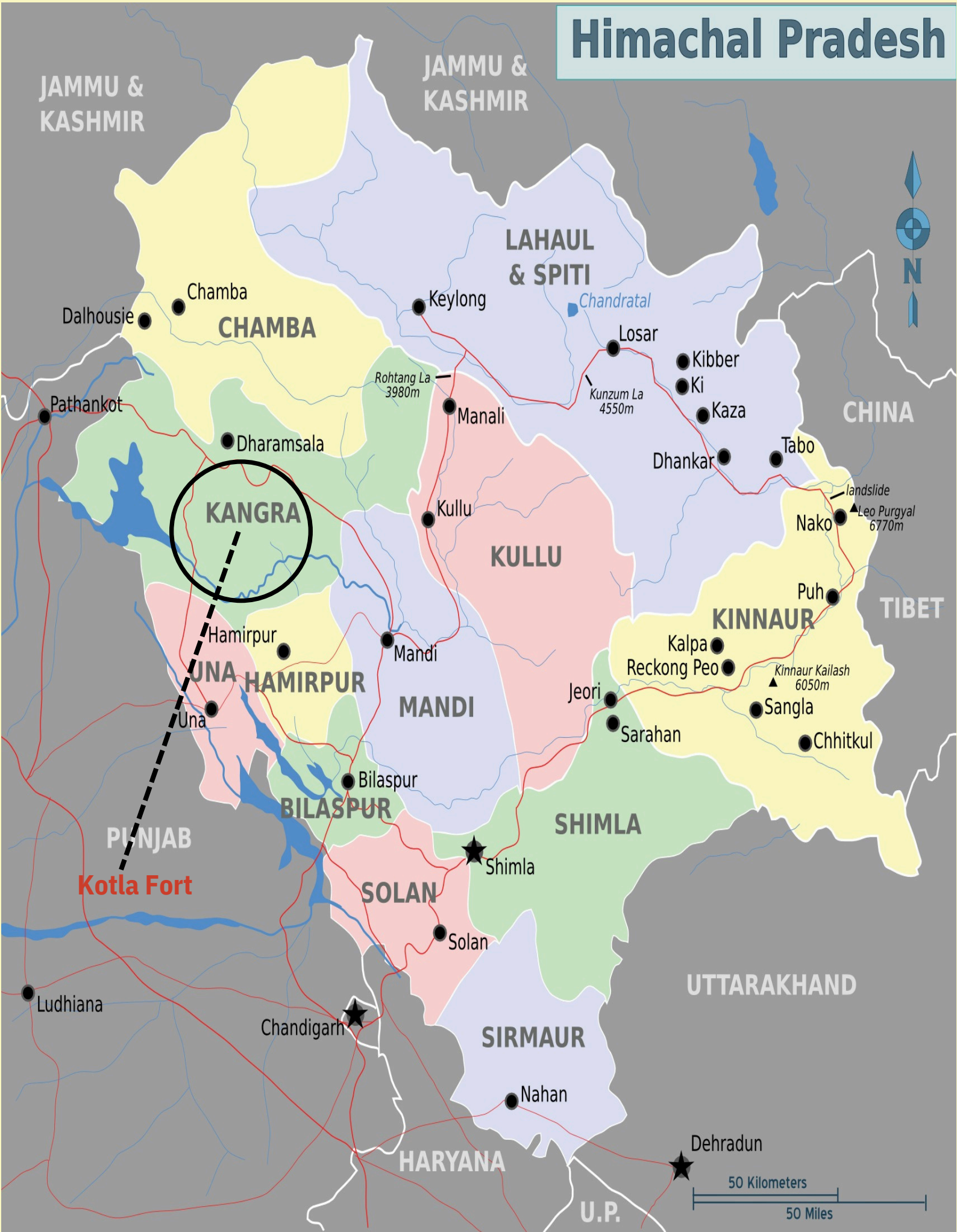


- Security Devices:-CCTV-02 Nos. &PTZ Cameras:-01 No. with DVR, wire and complete accessory.
- Illumination (approx..100 lights) of facades of the fort.
- Stone Benches:-05 Nos. Stone Dustbin:-05 Nos. Toilet block
- Drinking water kiosk: 01 no.
- Reverse Vending Machine/Plastic Bottle Crusher:-02 Nos

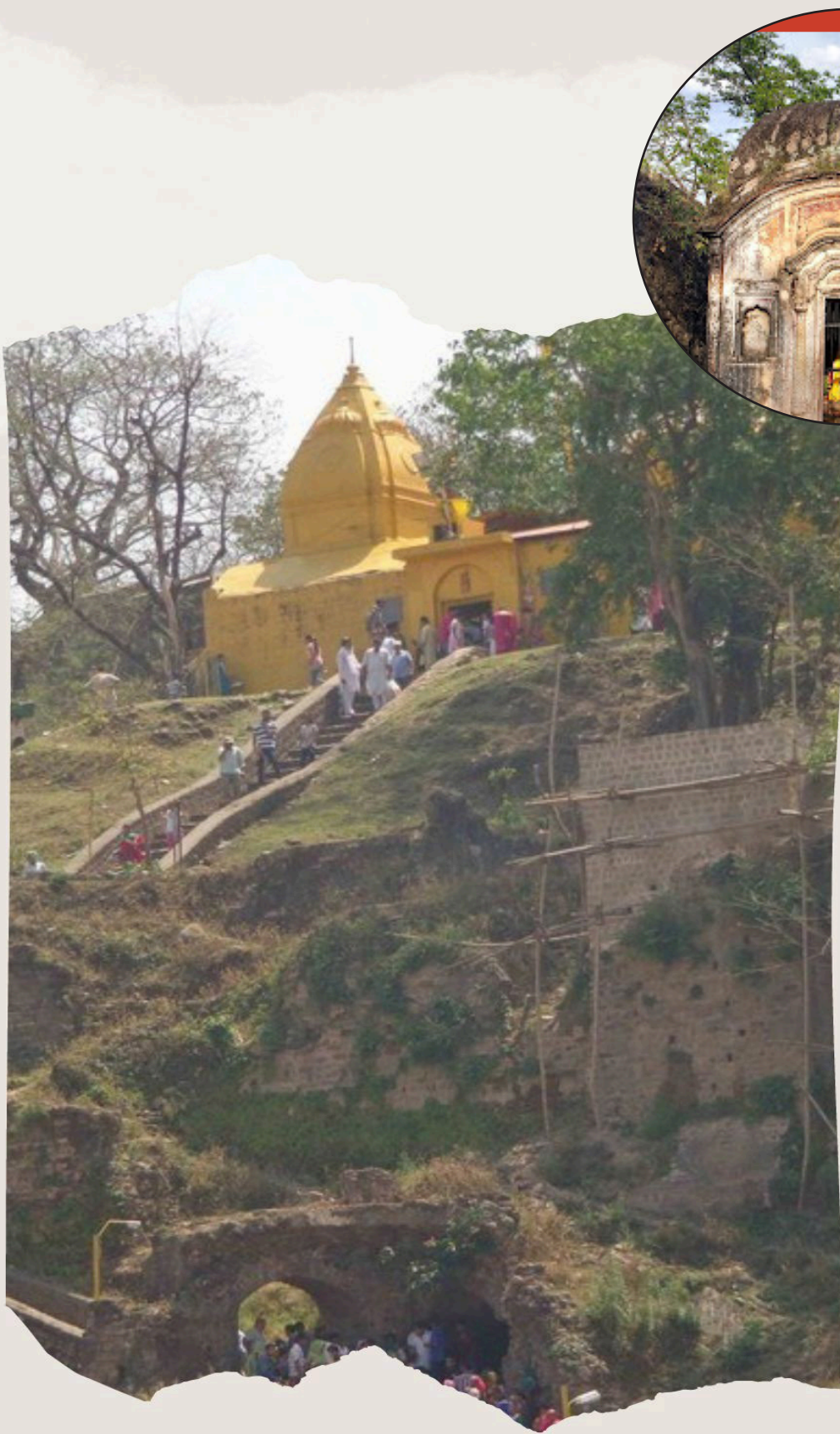
Estimated cost of the proposed work is Rs. 30 lakh.

Monuments of Himachal Pradesh under Shimla Circle

Himachal Pradesh



The fort was constructed in the 16th century by Raja Ram Chand of Guler



Kotla Fort is renowned for its architectural grandeur and historical importance. It is a major



Kotla Fort, Kotla, District Kangra

Area of the Monument: 12.48 Ha.

Brief history of the monument:

The fort was constructed in the 16th century by Raja Ram Chand of Guler. The ruined fort at Kotla is situated on a lush green hill about 21 km from Pathankot, on Pathankot-Mandi (NH 20) Highway . Most of the buildings inside the fort are in ruined state. There is a small temple dedicated to Lord Ganesh with roundish roof resembling Bengal roof architecture. Inside, there is an unique Ganesha idol. The temple has wall paintings on the outer walls. The deep and carvings. This ruined fort has been declared as a Central protected monument of National importance by the Government India in year 1909.



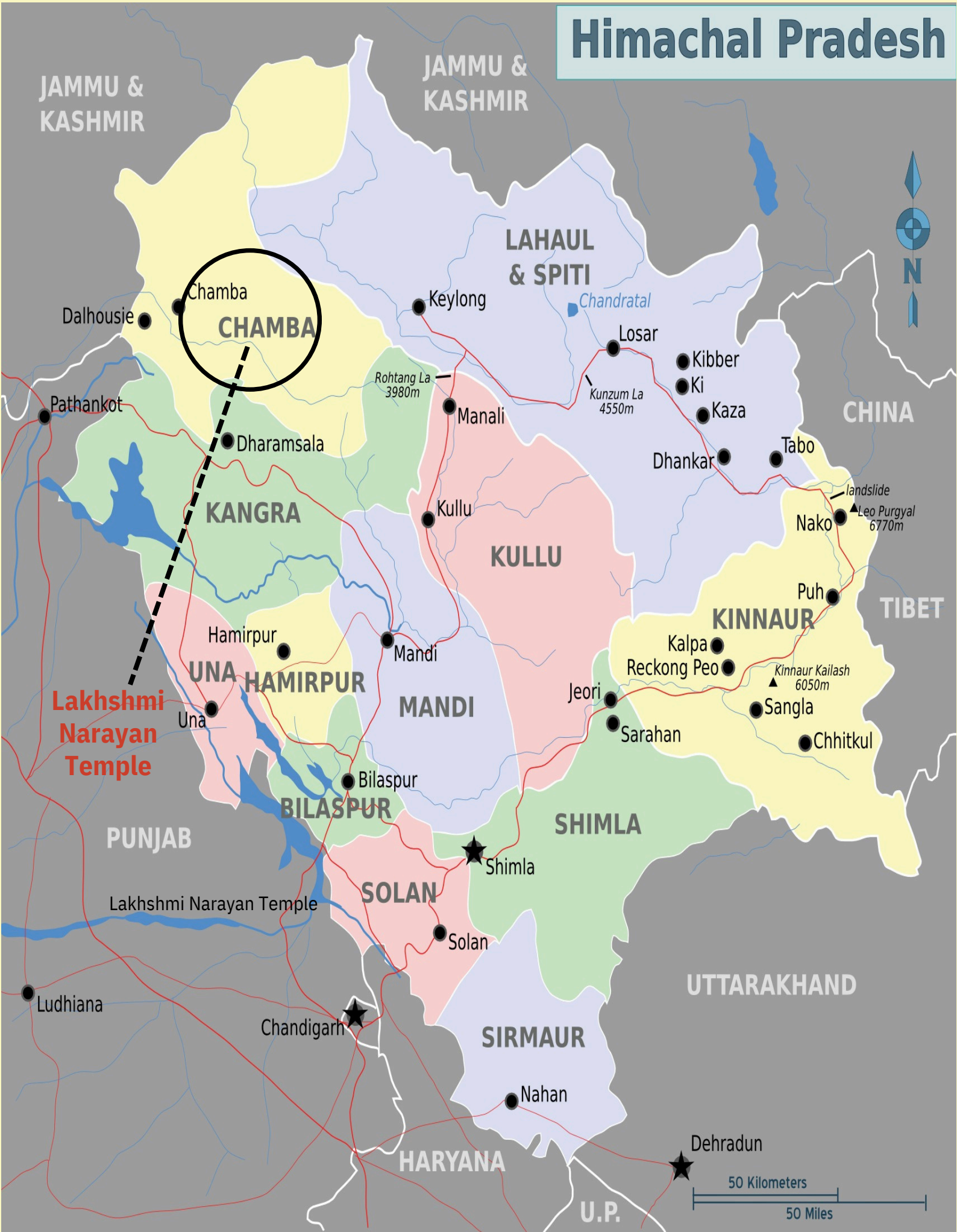
PROPOSED WORK:

1. Stone Benches: Installation of stone benches at strategic locations to provide visitors with a place to rest and take in the surroundings. This will enhance the overall visitor experience and encourage visitors to stay longer.
2. Stone Dustbins: Placement of stone dustbins at convenient locations to encourage visitors to dispose of trash properly and maintain the cleanliness of the area. This will help preserve the fort's historical and cultural significance.
3. Other Proposed Work: - Drinking Water Facilities : Installation of drinking water fountains or water coolers to provide visitors with access to clean drinking water.

Estimated cost of the proposed work is Rs. 5 lakh

Monuments of Himachal Pradesh under Shimla Circle

Himachal Pradesh



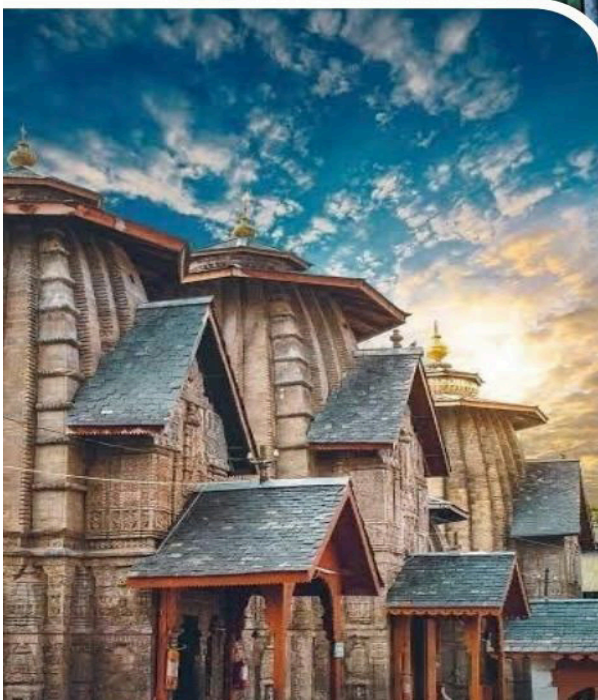
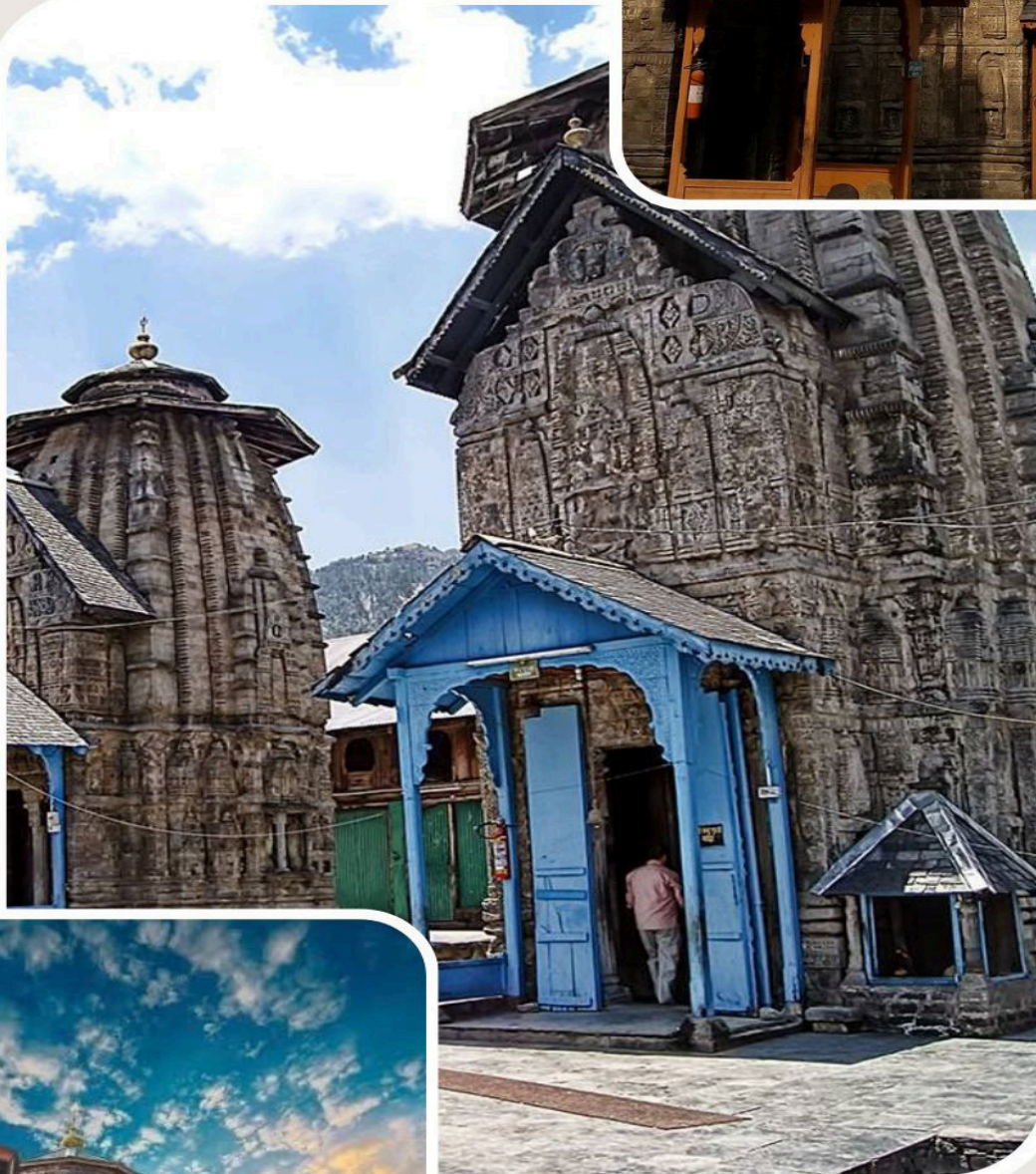
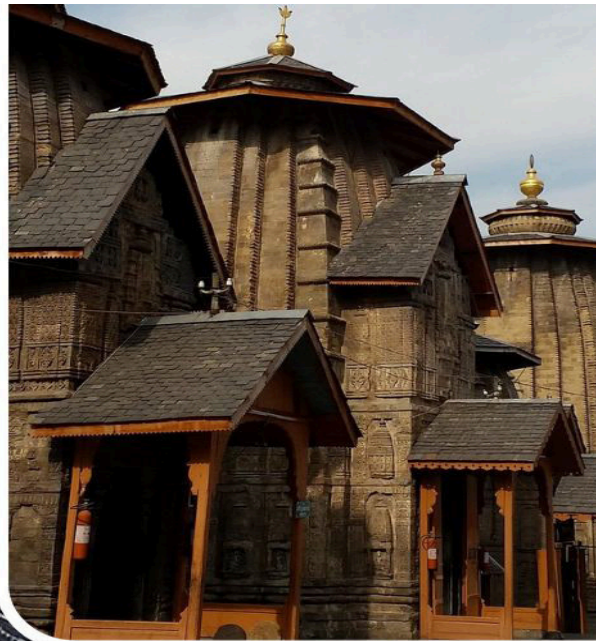
CHAMBA

Lakshmi Narayan Temple

Lakshmi Narayan Temple

50 Kilometers
50 Miles

Kotla Fort is renowned for its architectural grandeur and historical importance. It is a major tourist attraction in the Dharamshala region





Lakshmi Narayan Temple, Dist.-Chamba

Area of the Monument: 4289.2sq. yards

Brief history of the monument:

The Lakshmi Narayan temple is the most famous temple of Chamba, within which a colossal image of Lakshmi Narayan, made of white marble from the Vindhyas is installed as principal deity. The temple is believed to have been patronized by Sahil Verman (920-40 C.E.). The temple is dedicated to Lord Vishnu (Narayana) and his consort, Goddess Lakshmi. The temple's architecture is an exquisite example of the traditional Nagara style, featuring towering shikharas (spires) adorned with intricate sculptures and carvings. The temple complex includes six temples arranged from north to south, dedicated to Lord Shiva and Lord Vishnu, making it a significant religious and architectural marvel.

PROPOSED WORK:

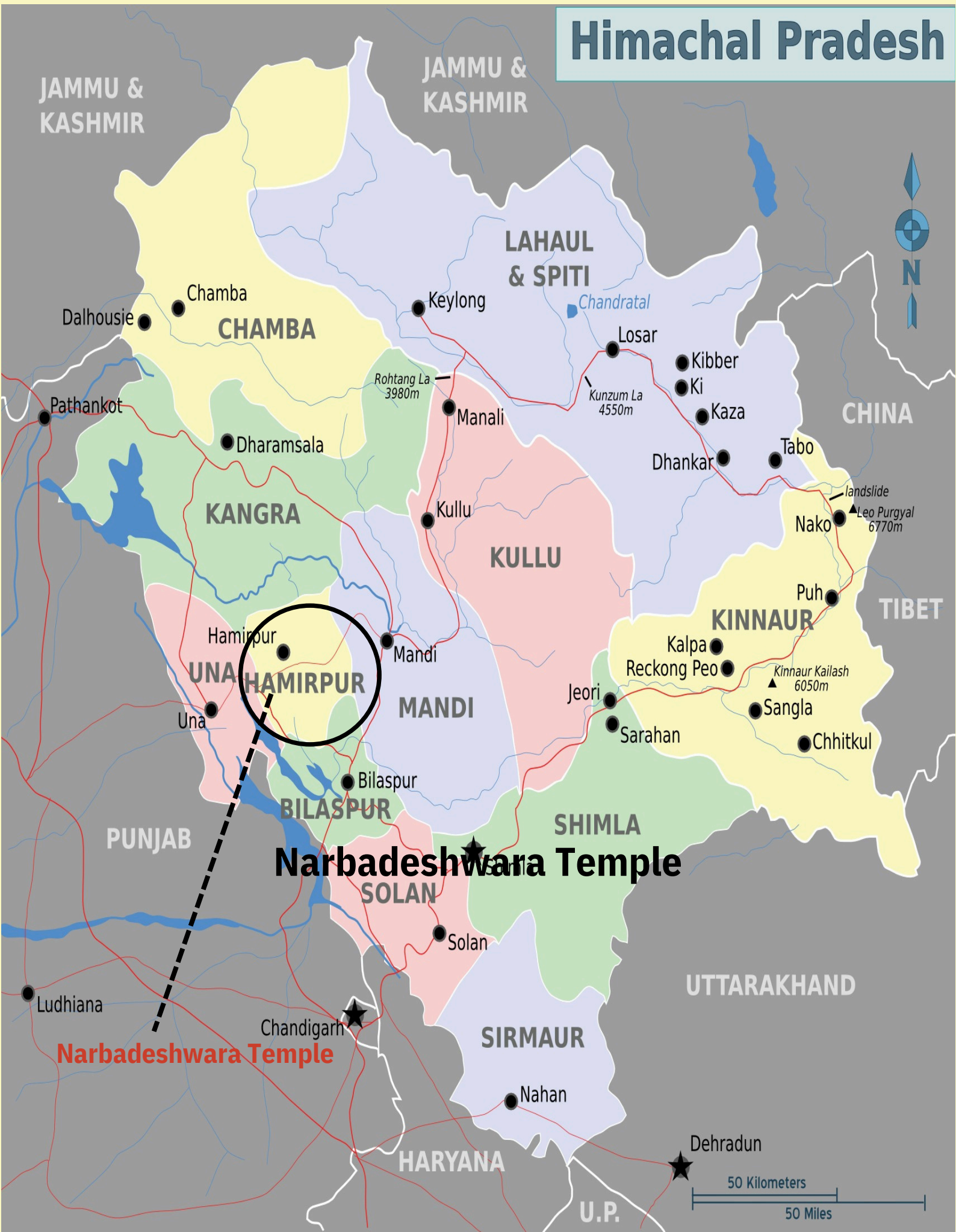


- Security Devices :-CCTV:- 05 Nos. &PTZ Cameras:- 02 No. with DVR ,wire and complete accessories.
- Illumination of Temple Facades.
- Drinking water Kiosk
- Fire Extinguisher:- 04 Nos.
- Reverse Vending Machine/Plastic bottle crusher:- 01 No.

Estimated cost of the proposed work is Rs. 5.8 lakh

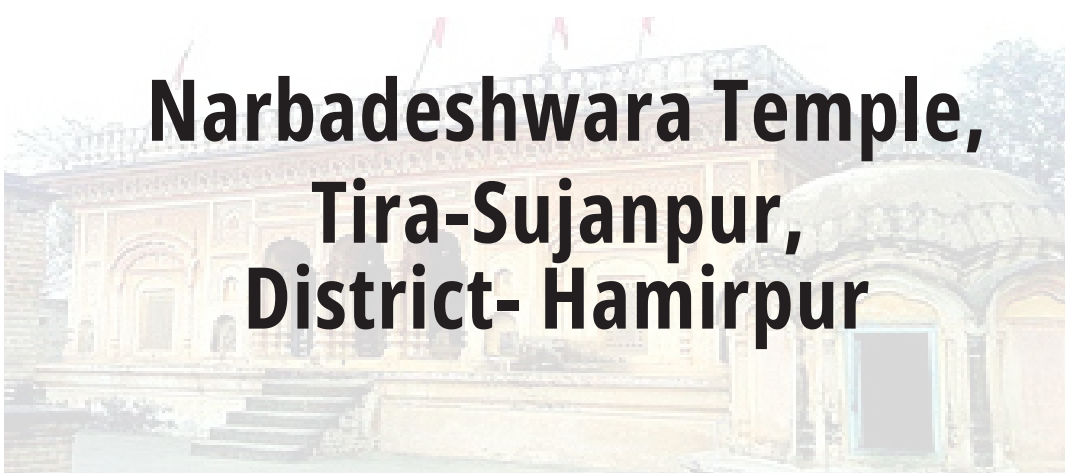
Monuments of Himachal Pradesh under Shimla Circle

Himachal Pradesh



The Narvadeshwar Temple was built in 1802 by Maharani Prasanni Devi, the queen of Maharaja Sansar Chand





Narbadeshwara Temple, Tira-Sujanpur, District- Hamirpur

Area of the Monument: 0.16564 Ha.

Brief history of the monument:

The temple was built by Maharaja Sansar Chand at the request of his wife, Rani of Suket, somewhere around 18th century C.E. Dedicated to lord Siva, the temple is an admixture of Hindu and Mughal style of architecture. Facing south east, this temple has been planned on the classical Panchayatan layout. To the north-east side is a corner tower and some rooms have been built against the wall within an entrance doorway on the west. The wall behind the mandapa as well as the doorway of the ambulatory passage is adorned with mural paintings which include scene from the Bhagavata and the Ramayana. This monument was included in the list of centrally protected monument of ASI in the year 1967.

PROPOSED WORK:

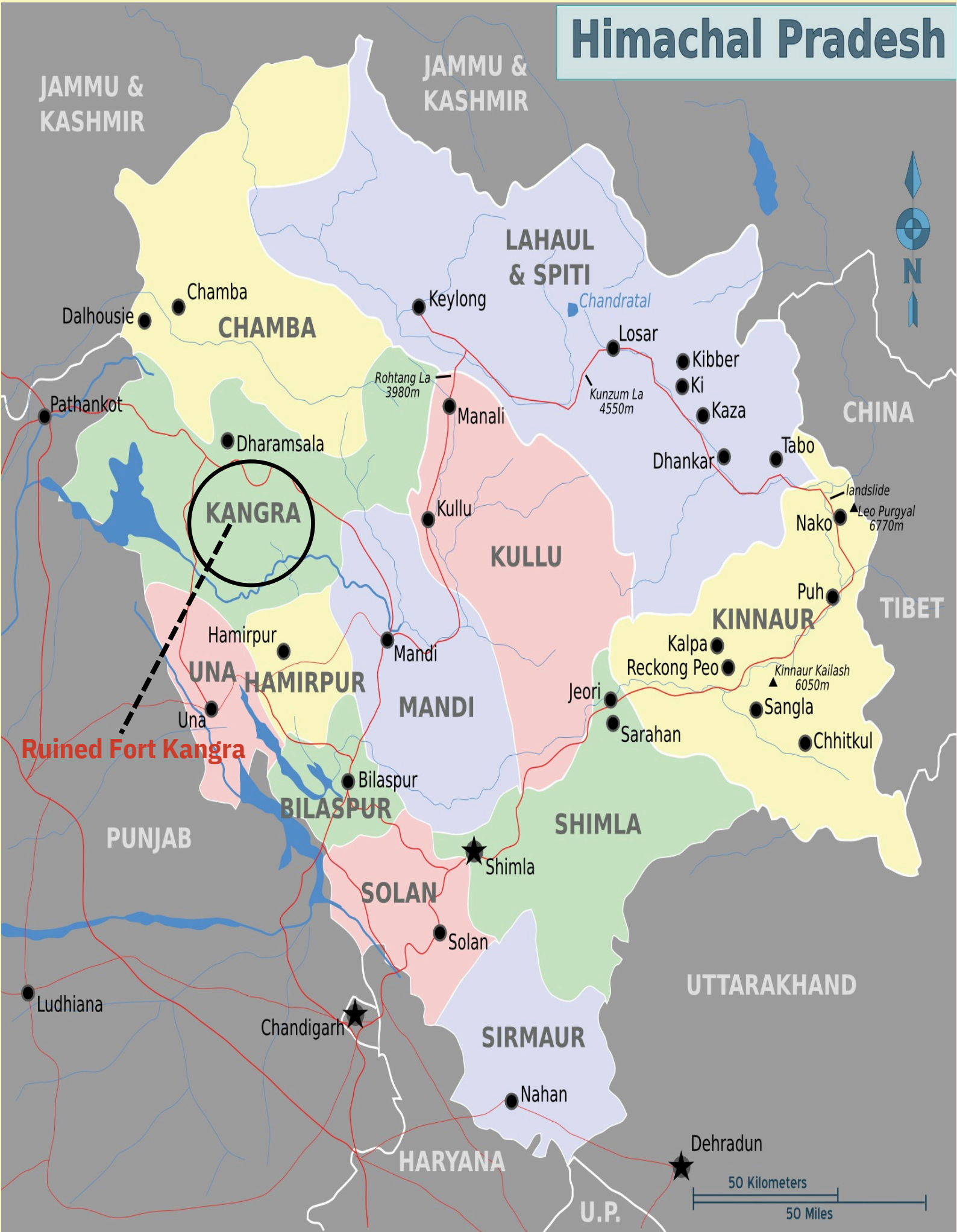


- Security Devices :-CCTV:- 02 Nos. &PTZ Cameras:- 01 No. with DVR ,wire and complete accessories.
- Stone Benches:- 03 Nos. & Stone Dustbin:- 02 Nos.
- Drinking water Kiosk:- 01

Estimated cost of the proposed work is Rs. 6 lakh

Monuments of Himachal Pradesh under Shimla Circle

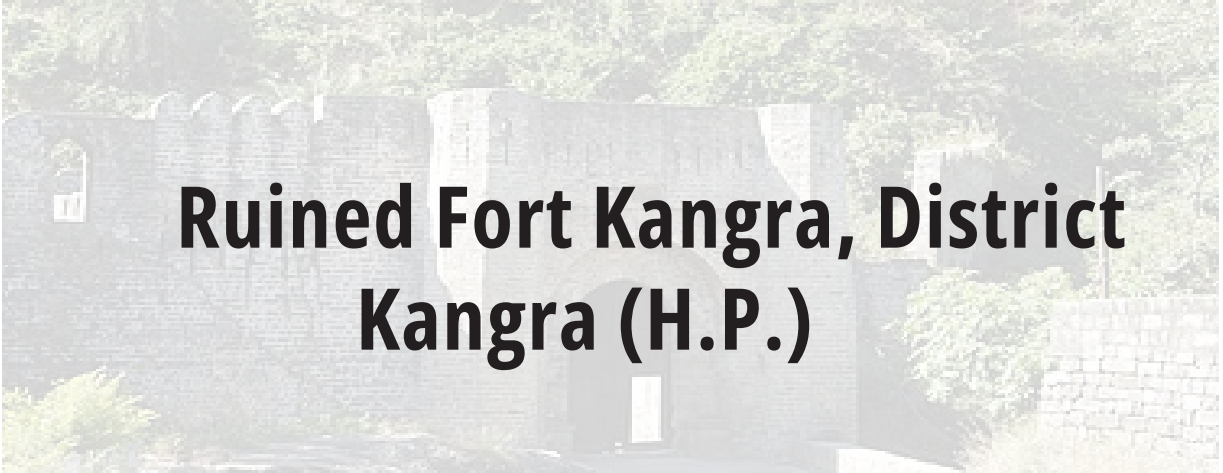
Himachal Pradesh





It is the oldest fort in India and is associated with the illustrious Katoch dynasty



A photograph of the Ruined Fort Kangra, District Kangra (H.P.), showing a large, dark stone structure with a central archway, surrounded by lush green trees and a stone wall in the foreground.

Ruined Fort Kangra, District Kangra (H.P.)

Area of the Monument: 56.15 Ha.

Brief history of the monument:

The Kangra Fort was built by the royal Rajput family of Kangra State (the Katoch dynasty), which traces its origins to the ancient Trigarta Kingdom, mentioned in the Mahabharata epic. It is the largest fort in the Himalayas and probably the oldest dated fort in India. At least three rulers sought to conquer the fort and plundered the treasures of its temples: Mahmud Ghazni in 1009 C.E., Firuz Shah Tughluq in 1360 C.E. and Sher Shah in 1540 C.E. The fort of Kangra resisted Akbar's siege. Akbar's son Jahangir successfully subdued the fort in 1620. Kangra was at the time ruled by Raja Hari Chand . The Katoch kings repeatedly looted Mughal controlled regions, weakening the Mughal control, aiding in the decline of Mughal power, Raja Sansar Chand II . The fort remained with the Katochs until 1828 when Ranjit Singh annexed it after Sansar Chand's death. The fort was finally taken by the British after the Sikh was of 1846.

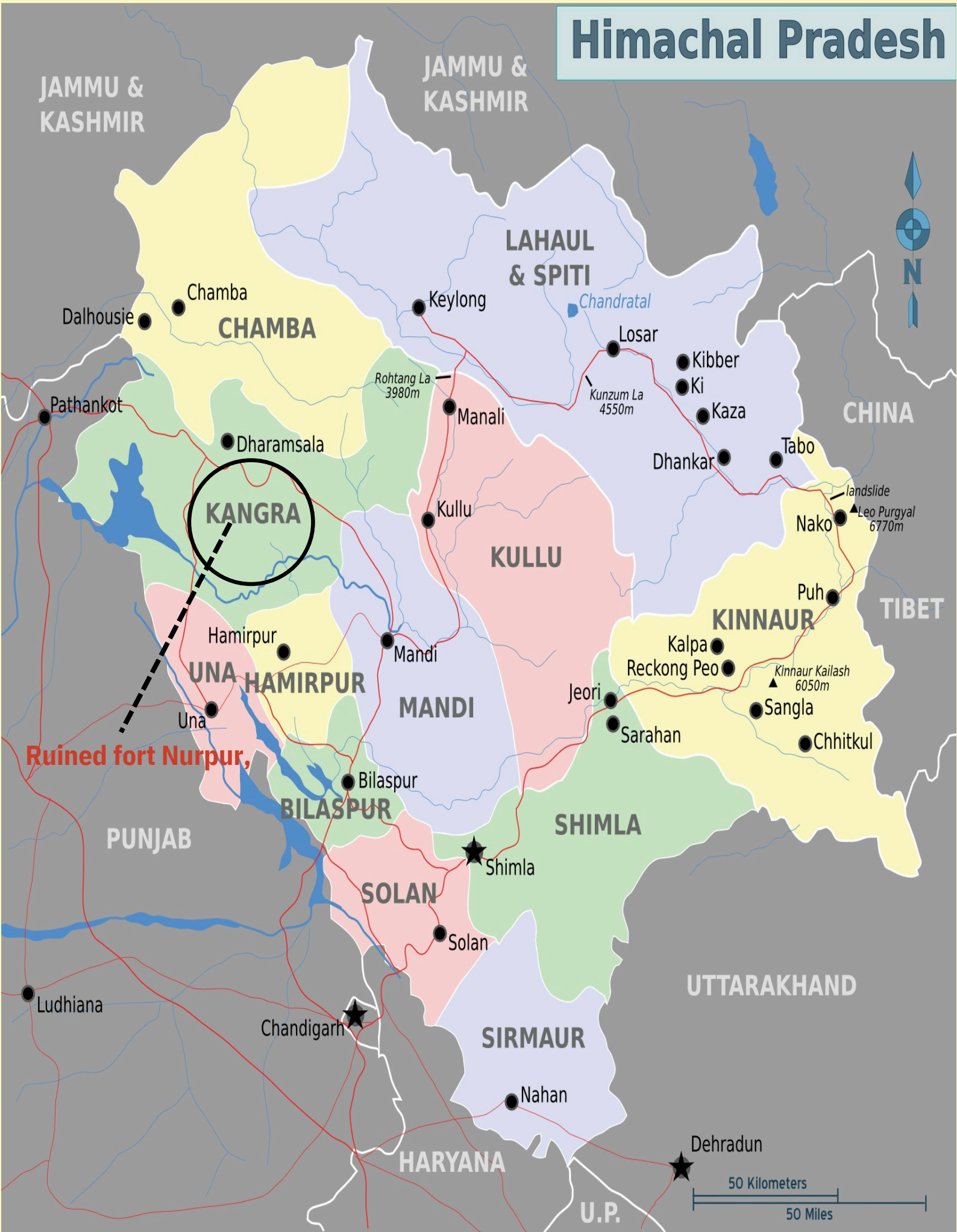
PROPOSED WORK:



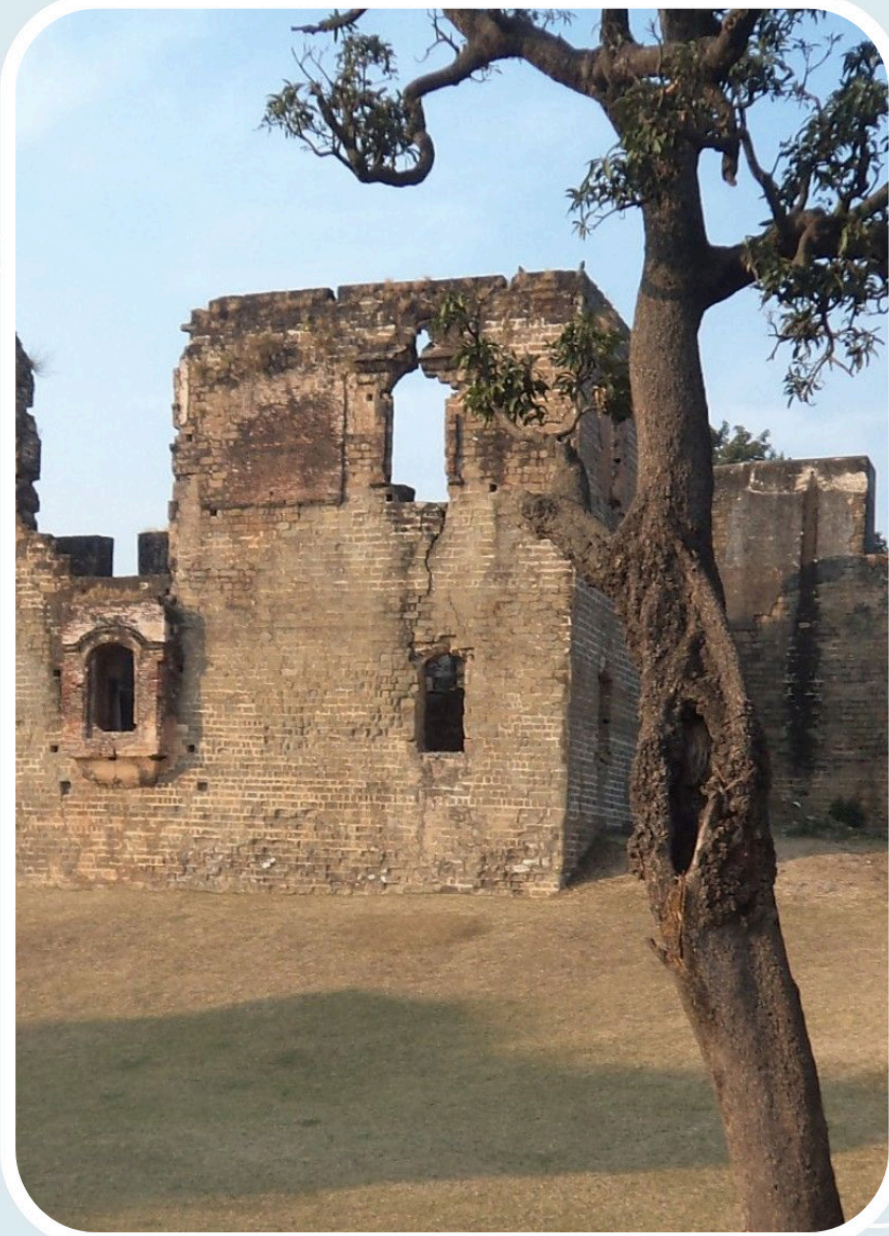
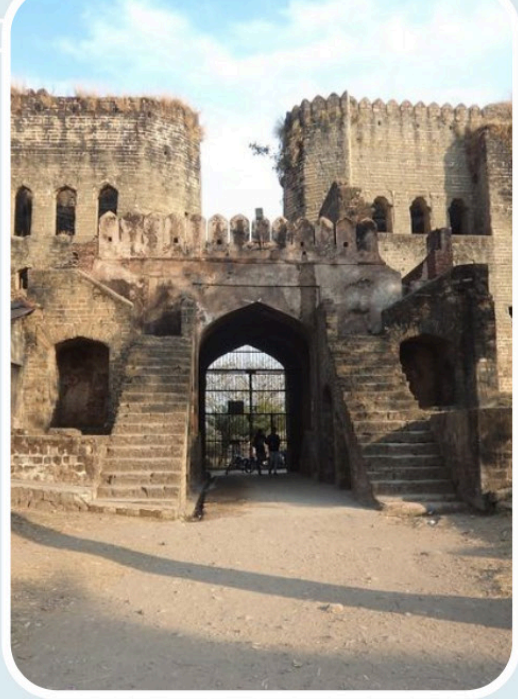
- Security Devices:-CCTV-10 Nos. &PTZ Cameras:-02 Nos. with DVR, wire and complete accessory.
- Illumination (approx..500 lights) of Kangra Fort
- Wheel Chair:-04 Nos
- Reverse Vending Machine/Plastic Bottle Crusher: 02 Nos

Estimated cost of the proposed work is Rs.95 lakh

Monuments of Himachal Pradesh under Shimla Circle



Nurpur Fort is not only a historical monument but also a cultural and religious site





Ruined fort Nurpur, District- Kangra

Area of the Monument: 0.16564 Ha.

Brief history of the monument:

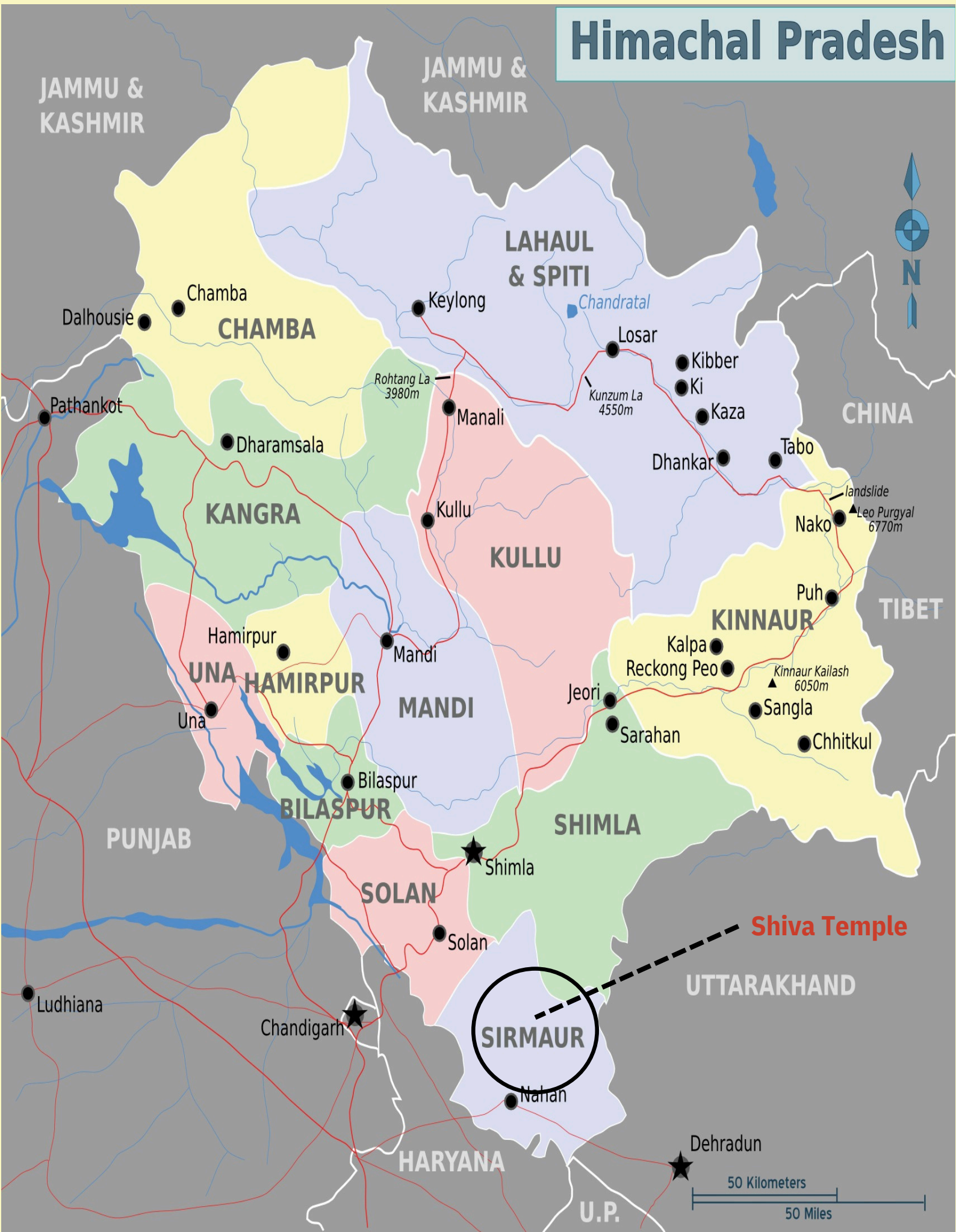
The kingdom of Nurpur, originally known as Dhamera, was founded towards the end of the 11th century by Jeth Pal, who was the younger brother of the contemporary ruler of Delhi. It was ruled by of the Pathania dynasty, who claimed to be a branch of the Tomaras of Delhi who ruled from their capital at Lalkot (present day Mehrauli, South Delhi). The old fort is entered through an impressive gateway with high bastions and walls. its interior is now reduced to a large mound, which was excavated by C.J. Rogers in 1886. There is a remnant of a large temple which has been exposed till the base (Adhithana). one of them is of Radha-Krishna that contains wall paintings in the Kangra style which seem to date from the 19th C.E. The temples are made of grayish sandstone. The old bricks of the fort are of large size which is a sign of antiquity.

PROPOSED WORK:

- Security Devices:-CCTV-05 Nos. &PTZ Cameras:-02 Nos. with DVR, wire and complete accessory. •Illumination (approx..300 lights) of facades of the fort wall, Rani Mahal & Adjoining Structures.
- Stone Benches:-10 No. Stone Dustbin:-05 Nos. & Wheel Chair:02 Nos.
- Toilet block
- Drinking water kiosk: 01 no.
- Reverse Vending Machine/Plastic Bottle Crusher:-02 Nos.

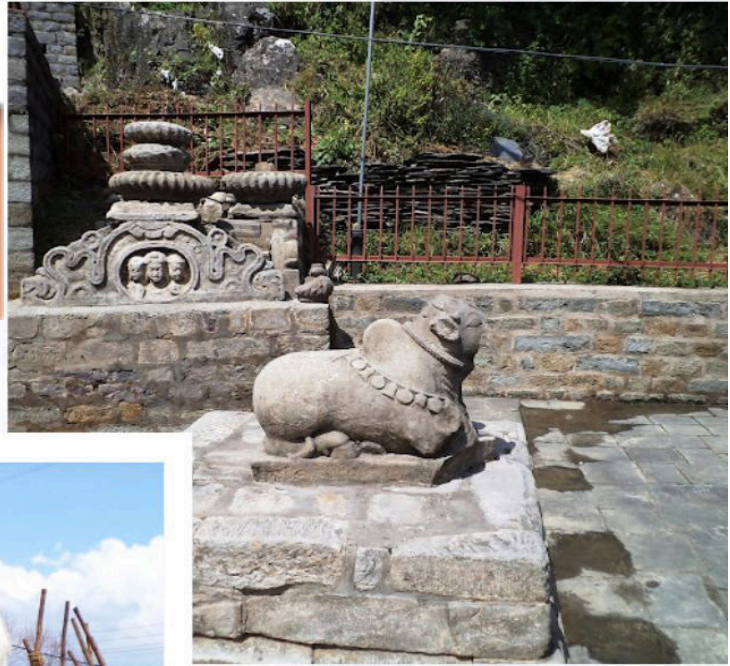
Estimated cost of the proposed work is Rs. 70 lakh.

Monuments of Himachal Pradesh under Shimla Circle



The walls of the temple are adorned with carvings of celestial bodies, including depictions of five planets, which echo its ancient heritage and astronomical significance

The history of the Shiva Temple is steeped in mythology and ancient lore



The main temple of Shiva built in 5th Century





Shiva Temple, Mangarh, District Sirmour (H.P.)

Area of the Monument: 0.16564 Ha.

Brief history of the monument:

It is complete Shikhar-stone temple of pure classical projection. The temple is assignable to the 9th-10th centuries C.E. According to the local tradition the temple was erected by pandvas during the period their exile, they spent in the silent valleys of Himachal Pradesh. The artistic and architectural treatment of this temple follows the classical diction of the early phase of post-Gupta period. The temple stands upon a stone masonry, facing west under the local site condition. The mandapa of the temple might have been a pavilion type of open structure. The most interesting part of this temple is the richly carved stone doorframe of its Garbh-Griha.

PROPOSED WORK:

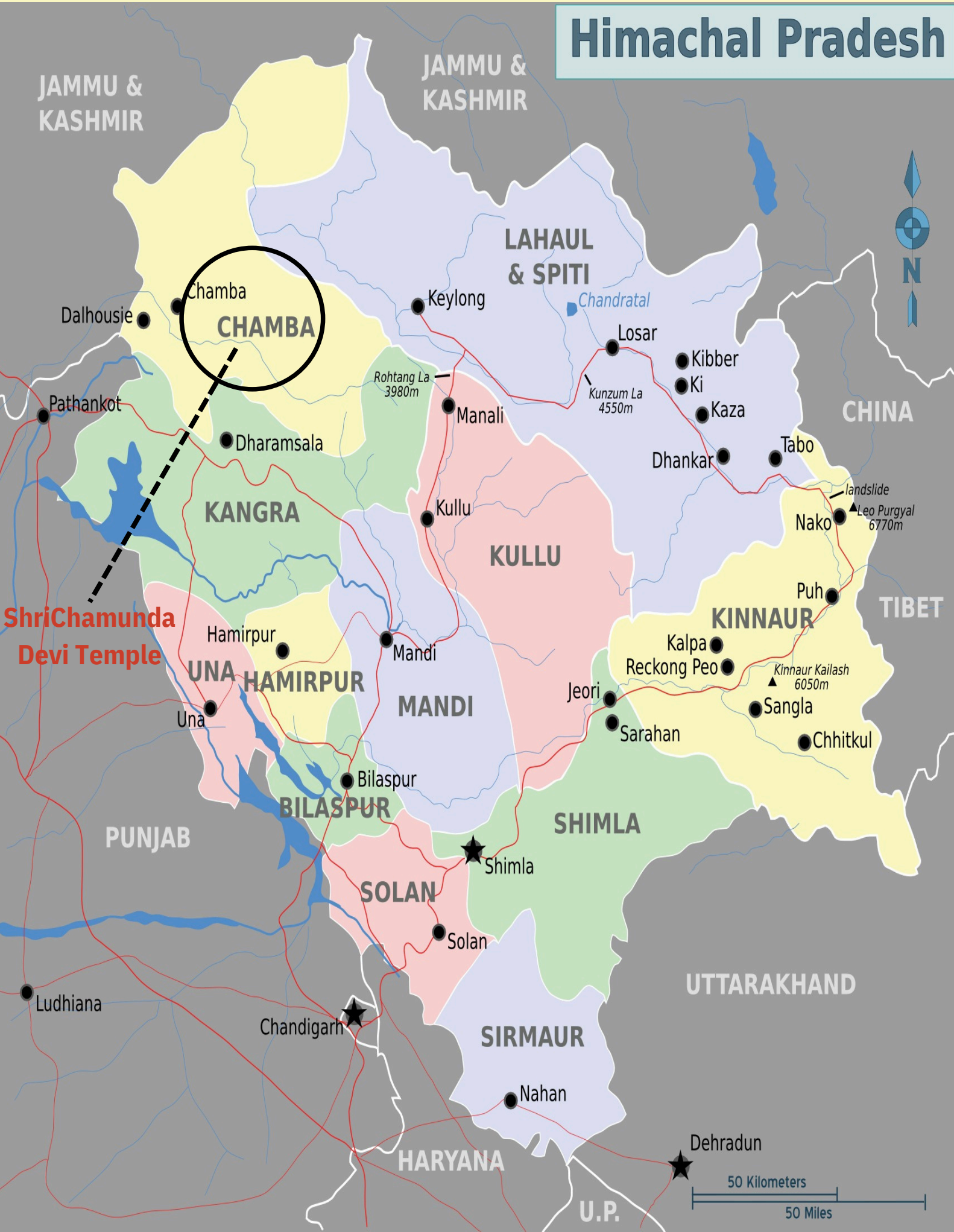


- Security Devices:- CCTV- 02 Nos. & PTZ Cameras:-01 No. with DVR, wire and complete accessory.
- Stone Benches: 03 No. & Stone Dustbin:-02 Nos
- Drinking water Kiosk:01 No.

Estimated cost of the proposed work is Rs. 6 lakh.

Monuments of Himachal Pradesh under Shimla Circle

Himachal Pradesh



The temple's rituals and festivals showcase the rich cultural heritage and deep-rooted spiritual practices of the region



The temple's traditional Himachali architectural style includes a distinctive wooden façade with intricate carvings and a shikha-ra-style tower adorned with ornamental motifs



Shri Chamunda Devi Temple, Dist. Chamba

Area of the Monument: 1751.2 sq.Yards

Brief history of the monument:

According to legend, Goddess Chamunda killed two demons, Chanda and Munda, at this location, which is why she is known as Chamunda. The exact date of the temple's construction is unclear, but it is believed to have been built around the 18th century by Raja Umed Singh. The temple's traditional Himachali architectural style includes a distinctive wooden façade with intricate carvings and a shikhara-style tower adorned with ornamental motifs. The Chamunda Devi temple is a classic example of 'Pent-Roof Vernacular Himachali temple which received much of the royal patronage from Chambial rulers. The historical records narrates that the temple suffered extensive damage when the Nurpur rulers attacked Chamba in 1641 C.E.

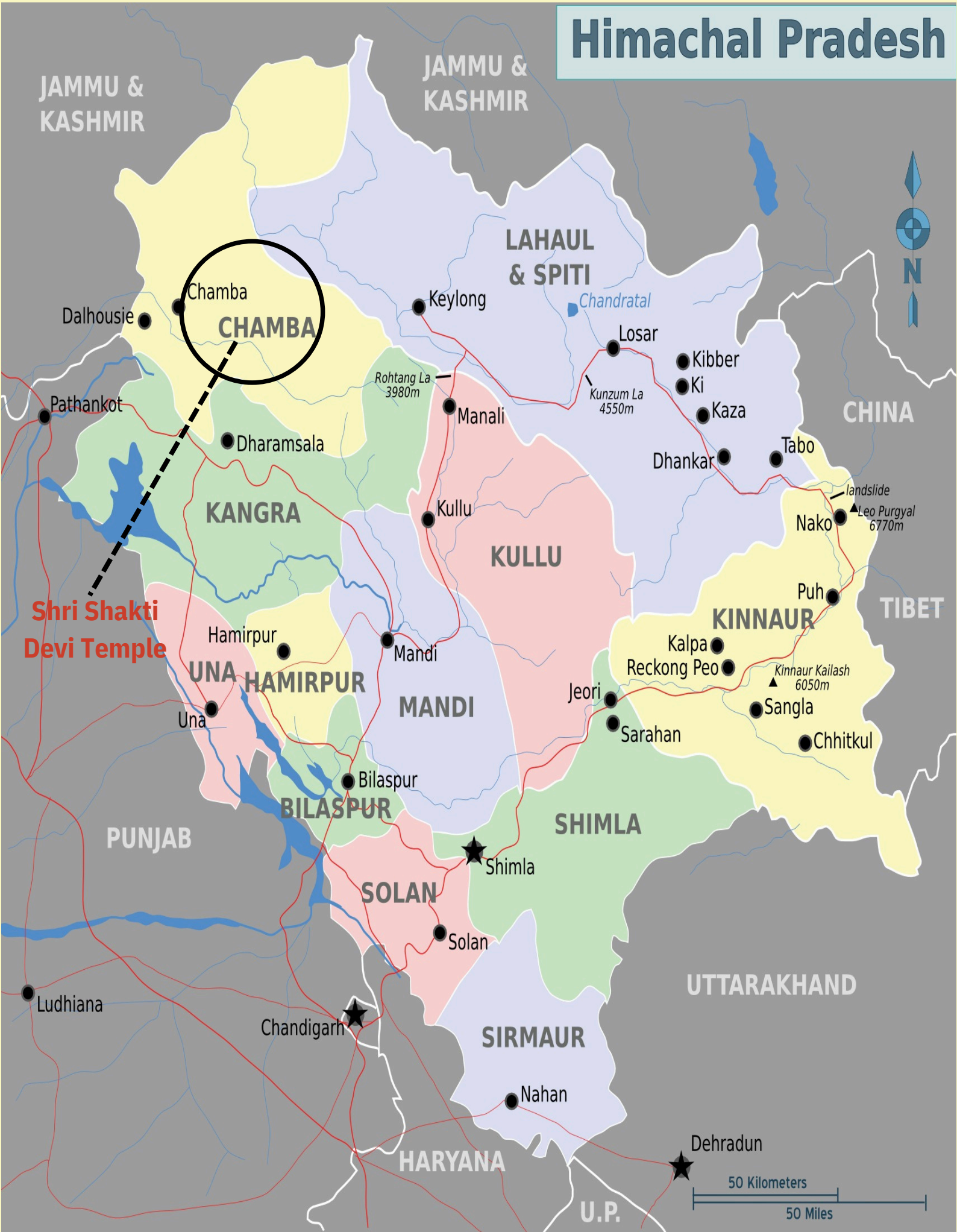
PROPOSED WORK:



- Security Devices :-CCTV:- 02 Nos. &PTZ Cameras:- 01 No. with DVR ,wire and complete accessories.
- Illumination of Temple Facades.
- Stone Benches:- 05 No.& Stone Dustbin 02Nos
- Drinking water Kiosk:- 01 Nos

Estimated cost of the proposed work is Rs. 15 lakh.

Monuments of Himachal Pradesh under Shimla Circle



The temple has been an important site for the people in the region, who have worshipped Goddess Shakti for generations. Its design and architecture show the traditional styles of Himachal Pradesh



Rituals and Festivals Celebrated at Shakti Devi Temple





Shri Shakti Devi Temple, Chhatari, Dist. Chamba

Area of the Monument: 1132.96 sqm

Brief history of the monument:

This temple is the earliest and finest example of the classical wooden temple architecture of the Himalayan region portraying some similarity with the Lakshana Devi Shrine. The founder of Chamba, King Meruverman, built this temple around 700 C. E. According to an inscription found on pedestal in the temple of the goddess Lakshana, the temple was built by the Gugga under the order of king Meru Verman. The temple faces west with the sanctum enshrining an Astadhatu image of Shakti Devi. The temple represents a primitive example of a highly polished and superior art tradition. It presents the combination of the contemporary Indian art world.

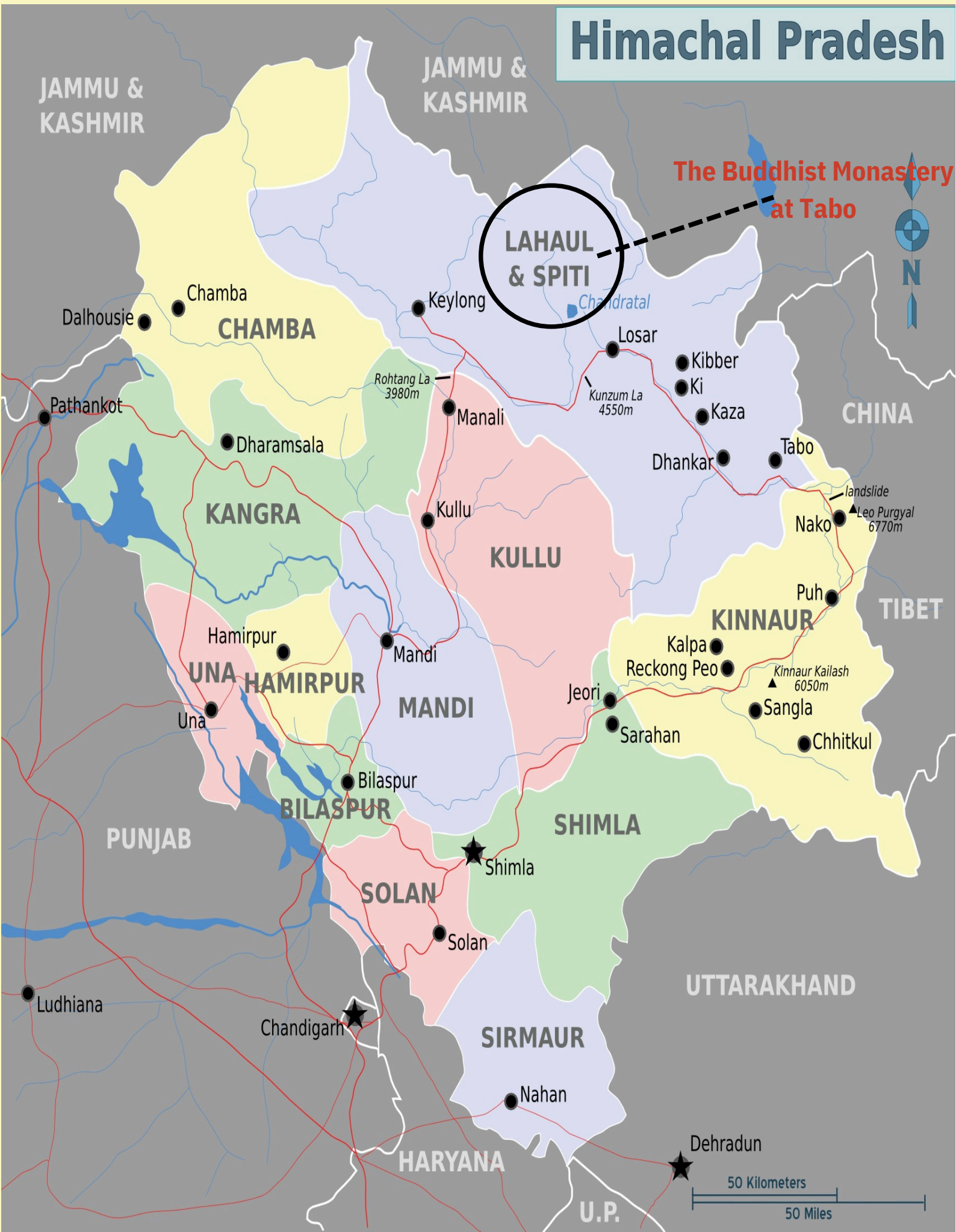
PROPOSED WORK:



- Security Devices in the premises:-PTZ Cameras:- 01 No.with DVR ,wire and complete accessories. •Stone Benches 05 No., Stone Dustbin:- 02 Nos.
- Illumination of Temple Facades.
- Drinking water Kiosk:- 01 No.
- Fire extinguisher:- 05 Nos.

Estimated cost of the proposed work is Rs. 15 lakh.

Monuments of Himachal Pradesh under Shimla Circle



The monastery is protected by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) as a national historic treasure of India



Tabo Gompa – old walls and chortens, 2004



“Sudana and the perfumer”, in typical Tibetan dress. Tabo Monastery



The Buddhist Monastery at Tabo, Tehsil -Spiti (at Kaza), District - Lahaul and Spiti

Area of the Monument: 637.20sqm

Brief history of the monument:

The Tabo Monastery is located in the Spiti Valley of Himachal Pradesh, a remote and rugged region often called the “Little Tibet” of India. This is the oldest and continuously functioning Buddhist Monastery in the Himalayan region. The history of this Monastery goes back to 10th century C.E. In this period the most of the monasteries in the Himalayan region were founded by the members of the dynasty of the kings of western Tibet. It houses some of the finest examples of Indo-Tibetan Buddhist art, including statues of Vairocana (the supreme Buddha of the Mahayana tradition) and Maitreya (the future Buddha), as well as the mandala of Vajradhatu (the cosmic realm of enlightenment). The monastery is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, emphasizing its global cultural significance.

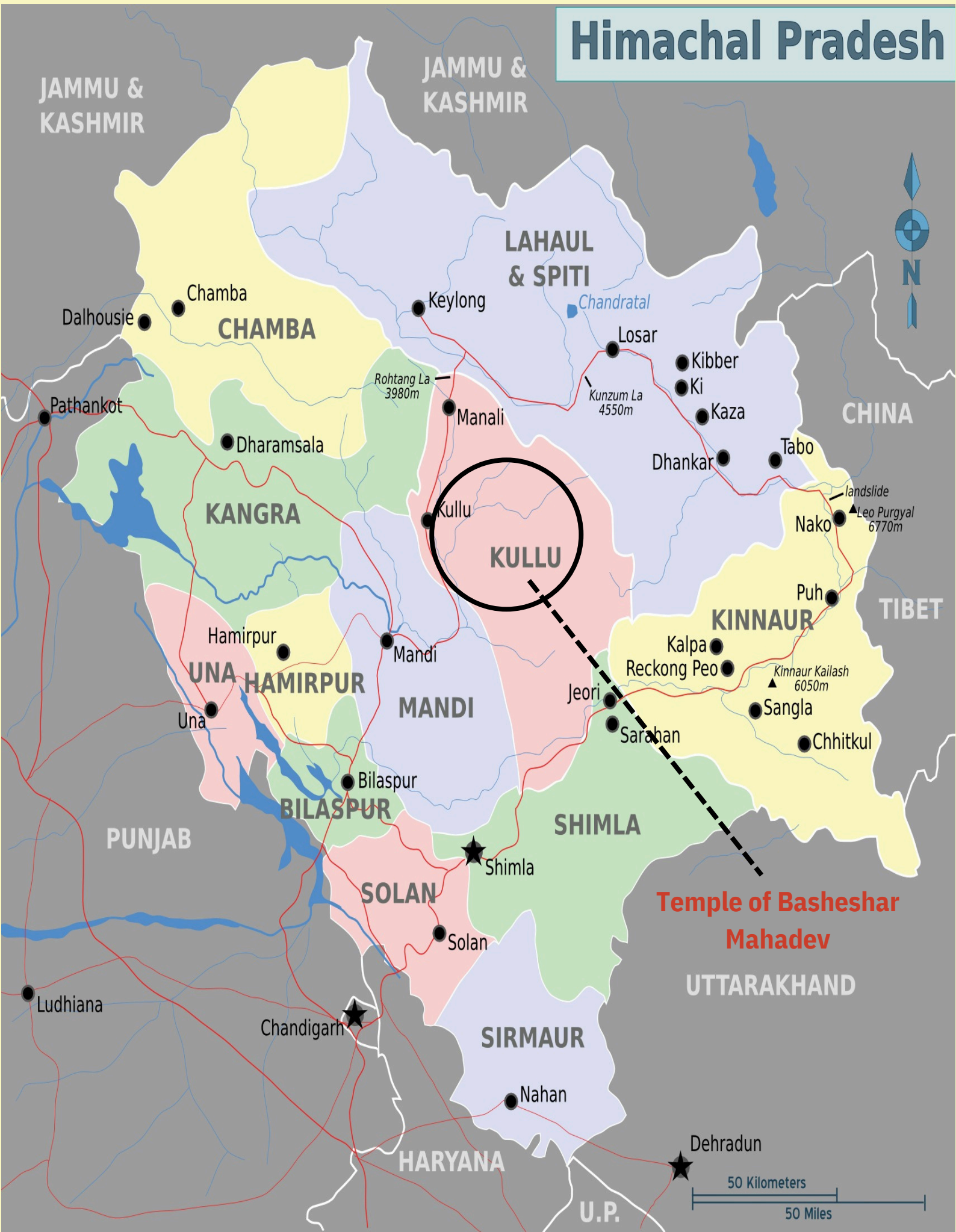
PROPOSED WORK:



- Illumination of Temple Facades (approx. 200 lights).
- Stone Benches:- 08 No., Stone Dustbin:- 02 Nos.&Wheel Chair 03 Nos.
- Drinking water Kiosk.:- 01 No.
- Fire extinguisher:-10 Nos.

Estimated cost of the proposed work is Rs. 35 lakh.

Monuments of Himachal Pradesh under Shimla Circle



Basheshwar Mahadev Temple is considered to be the largest stone temple in Kullu Valley. Dedicated to Lord Shiva, this temple is also known as Visweshvara Mahadev Temple





Temple of Basheshar Mahadev, Bajaura, District Kullu

Area of the Monument: 4513.71 sqm

Brief history of the monument:

The Sanskrit term for Basheshar is Vishveshvara, which means, lord of the universe. Basheshar Mahadeva temple is situated on the right side of the national highway no. 21 at Bajaura, in Kullu district of Himachal Pradesh. It was constructed in the distinctive Nagara style of temple architecture that was prevalent in the 8th or 9th century A.D. The temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva and enshrines an ancient Shiva Linga in its Garbhagriha (sanctum sanctorum), radiating a profound spiritual aura that resonates with devotees. The temple is square in plan and possesses four graduated projections in the middle of the each side, with the doorway in the eastern side.

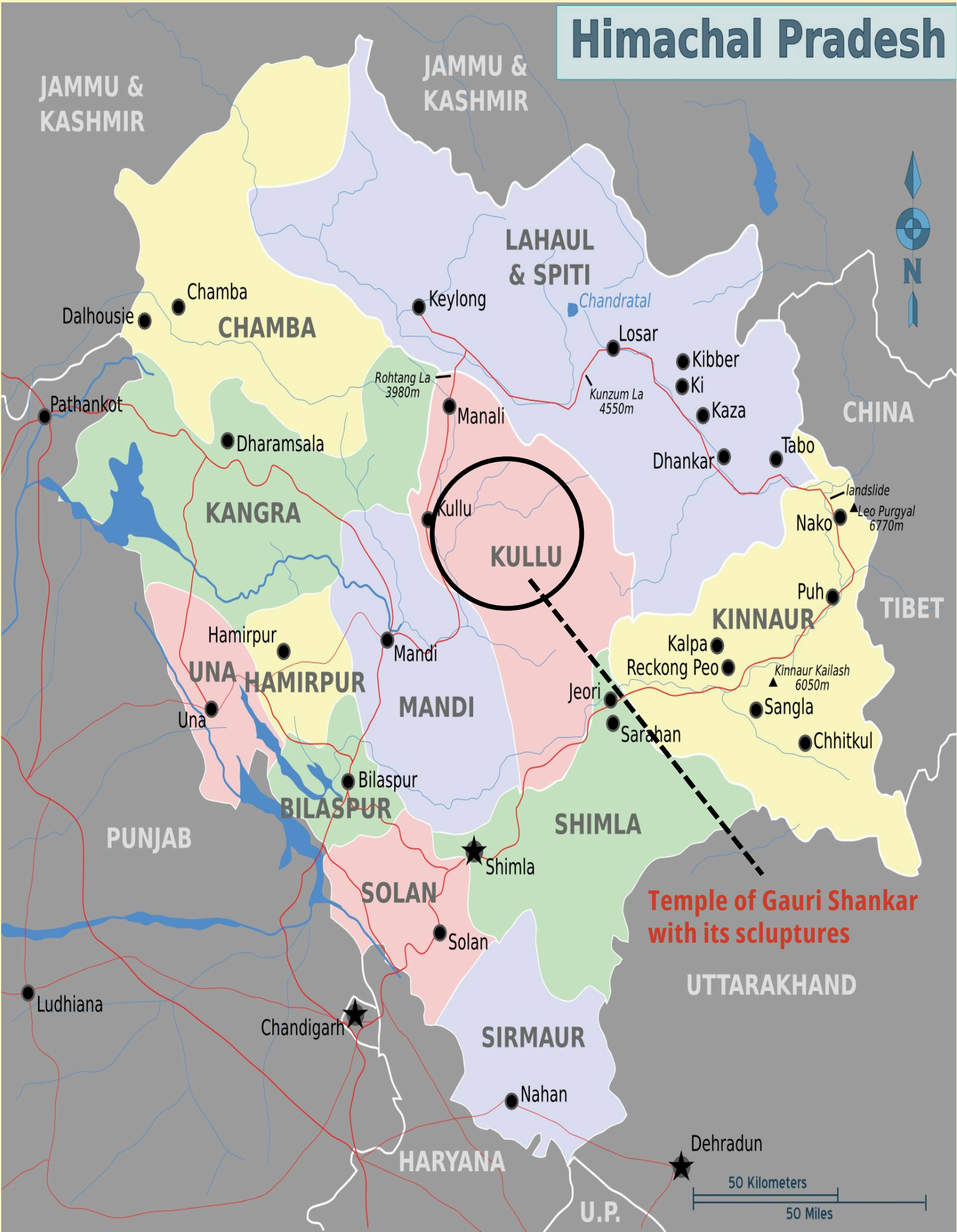
PROPOSED WORK:



- Illumination of Temple Facades (approx. 20 lights).
- Stone Benches:- 03 No., Stone Dustbin :- 02 Nos.
- Drinking water Kiosk.:- 01 No

Estimated cost of the proposed work is Rs. 10 lakh

Monuments of Himachal Pradesh under Shimla Circle





The only **Gauri Shankar** Temple in **Almora**



Temple of Gauri Shankar with its Sculptures, Dasal, District Kullu

Area of the Monument: 971.12 sqm

Brief history of the monument:

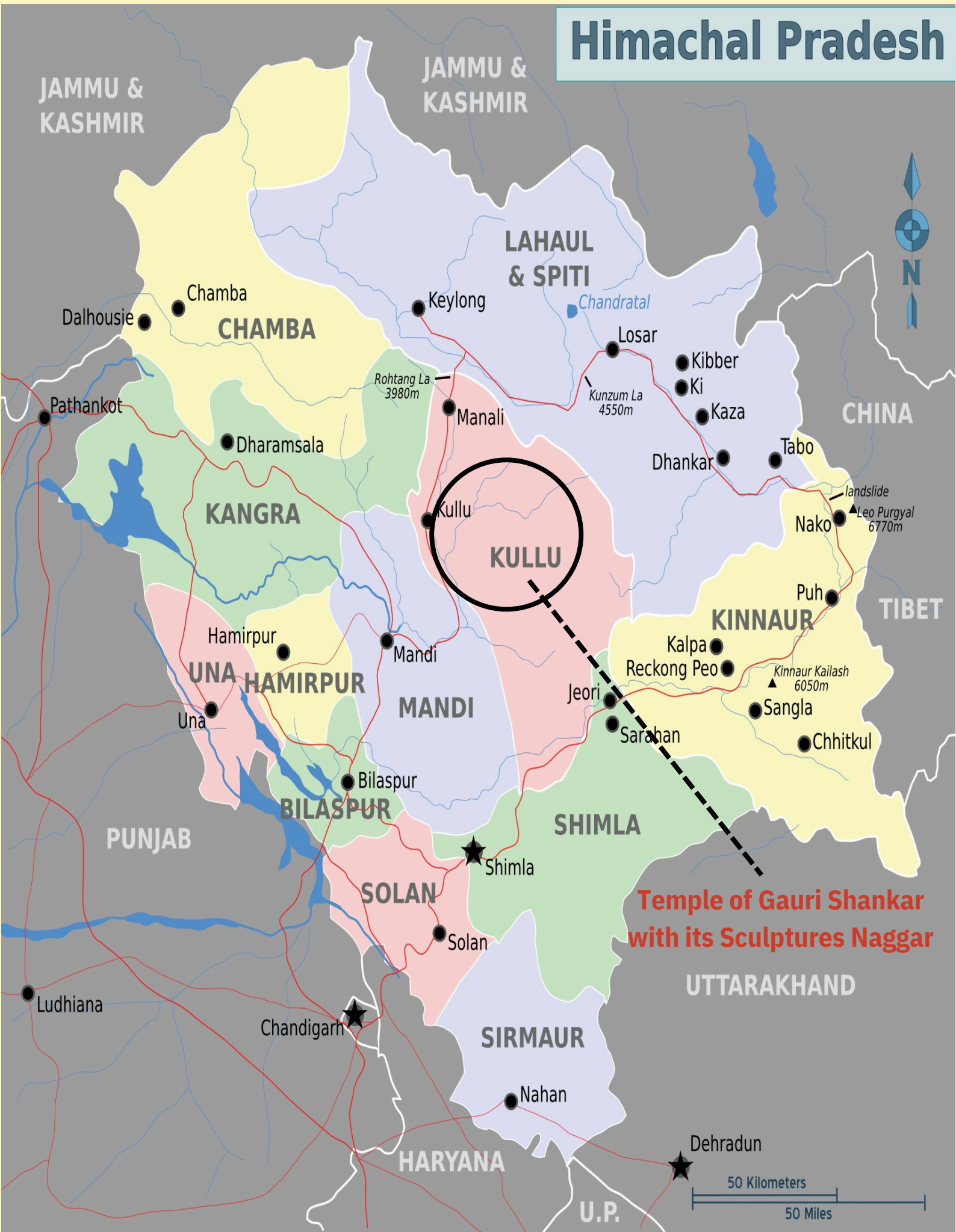
Village Dassal is situated on Kullu Manali Road at a distance of about 24 Km. from Kullu and 6 Km. from Patlikuhal. Built in Shikhara Style of 9th to 10th Century C.E. the Gauri- Shankara temple consists of a Garbhagriha and Mandapa with presiding Deity of a Shiva Linga. The Gauri Shankar has a Mandapa at the entrance has two pillars on sides. At top of these pillars is shown Shiva seated, holding trident while the base is decorated with vase while the entrance is flanked by figures of Ganga and Yamuna with duarapalas. On the outer surface of the temple, there are two rows of niches arranged one over the other. While the upper row of niches depicts various deities, the lower row is deprived of such figures. Shiva's bull Nandi is placed outside the temple on a stone pedestal.

PROPOSED WORK:

- Security Devices :-PTZ Cameras:- 01 No with DVR ,wire and complete accessories.
- Stone Benches 03 No., Stone Dustbin:- 02 Nos.
- Illumination of Temple Facades

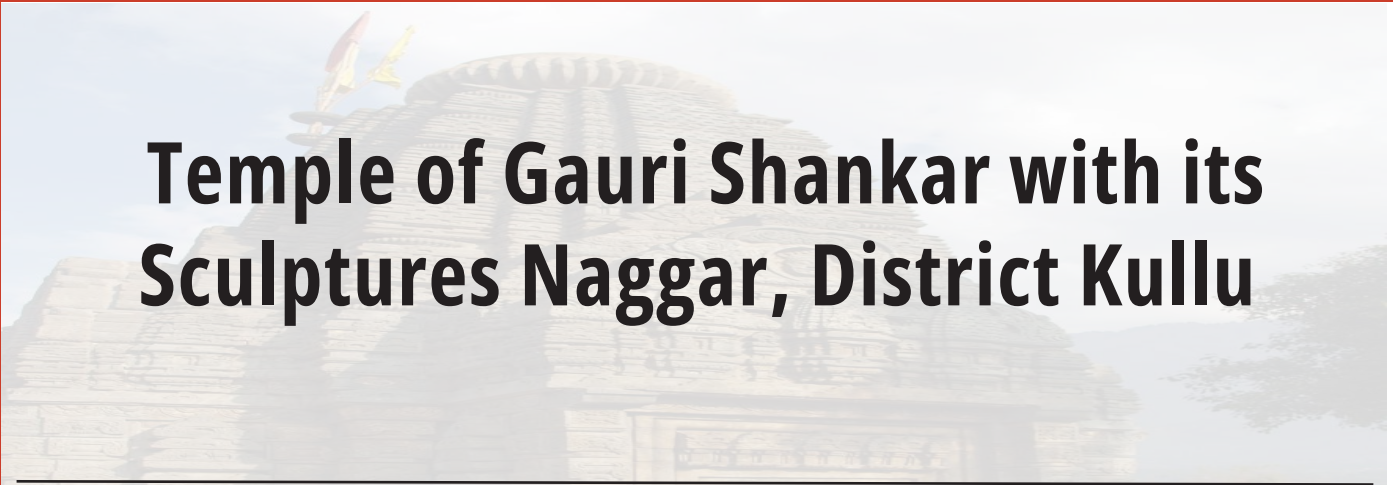
Estimated cost of the proposed work is Rs. 10 lakh

Monuments of Himachal Pradesh under Shimla Circle



This small temple, dedicated to Lord Shiva and Goddess Parvati, is famous for its exquisite stone carvings in the classical style of the late Gupta period





Temple of Gauri Shankar with its Sculptures Naggar, District Kullu

Area of the Monument: 768.74 sqm

Brief history of the monument:

The temple is dating back to 9th and 10th century C.E. It is believed to be the last monument of the Gurajara-Pratihara traditions in the region. It is a stone structure of naggara type, but the castle and some ornamental details belong to the ancient period and seem restored later. Gauri Shankar Temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva and famous for stone carvings.



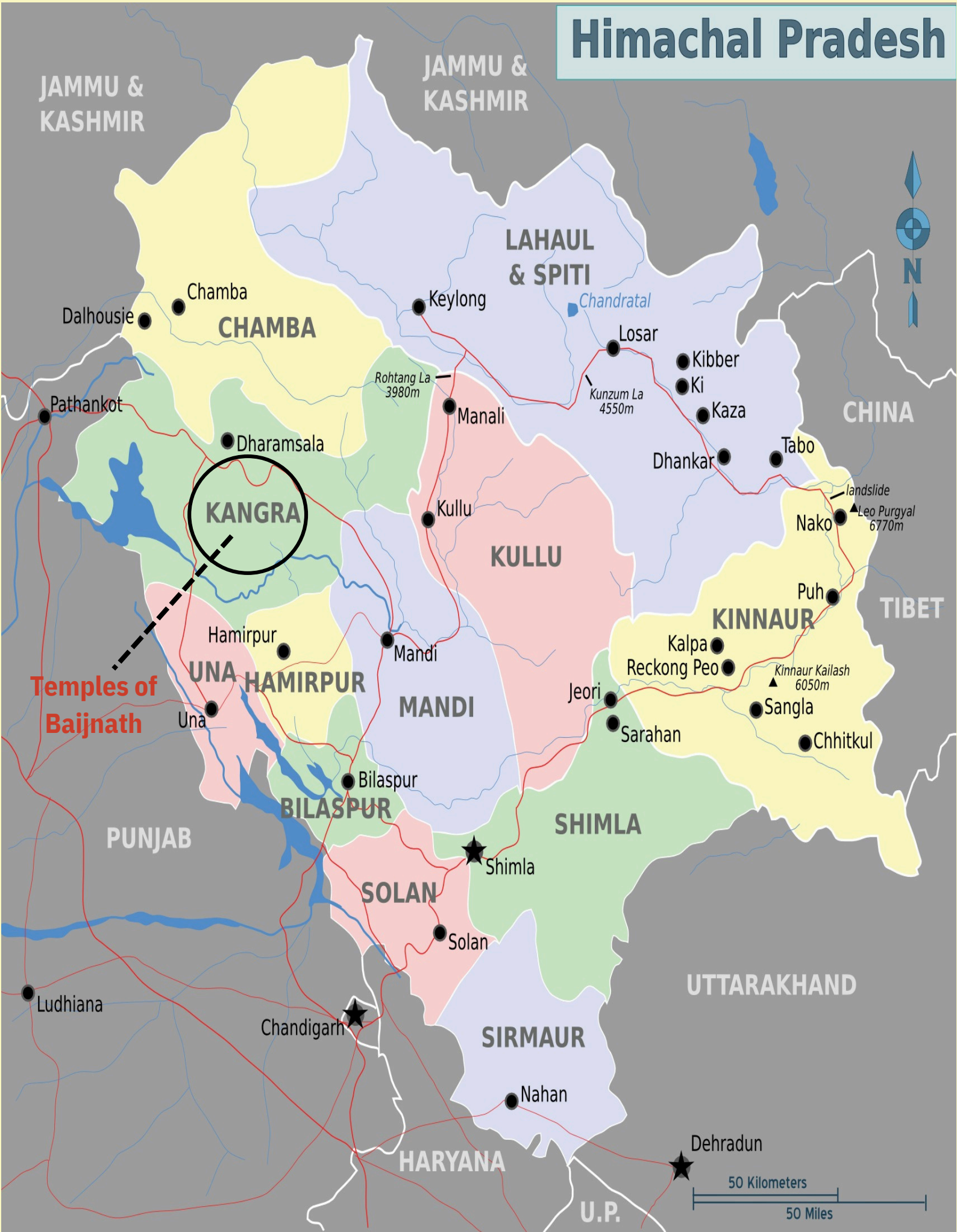
PROPOSED WORK:

- Security Devices :-PTZ Cameras:- 01 No. with DVR, wire and complete accessories.
- Stone Benches 03 No., Stone Dustbin: - 02 Nos.
- Illumination of Temple Facades

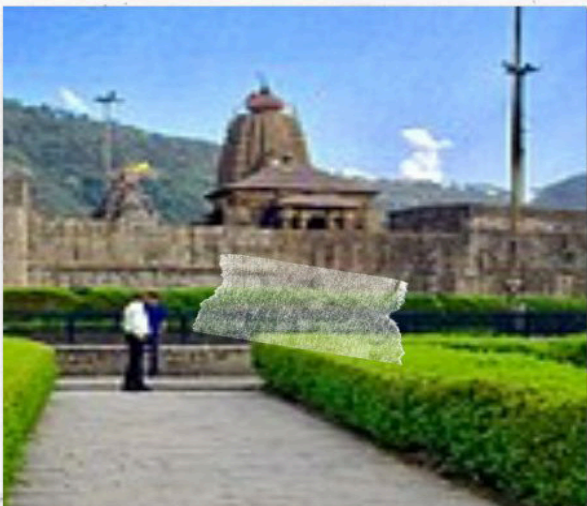
Estimated cost of the proposed work is Rs. 10 lakh

Monuments of Himachal Pradesh under Shimla Circle

Himachal Pradesh



According to these inscriptions, the temple was constructed in 1204 AD by two local merchants named Manyuka and Ahuka. They built the temple out of devotion to Shiva Vaidyanatha



Garden and Entrance



ShivaLingam



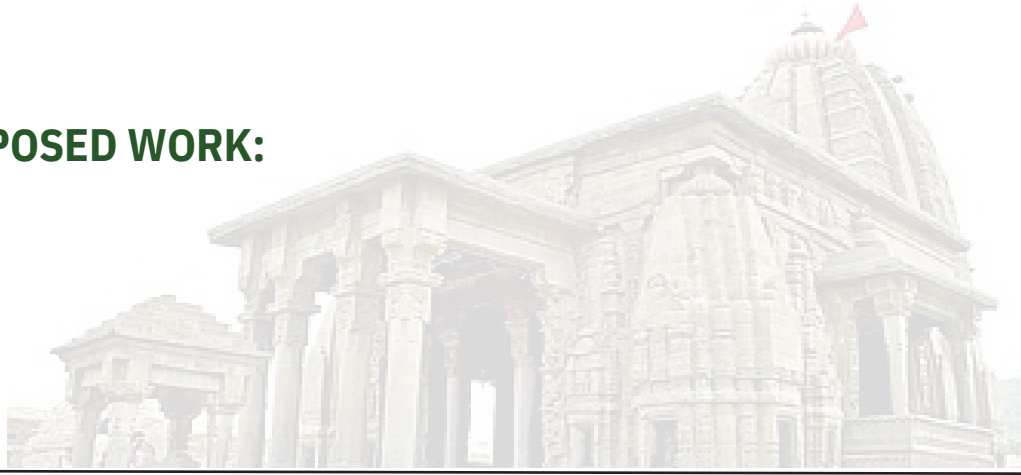
Temples of Baijnath, Baijanth, District Kangra

Area of the Monument: 1002 sqm

Brief history of the monument:

The history of Baijnath Temple is well-documented through inscriptions on the walls of the mandapa (hall) of the temple. According to these inscriptions, the temple was constructed in 1204 AD by two local merchants named Manyuka and Ahuka. They built the temple out of devotion to Shiva Vaidyanatha and also donated a machine for extracting oil, a shop, and some land to support the temple. The Rajanaka Lakshmanachandra, a local chief, and his mother also made significant donations to the temple. The temple was built at a site where a Sivalinga known as Vaidyanatha already existed. This indicates that a shrine existed at this location before the present temple was constructed. Over the centuries, the temple has undergone various repairs and renovations, particularly in the 18th century by Sansara Chandra II, the Katoch king of Kangra, and after the devastating earthquake.

PROPOSED WORK:



- Illumination of facades.
- Stone Benches:- OS No., Stone dustbin:- OS •Nos. & Wheel chair:- 05 Nos.
- Drinking water Kiosk:- 01 no.
- Reverse Vending Machine/Plastic Bottle Crusher:- 01 No.

Estimated cost of the proposed work is Rs. 35 lakh