

राजास

Kandaghat, Shimla,
Chail, Chandigarh

Tour Details & Map

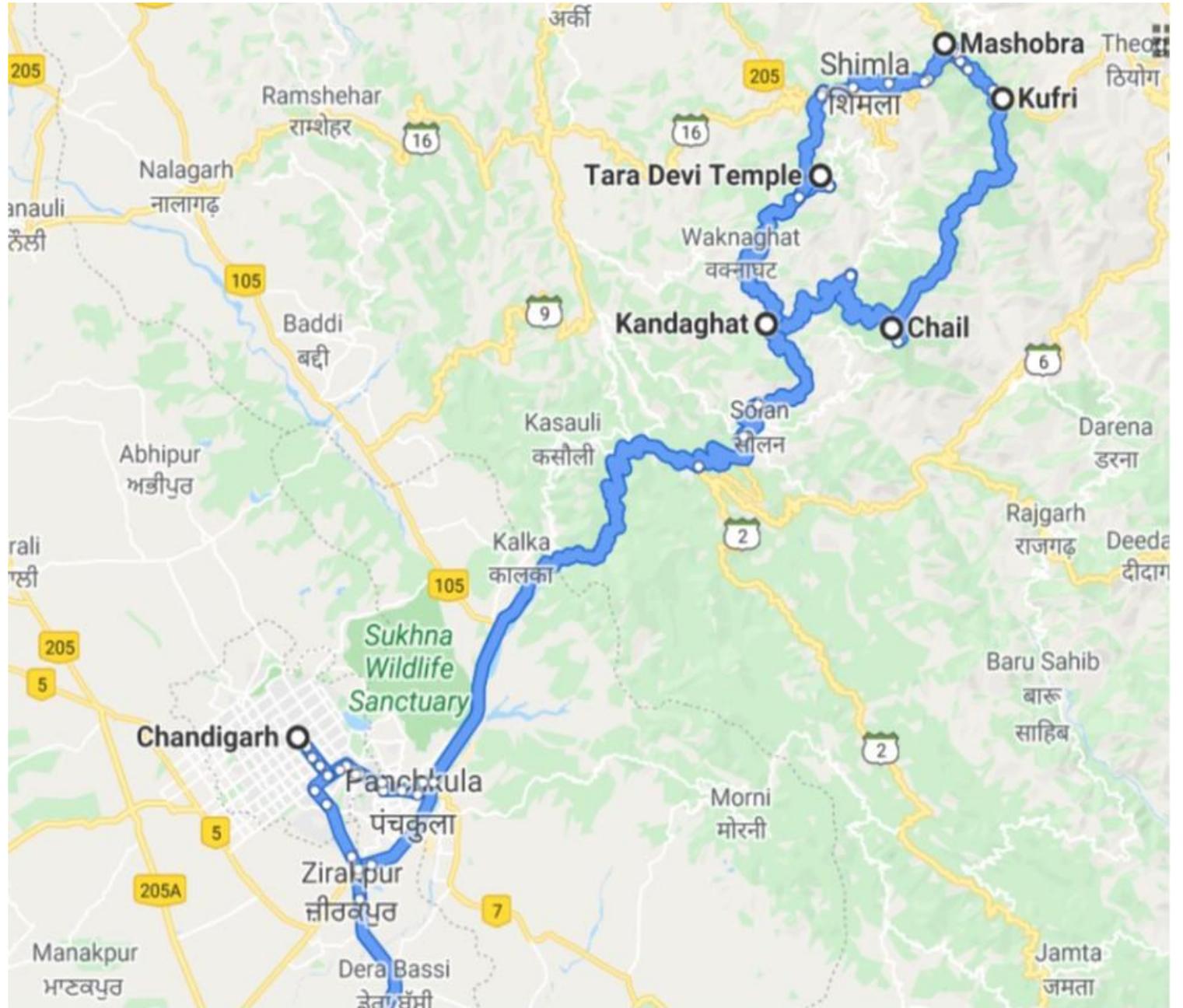
4 Days

17th & 20th April 2016

Kandaghat – Shimla
– Chail – Chandigarh



- Safdarjung Enclave, New Delhi, Delhi 11
- Kandaghat, Himachal Pradesh
- Tara Devi Temple, NH.22, Kachi Ghati, B
- Chail, Himachal Pradesh 173217
- Kufri, Himachal Pradesh
- Mashobra, Himachal Pradesh
- Chandigarh
- Safdarjung Enclave, New Delhi, Delhi 11



Shimla



Clockwise from top: Skyline at Shimla Southern Side, Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Town Hall, night view of Shimla and Christ Church

Shimla, is the capital and the largest city of the Indian state of Himachal Pradesh. In 1864, Shimla was declared as the summer capital of British India. After independence, the city became the capital of Punjab and was later made the capital of Himachal Pradesh.

Shimla is on the south-western ranges of the Himalayas at 31.61°N 77.10°E. It has an average altitude of 2,206 metres (7,238 ft) above mean sea level and extends along a ridge with seven spurs. The city stretches nearly 9.2 kilometres (5.7 mi) from east to west. Shimla was built on top of seven hills: Inverarm Hill, Observatory Hill, Prospect Hill, Summer Hill, Bantony Hill, Elysium Hill and Jakhoo Hill. The highest point in Shimla is the Jakhoo hill, which is at a height of 2,454 metres (8,051 ft).

The climatic conditions attracted the British to establish the city (1815) in the dense forests of the Himalayas. As the summer capital, Shimla hosted many important political meetings including the Simla Accord of 1914 and the Simla Conference of 1945. After independence, the state of Himachal Pradesh came into being in 1948 as a result of the integration of 28 princely states. Even after independence, the city remained an important political centre, hosting the Simla Agreement of 1972.

Shimla

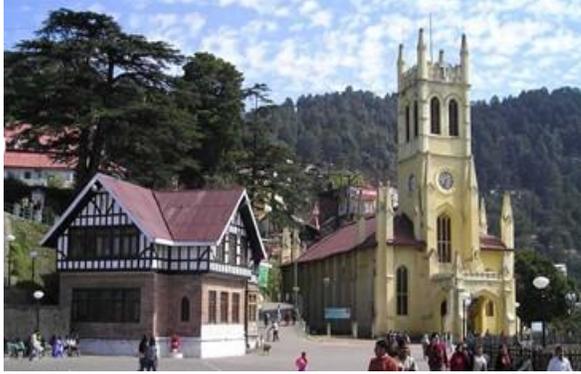


Shimla is home to a number of buildings that are styled in the Tudorbethan and neo-Gothic architectures dating from the colonial era, as well as multiple temples and churches. The colonial architecture and churches, the temples, and the natural environment of the city attracts tourists. Attractions include the Viceregal Lodge, the Christ Church, the Jakhoo Temple, the Mall Road, the Ridge and Annadale which together form the city centre.

The Kalka–Shimla railway line, opened in 1903, added to Shimla's accessibility and popularity. The railway route from Kalka to Shimla, having 806 bridges and 103 tunnels, an engineering feat and came to be known as the "British Jewel of the Orient". In 2008, it became part of the UNESCO World Heritage Site. Having its steep terrain, Shimla hosts the mountain biking race MTB Himalaya, which started in 2005 and is regarded as the biggest event of its kind in South Asia. Shimla also has the largest natural ice skating rink in South Asia. The city is also an educational hub with a number of colleges and research institutions.

Most of the area occupied by present-day Shimla city was dense forest during the 18th century. The only civilisation was the Jakhoo temple and a few scattered houses. The area was called 'Shimla', named after a Hindu goddess, Shyamala Devi, an incarnation of Kali.

Mall Road, Shimla



Mall Road is the major hangout point and shopping centre in Shimla. Constructed during British colonial rule, the Mall road is located a level below The Ridge. The offices of municipal corporation, fire service and police headquarters are located here. Automobiles, except emergency vehicles are not allowed on this road. Mall Road has a number of showrooms, department stores, shops, restaurants and cafes. A Himachal emporium that offers handicraft products of Himachal Pradesh like locally designed woolen clothes, branded clothes, pottery items, wooden products, and jewellery is also located here.

Attractions:

- Scandal Point is where the Mall road joins Ridge road on the west side. A statue of the Indian freedom fighter Lala Lajpat Rai was installed.
- Gaiety Theatre, located on the Mall, was opened on 30 May 1887.[4] Many popular film personalities have performed on its stage.
- Kali Bari temple was built in 1845 by Bengalis who had come to Simla (summer capital of British India) as British servants from Calcutta (capital of India that time). It is dedicated to the goddess Kali.
- The Town Hall Building constructed in 1908 by Scottish Architect James Ransome has been the centre of municipal activities since the beginning and it currently houses the Shimla Municipal Corporation.

Kandaghat

Kandaghat is a small town and tehsil (sub-district) in the Solan district of Himachal Pradesh, India which is on the Kalka-Shimla National Highway No. 22. The road to the famous tourist destination of Chail turns from Kandaghat which is at a distance of 29 km. The capital of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla (earlier called Simla) is at a distance of 30 km.

Imagine a place hugged by lush green undulating peaks and cotton clouds caressing them as they swim through lazily. That's what staying at Club Mahindra Kandaghat resort in Shimla is like. The well-manicured lawn rolls out a green carpet for you as you enter Club Mahindra Kandaghat resort and the stunning gardens that host plenty of birds will sing to you. Club Mahindra Kandaghat resort is easily accessible by train and road with excellent connectivity. Spread over 14 acres, the Kandaghat resort is surrounded by green lawns and a beautiful blooming garden.



Hindu Temples: Tara Devi and Kamna Devi



The Tara Devi Temple is a holy place, located 11 km away from the Shimla, installed at a height of 7200 feet above sea level, built by Sen Dynasty kings around 1766 AD. It is positioned amid a thick forest of oak and rhododendron and offers scenic views of the lofty Himalayas surrounding the town. The clean and fresh atmosphere here helps them relax from the day to day worries of life, an ideal place for a person seeking peace and tranquility.. It is believed that the goddess Tara Devi came all the way from Bengal to Himachal Pradesh and so this temple is dedicated to the goddess of stars. Tara Goddess in Hinduism and Buddhism is second of the Ten Great Wisdoms called ‘Mahavidyas’ and is known to be a source of all energies.

Surrounded by breathtaking mountains atop the Prospect Hill, the Kamna Devi Temple is a beautiful religious spot, located approximately 6 km away from the Shimla hill station. The temple is easily accessible from Boileauganj on Shimla-Bilaspur road and can be visited for trekking or picnics as it is surrounded by picturesque valleys and meadows. It is believed that anyone coming to Shimla must pay a visit to this majestic temple as people say that Goddess Kali fulfils the desires of all her devotees who travel up the hill and offer prayers in the temple. This temple is built by Rana of Junga and it is a complete heaven for nature-lover or adventure-seeker, in search of a memorable experience.

Chail: Royal Palace & Cricket Ground



Chail is a hill station in Himachal Pradesh, India. It is 44 kilometres (27 mi) from Shimla and 45 kilometres (28 mi) from Solan. It is known for its salubrious beauty and virgin forests. The Chail Palace is well known for its architecture: the palace was built as summer retreat by the Maharaja of Patiala during the British Raj, on the land allotted to him by the British for former's assistance in the Anglo-Nepalese War. Chail Palace was built in 1891, the Maharaja's palace is set in approximately 75 acres and has a truly regal setting with spectacular views. A wide variety of cottages, suites and rooms with different tariffs can accommodate every visitor who wish to savor this majestic hill station.

The cricket ground and a polo ground which is there at an altitude of 2,444 m, established in 1893 by Bhupinder Singh Maharaja of Patiala. It is the world's highest cricket ground. During school vacations it is also used for Polo. There is a well maintained Basketball court as well as there are goal posts for football.

Kufri

Kufri is a small hill station in Shimla district of Himachal Pradesh state in India. It is located 20 km from the state capital Shimla on the National Highway No.22. The name Kufri is derived from the word kufri meaning "lake" in the local language. Geography. Kufri is located at 31.10°N 77.25°E . It has an average elevation of 2,720 metres (8923 feet). Kufri to the Mahasu Peak- the highest peak in Kufri.

Kufri has a Himalayan wildlife zoo which hosts rare antelopes, felines and birds including the Himalayan monal, the state bird of Himachal Pradesh until 2007. During winter a meandering path through the potato plantations turns into a popular ski track.

The region around Shimla including Kufri was once a part of the Kingdom of Nepal until the area was ceded to the British Raj as part of the Sugauli Treaty. This region remained obscure from the rest of the world until the British 'discovered' it in 1819.

Kufri Fun Campus an amusement park to enjoy the whole day. This park is equipped with various rides, pools and world's highest go-kart track.



Mashobra

Mashobra is a town in Shimla district of Himachal Pradesh. It is connected to the state capital Shimla (earlier Simla) through the historic Hindustan–Tibet Road built in 1850 by Lord Dalhousie. Mashobra is located at 31.13°N 77.23°E. It has an average elevation of 2,146 metres (7,041 feet).

Mashobra is notable for housing one of the two Presidential retreats in India. The other retreat is Rashtrapati Nilayam in Secunderabad. The president visits Mashobra at least once every year, and during this time his or her core office shifts to the retreat at Chharabra, in the vicinity of Mashobra. The building housing the retreat is a completely wooden structure originally constructed in 1850.

Mashobra is part of Shimla Water Catchment Wildlife Sanctuary. The natural vegetation comprises pine, oak, cedar or Himalayan deodar, and rhododendron, as well as maple and horse chestnut. The wildlife consists of monkeys, Langurs, jackals, kakkar (barking deer), and the occasional leopard, as well as numerous bird species such as the Himalayan eagle, pheasants, chikor and partridges.



Chandigarh



Chandigarh is a city, district and union territory in India, the capital of the two neighbouring states of Punjab and Haryana. It is located 260 km (162 miles) north of New Delhi and 229 km (143 miles) southeast of Amritsar.

It was one of the early planned cities in post-independence India and is internationally known for its architecture and urban design. The master plan of the city was prepared by Swiss-French architect Le Corbusier, which transformed from earlier plans created by the Polish architect Maciej Nowicki and the American planner Albert Mayer. Most of the government buildings and housing in the city were designed by the Chandigarh Capital Project Team headed by Le Corbusier, Jane Drew and Maxwell Fry. In 2015.

Chandigarh's Capitol Complex was in July 2016 declared by UNESCO as World Heritage at the 40th session of World Heritage Conference held in Istanbul. UNESCO inscription was under "The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier an outstanding contribution to the Modern Movement". The Capitol Complex buildings include the Punjab and Haryana High Court, Punjab and Haryana Secretariat and Punjab and Haryana Assembly along with monuments Open hand, Martyrs Memorial, Geometric Hill and Tower of Shadow and the Rock Garden.

Chandigarh



The Rock Garden of Chandigarh is a sculpture garden in Chandigarh, Punjab, India. It is also known as Nek Chand's Rock Garden after its founder Nek Chand Saini, a government official who started the garden secretly in his spare time in 1957. Today it is spread over an area of 40 acres (16 ha). It is completely built from industrial and home waste and discarded items. It consists of man-made interlinked waterfalls and many other sculptures that have been made of scrap and other kinds of waste (bottles, glasses, bangles, tiles, ceramic pots, sinks, electrical waste, broken pipes, etc.) which are placed in walled paths.

Sukhna Lake, a 3 km artificial rain-fed lake was created in 1958 by damming the Sukhna Choe, a seasonal stream coming down from the Shivalik Hills. Most of Chandigarh is covered by dense banyan, and eucalyptus plantations. Ashoka, cassia, mulberry and other trees flourish in the forested ecosystem. Deer, sambars, barking deer, parrots, woodpeckers, and peacocks inhabit the protected forests. Sukhna Lake hosts a variety of ducks and geese, and attracts migratory birds from parts of Siberia and Japan in the winter season. The Parrot Bird Sanctuary Chandigarh provides a home to a large number of parrots. Sukhna Wildlife Sanctuary was declared a wildlife sanctuary in 1998.

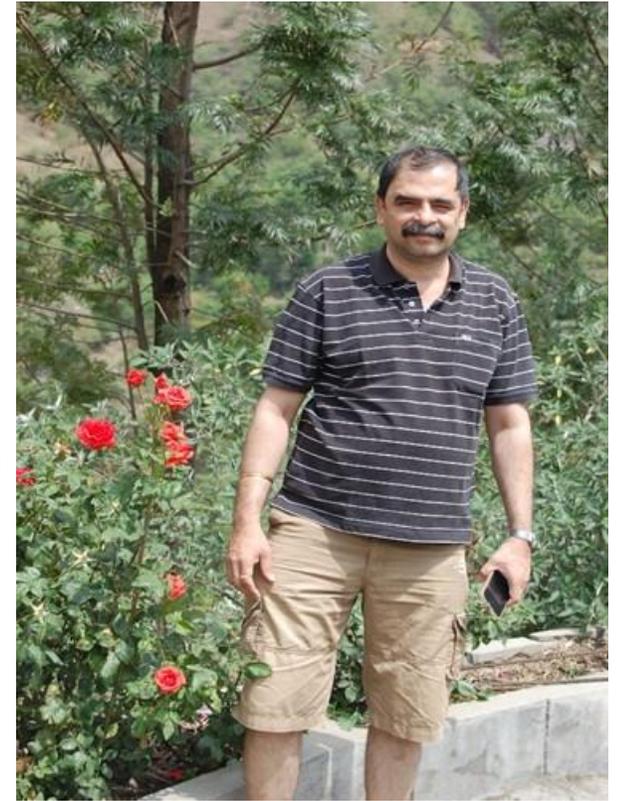
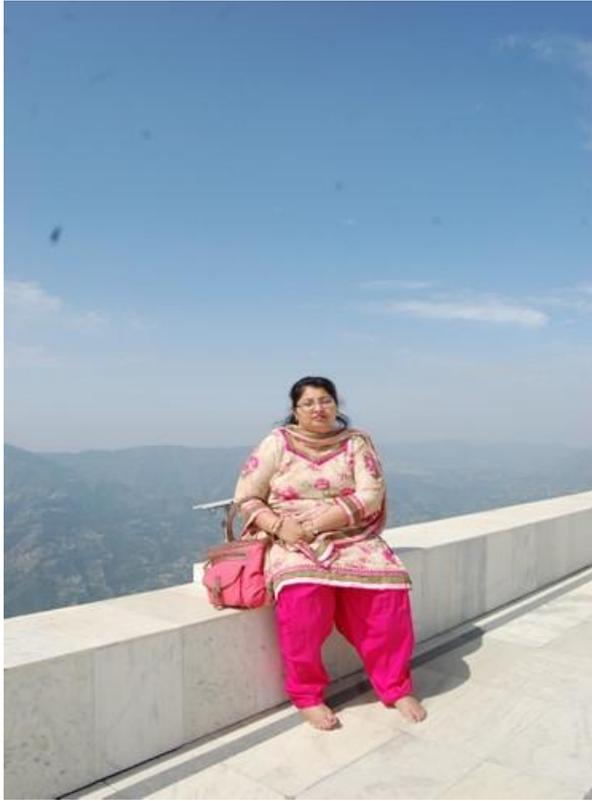
Chandigarh



Many trees in Chandigarh are given a status of the natural heritage of the city. The Chandigarh government have identified a list of 31 trees as Heritage Trees. Department of forest & wildlife Chandigarh administration is the nodal department for this purpose which has published a detailed booklet about it. The trees which are 100 years or more old have been given heritage status.

The Zakir Hussain Rose Garden (which is also Asia's largest rose garden) contains nearly 825 varieties of roses in it and more than 32,500 varieties of other medicinal plants and trees. Apart from serving as a host of other events, the Zakir Rose Garden serves as the venue for hosting an annual rose festival called Rose Festival, a major cultural event in Chandigarh during February or March.

Other gardens include the Garden of Fragrance in Sector 36, Garden of Palms in Sector 42, Butterfly Park in Sector 26, Valley of Animals in Sector 49, the Japanese Garden in Sector 31, the Terraced Garden in Sector 33, Shanti Kunj Garden, the Botanical Garden and the Bougainvillea Garden. There is also a Government museum and art gallery in Sector 10, Chandigarh



Disclaimer

All photos, videos, and written content published on this website are the exclusive intellectual property of [AJAY PALKAR / WWW.RAAJAS.COM], unless otherwise noted. The travel, wildlife, and photography information provided on this website is solely for educational, inspirational, and entertainment purposes. Although all efforts are made to provide accurate and up-to-date content, [AJAY PALKAR / WWW.RAAJAS.COM] makes no guarantees regarding the completeness, accuracy, reliability, or suitability of any information or recommendations. No material may be reproduced, distributed, or used for commercial or personal purposes without prior written consent. Readers should independently verify details and seek professional advice for travel planning, wildlife observation, and photography techniques. Requests for sharing, reposting, or licensing must be directed to the site owner.

Under no circumstance shall we have any liability to you for any loss or damage of any kind incurred as a result of the use of the site or reliance on any information provided on the site. Your use of the site and your reliance on any information on the site is solely at your own risk. This website may contain links to external sites for convenience and reference. [AJAY PALKAR / WWW.RAAJAS.COM] is not responsible for or endorses the content, policies, or practices of third-party websites, and does not guarantee the safety, reliability, or completeness of information found therein. In case of any updates / conflict about the addition / deletion of the information / content, please contact the site owner using the contact form or email provided on this website.