Information about places to visit in Chamba, Himachal Pradesh

Chamba is a beautiful destination for tourists. This place is located in the Tehri Garhwal district of Uttarakhand, whose height is about 1524 meters above the sea coast. This place is popular among tourists for its natural surroundings and unpolluted beauty. Surrounded by deodar and pine trees, the unexplored area of Chamba is a dreamland for nature lovers.

Chamba is the land of nature's treasure, the tourism here remains very memorable. Due to the variety of flora and fauna found here, it is a major tourist destination in India. Chamba is divided into three main categories:

• Dhauladhar range

• Pangi or Pir Panjal Range

• Zanskar Range

The picturesque landscapes, greenery and rich wildlife of Chamba Valley make your trip a memorable one. If you want to visit Chamba in Himachal Pradesh, then definitely read the information given in this article, in which we are going to give you information about Chamba and its tourist places:

## History

Chamba is the only place that preserves a correctly documented history from around 500 AD. Regarding the early history of this region, it is believed that the region was inhabited by the Kolian tribes. Which later came under the Khasas. After the Khas, the Adumbars came under influence. The Adumbras were ruled by a republican government. Shiva was their chief deity. The Chamba region was under the control of the Thakurs and the Ranas since the Gupta period. The Rajput dynasty came to power with the rise of the Gujjar Pratiharas (7th century).

Although there were occasional fights among its neighboring states with a similar cultural background, the Muslims never attacked Chamba. Thus Chamba never suffered any serious damage due to the invasions. However, Akbar tried to control the fertile areas of these kingdoms for the hill states, including Chamba and the imperial area south of Dhauladhar. Aurangzeb once ordered Raja Chatar Singh of Chamba (1664-1694 AD) to remove the beautiful temples of Chamba. But despite this, clearly violating the orders of the Mughal ruler, the king dazzled the temples.

The whole of northern India experienced a relatively peaceful situation during the reign of King Prithvi Singh (1641–1664 AD) during the Mughal period.

On April 15, 1948, the old Himachal was formed by merging three major states. Chamba, Mandi-Suket, Sirmaur and all other states fall in Shimla hills.

Before Raja Sahil Varman, the Chamba region was divided into fragments occupied by princes and petty chieftains called Rahnu, who fought continuously with each other. Raja Sahil Varman adopted the Ranas and united the region. Therefore, the king divided Chamba into five regions to know it as a Mandal for better administration. These circles were later named in the form of Vijarat. This five-fold division of the Chamba region continues even today. Vijarates are now called Tehsils. These are Bharmour, Chamba, Bhatiyat, Churah and Pangi.

## How to reach chamba?

How to reach Chamba Travelers can reach Chamba by air, rail and road. Jolly Grant is the nearest airport to Dehradun. It is located at a distance of 80 km from Chamba, and from here, you will get regular flights to the Indira Gandhi International Airport in Delhi. Travelers can hire taxis from Jolly Grant to Chamba. The nearest railway station is Rishikesh, located about 60 km from Chamba. Travelers can hire a taxi from here to reach the hill station. From here you will get buses and taxis to nearby cities. You will find many buses to Chamba from Srinagar, Dehradun, Tehri, Devprayag, Uttarkashi, Mussoorie, and Rishikesh.

When to visit?

The weather from March to June and from September to November is ideal for traveling in the valleys of Chamba. During the rainy season, the road often gets jammed in Chamba due to the accumulation of land. Therefore, during the rainy days, you should cancel the program to visit Chamba. From March to June, you do not need to carry warm clothes. These days the weather here is pleasant. If you go to Chamba from September to November, then definitely take warm clothes with you because it is very cold here at night.

## Famous food:

Although there are many fast food options and Chinese food available in Chamba, while visiting Chamba, you should also try the local food here. Apart from eating Himachali, you can enjoy locally made Rajma, Rice, Channa, Curd and Kadhi here.

## Tourist Attractions:

### Akhand Chandi Mahal:

Chamba Palace is also known as Akhand Chandi Palace. In the mid-18th century, this palace was constructed. It is a white-colored building located in Chamba, Himachal Pradesh. You can see here a splendid reflection of Tibigon art and architecture. This royal palace was built as a residential building during the reign of King Umaid Singh. The palace was renovated and modified quite a few times by the Tish and Mughal emperors. He added Zenana Mahal, Durbar Hall and many specimens of Mughal architecture to this palace. This palace also has a distinct green roof, denoting the regal building from other important places in Chamba. The entire building is divided into three parts, with sloping roofs for shade.

The palace's extraordinary architecture features exquisitely decorated arch-styled windows and intricate wood and glass work in the interior walls. The palace is surrounded by stately gardens and fancy fountains. In 1958 Akhand Chandi palace was handed over to the Himachal government. This palace has now been converted into a government college and a district library.

### Bhuri Singh Museum:

Bhuri Singh Museum is located in Dalhousie, a tourist destination of Chamba district in Himachal Pradesh. A beautiful collection of 'Guler-Kangra style' paintings are kept in this museum. Tourists can also come here and see Basoli paintings, in which 'Bhagavata Purana' and 'Ramayana' have been described through paintings.

This museum was built in 1908 AD by Raja Bhuri Singh in honor of the Raja of Chamba. Raja Bhuri Singh had also got many personal portraits of his family installed in this museum. Many historical inscriptions of Sharda script are kept in this museum, in which information about the history of that period has been given in great detail. Many works of the rulers of Chamba are seen in the Bhuri Singh Museum, which shows the inclination towards the art and culture of the people of that period. The nearby museum also includes main attractions like Chamba-Rumal or Rumal, made by the local people here. Visitors can see old-fashioned weapons, coins, hill ornaments and costumes, various decorative items in the museum. The museum is closed on holidays. By the way, it can be visited every day from 10 am to 5 pm.

### Thala waterfall:

There is a famous natural waterfall located in Bharmour of Chamba district; it is a very popular and beautiful waterfall known as Thala Waterfall; the distance of this waterfall is 9 km from Bharmour. It is an evergreen spring whose water remains throughout the year. Therefore, tourists can see the beautiful view of the water of this waterfall at any time. Tourists can easily reach here by taxi. It is situated only 1oo meters away from Thala Bridge.

You can visit Thala Waterfalls with your friends and family; this place is considered ideal for picnics and spending time. Here you can enjoy the calm atmosphere and cool breeze. The special thing about this place is that there are two more waterfalls at a distance of only 1 km from Thala Waterfall, which are very beautiful and full of natural beauty, known as Chu Chandu Waterfall and Gared Waterfall.

### Champavati Temple:

Shri Champavati Temple is considered to be the most ancient temple of Chamba city. It is also called the Chameshni temple. Champavati Temple was built in the 10th century (920 AD) by Raja Sahil Varman, the founder of Chamba, in his daughter's memory. Therefore, Champavati Temple is considered to be one of the oldest temples of Chamba. Nepali architecture is used in the construction of this temple. You can see a big wheel on the top of the temple, which makes this temple different from other temples of Chamba.

Due to this large and round wheel, the top of the temple attracts tourists the most. This temple is similar to the Lakshmi Narayan temple of Chamba in terms of fame. The idol of Mahishasurmardini has been installed in the sanctum sanctorum of the Champavati temple. It is believed that this idol is one of the nine incarnations of Goddess Durga. Wazir and Vasuki Nag temples have also been built in the temple premises.

Although devotees keep visiting the Champavati temple throughout the year, during Navratri, a huge crowd of devotees gathers in the temple to have a darshan of Goddess Durga. Being a temple of archaeological importance, maintaining the temple is done by the Archaeological Survey of India.

### Bharmour:

Bharmour is a small town situated at a distance of 64 kms from Chamba. As per historical facts Bharmour is considered to be the ancient capital of Chamba. The altitude of Bharmour is about 2133 meters (7000 feet) above sea level. However, Bharmour is a small but beautiful city situated in the Himalayan mountains; even after that, it is very famous among tourists due to its historical, mythological importance and ancient temples.

About 1400 years old Chaurasi temple situated in the central part of the city is the main center of attraction; apart from the Chaurasi temple, many temples built here are believed to be around the 10th century. It is believed that Lord Shiva used to come down from Mount Kailash to roam the meadows located at this place.

Bharmour is situated between the Dhauladhar and Pir Panjal mountain ranges of the Himalayas, the Ravi River, and the Chenab Valley. The plains of this small town are a haven for shepherds and alpine pastures. The terraced fields built here and the plantations located in the foothills offer a very picturesque view. Due to its cultural heritage, mythological beliefs, traditional lifestyle and ancient history, Bharmour has become a wonderful amalgamation of a natural and cultural tourist destination.

### Minjar Fair:

Minjar is a type of silk pendant worn by the men and women of Chamba. The residents of Chamba consider the Minjar fair as a very big festival. Minjar fair is a festival associated with the cultivation of the local people; this fair is celebrated with great enthusiasm by the residents as a festival of prosperity and prosperity.

The residents consider the second Sunday of the month of Shravan (July and August) of the Hindu calendar as an auspicious day for this fair. This fair is organized for a week at Chaugan Maidan of Chamba. During the fair, various cultural programs are organized throughout the week at Chaugan Maidan, in which local folk artists actively participate.

According to historical evidence, when the then king of Chamba came back after defeating the king of Trigarta (present-day Kangra) in 935 AD, the local people welcomed the king with bundles of paddy and maize. At present, the crops of maize and paddy are ready from the fields of Chamba; then, after that, the local people organize this fair. The Minjar fair of Chamba is very famous in the whole of Himachal Pradesh; that is why the Minjar fair has also been recognized as the state fair of Himachal.

### Hadsar Waterfall:

Hadsar is a small town situated at a distance of about 72 km from Chamba. Most of the tourists like to stop here during their visit to Manimahesh Lake. Some people also call Hadsar the base camp of Manimahesh Yatra, and some also call this small town the home of waterfalls.

The most famous waterfall of Hadsar is called Hadsar Waterfall. Surrounded by the Himalayan Mountains, this waterfall is naturally very beautiful. If you want to see Hadsar Waterfall during your Manimahesh trip, you can easily reach this waterfall by taking a short trek.

## Take away:

In this article, you have got to know the major tourist places of Chamba and the information related to their travel in detail. So if you haven't visited Chamba yet, don't forget to add this place to your next trip.

