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TOURISM BROCHURE PUNJAB

PILGRIMAGE

DISTRICT	SITES
Amritsar	The Golden Temple, Gurudwara Baba Bakala & Durgiana Mandir
Gurdaspur	Gurudwara Dera Baba Nanak, Mahakaleswar Temple at Kalanaur, Pandori Mahantan & Asqa mosque
Hoshiarpur	Dera Santgarh, Jhandewala Temple, Excavated Temple, Mansa Devi Temple, Ancient Temple, Thakurwara at Ram Tatwali and Octagonal Temple at (also ancient sites), Dholaba, Dera Baba Charan Shah & Gurudwara Garna Sahib
Jalandhar	Baba Dassaji Gurudwara, Salempur Masanda, Devi Talab Mandir, Gurudwara Chhevin Padshahi, St Mary's Cathedral Church, Jalandhar Cantt, Imam Nasir Mausoleum and Jamma Masjid & Kartarpur Gurudwara
Kapurthala	State Gurudwara
Tarn Taran	Sri Darbar Sahib, Gurudwara Bibi Bhani Da Khuh, Gurudwara Takkar Sahib, Gurudwara Lakeer Sahib, Gurudwara Baba Garja Singh, Baba Bota Singh, Gurudwara Jhulna Mahal & Thatti Khara
Pathankot	Gurudwara Sri Barath Sahib, GurdwaraTilla (Chilla) Baba Farid, Gurdwara Godavarisar Patshahi Dasvin village Dhillwan Kalan and Mukteshwar Cave Temples or Doong Cave Temples
Patiala	Gurudwara Dukhnivaran & Goddess Kali Temple
Rupnagar	Takhat Sri Keshgarh Sahib
Fatehgarh Sahib	Gurudwara Jyoti Swaroop, Gurudwara Fatehgarh Sahib, Gurudwara Shaheed Ganj, Mata Chakreshwari Devi Jain Temple & Rauza Shareef
SahibzadaAjit Singh Nagar (Mohali)	Gurudwara Amb Sahib
Sangrur	Gurdwara Nanakiana Sahib & Gurudwara Wadda Ghallunghara,
Barnala	Gurudwara Arisar Sahib Patshahi IX, Gurudwara GurusarPakka Sahib Patshahi IX, Gurudwara Patshahi Naumi & Sekha
Mansa	Samadhi of Bhai Gurdas,

DISTRICT	SITES
Ludhiana	Baba Gajju ji Thapar Shrine, Gurudwara Damdama Sahib Patshahi Chhevin, Doraha, Gurudwaras in the area: Manji Sahib (Alamgir), Charan Kanwal Sahib (Machhiwara), Guru Hargobind Sahib (Ikhlaha), Attari Sahib (Kanghrali), Gurudwara Sahib (Railkot), and Gurusar Sahib (LallKalan)
Faridkot	Gurudwara Godari Sahib, Gurudwara Godavarisar Patshahi Dasvin village Dhillwan Kalan
Ferozpur	Saragarhi Memorial Gurudwara, Gurudwara Sri Jaamani Sahib & Gurudwara Sri Jaamani Sahib
Muktsar	Gurudwara Shri Tuti Gandhi Sahib
Moga	Dina Sahib, Gurudwara Sahib Patshahi Pehli, Gurudwara Sahib Patshahi Chhevin, Gurudwara Sahib Patshahi Dasvin, Gurudwara Nanaksar Sahib & Takhtupura
Bhatinda	Gurudwara Nivas Asthan Damdama Sahib & Talwandi Sabo
SBS Nagar	Gurudwara Manji Sahib Nawanshahr, Suraj Kund, Rahon & Roza Sharif Mandali

MONUMENTS

DISTRICT	SITES
Amritsar	JallianwalaBagh, Gobindgarh Fort & Pul Moran
Gurdaspur	Takht-i-Akbari, Krishna Temple Kishankot Temple, Guru Ki Maseet, Baradari at Batala & Shamsher Khans's Tomb
Jalandhar	Dakhni Sarai, Nurmahal Sarai, Mughal Bridge, Masoleums of Ustad & Shagird, Nakodar
Tarn Taran	Sarai Amanat Khan, Kos Minar at Serai Amanat Khan
Patiala	Mughal Sarai Shambhu
Fatehgarh Sahib	Haveli Todar Mal, Aam Khas Bagh, Mosque Sadhna Kasai, Sirhind, Mughal Bridge and Tomb of Ustad & Shagird at Sirhind
Sangrur	Shahi Samadhan & Samadhi at Bagrian

CULTURAL HERITAGE

DISTRICT	SITES
Amritsar	The Golden Temple, Jallianwala Bagh, Gobindgarh Fort, Ram Bagh Garden, Museum and Maharaja Ranjit Singh Panorama, Khalsa College, Wagah Border, Ram Tirath & Old Tehsil Ajnala
Gurdaspur	Takht-i-Akbari, Krishna Temple Kishankot Temple, Guru Ki Maseet & Baradari at Batala,
Hoshiarpur	Archaeological Museum,
Kapurthala	Moorish Mosque, Jagatjit Club & Jubilee Hall,
Jalandhar	Shaheed E Azam Bhagat Singh Museum
Tarn Taran	Mosque and Graveyard at Raja Taal
Pathankot	Mukteshwar Cave Temples or Doong Cave Temples
Patiala	Qila Mubarak and Sheesh Mahal, Old Moti Bagh Palace & Hira Mahal, Nabha
Rupnagar	Virasat-e-Khalsa, Archaeological Site & Archaeological Museum,
Fatehgarh Sahib	AamKhas Bagh, Archaeological Site & Museum at Sanghol,
Sangrur	Sangrur Museum, Wadda Ghallunghara & Badrukhan
Ludhiana	Baba Gajju ji Thapar Shrine, Clock Tower (Ghanta Ghar), Maharaja Ranjit Singh War Museum, Rural Museum, Gurudwara Damdama Sahib PatshahiChhevin & Doraha
Ferozpur	Saragarhi Memorial Gurudwara, Bhagat Singh Hideout & Gurudwara Sri Jaamani Sahib
Muktsar	SRI DARBAR SAHIB
Moga-	Dina Sahib
Bhatinda	Bahia Fort
Faridkot	Darbar Ganj
Fazilka	Sadqi Retreat Ceremony & Fazilka
Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar (SBS Nagar)	Shaheed Bhagat Singh Museum & Khatkar Kalan

FORTS AND PALACES

DISTRICT	SITES
Amritsar	Gobindgarh Fort & Ram Bagh Garden
Gurdaspur	Maharaja Sher Singh's Palace & Batala,
Hoshiarpur	Sheesh Mahal & Bajwara Fort
Jalandhar	Phillur Fort
Kapurthala	Jagatjit Palace and Durbar Hall & Elysee Palace
Tarn Taran	Qila at Patti
Pathankot	Shahpurkandi Fort & Nurpur Fort
Patiala	Qila Mubarak and Sheesh Mahal, Old Moti Bagh Palace & Hira Mahal, Nabha
Rupnagar	Quila at Manauli
Sangrur	Deewan Khana Complex and the Durbar Hall, Sheesh Mahal & Malerkotla
Barnala	The Bhadaur fort
Ludhiana	Lodhi Qila,
Faridkot	Qila Mubarak & Raj Mahal
Bhatinda	Bahia Fort & Bhatinda Fort

NATURAL HERITAGE

DISTRICT	SITES
Gurdaspur	Keshavpur Wetland
Hoshiarpur	Takhni-Rehmapur Wildlife Sanctuary
Kapurthala	Kanji Wetlands
Rupnagar	Ropar Wetland
Faridkot	Harike Wild Life Sanctuaries
Bhatinda	Lakhi Jungle
Fazilka	Abohar Black Buck Sanctuary & Emu Farms

MEMORIALS

DISTRICT	SITES
Ferozpur	Shaheed Bhagat Singh Memorial, Barki Memorial, Hussainiwala Memorial, Anglo Sikh War Memorials at Aliwal, Ferozshah, Misriwala, Mudki and Sabraon
Fazilka	Asafwala War Memorial
SAS Nagar	Fateh Burj at ChapparChiri
Rupnagar	Ropar Wetland
Faridkot	Harike Wild Life Sanctuaries,
Bhatinda	Lakhi Jungle
Fazilka-	Abohar Black Buck Sanctuary , Emu Farms

PUNJAB HERITAGE AND TOURISM PROMOTION BOARD

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Published by Infrastructure Development Investment Programme for Tourism (IDIPT)
For Punjab Heritage and Tourism Promotion Board (PHTPB)
under the auspices of

Sardar Sohan Singh Thandal
Minister for Culture and Tourism, Punjab

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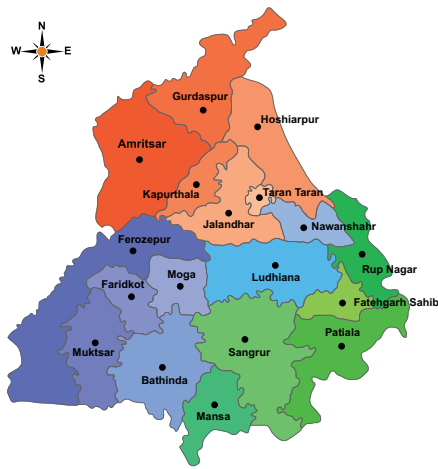
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Special thanks to
Punjab Digital Library
Mallika Suri

Printed and bound in Chandigarh by
Capital Graphics



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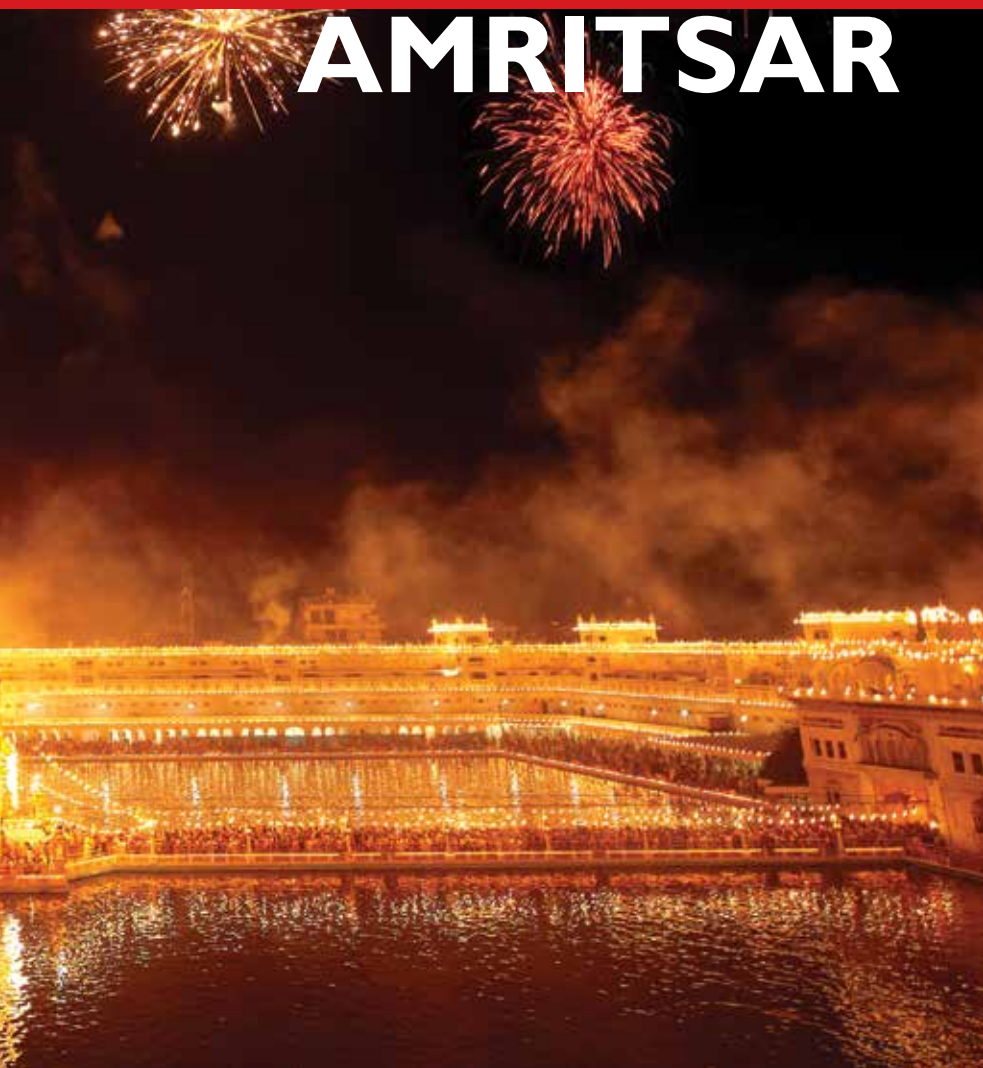
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1

AMRITSAR





AMRITSAR

Inextricably linked with the history of Sikhism, Amritsar is one of the most revered sites of the world. It was founded as recently as the 16th century. Its name is a derivative of the Amrit Sarovar (pool of nectar), a man made water tank, in the middle of which stands the Golden Temple, the most sacred Sikh shrine.

ABOUT AMRITSAR

Guru Amardas, the third Guru, purchased land from Emperor Akbar and decided to build a tank at the site. He completed his dream of creating a settlement around the tank. This came to be known as Chak Ramdas or Guru Ka Chak. Some of the oldest markets in Amritsar, notably Guru Ka Bazaar, date back to his time. Guru Arjan Dev the fifth Guru initiated the building of Golden Temple in late 16th century and Guru Hargobind, built the Akal Takth in 1606.

A centre of thriving industry, it is famed for its textiles, particularly shawls and carpets. It is popular for its gourmet traditions and the dhabas (roadside eateries) that churn out traditional delicacies like Amritsari kulchas, chola-bhaturas, and tandoori chicken and fried fish. Amritsar caters to tourists across a wide range of

interests and agegroup as it has ancient legends, historical monuments, and places of worship, old bazaars, and colourful festivals. All of these connects the present city with its past.

TRAVEL

TRAIN

Delhi to Amritsar: 5 hours
It is connected to all major cities: Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, Agra, Ahmedabad, Kolkata, and Chandigarh

FLIGHT

Delhi to Amritsar: 1.5 hours
International Airport connected to domestic and international cities- Delhi, Jammu, Srinagar, Dubai, London, Toronto, Birmingham and Tashkent.

ROAD

Delhi to Amritsar: 7.5 hours (NH 1).



The Golden Temple



SEE

The Golden Temple

A major pilgrimage destination for Sikh devotees. Gurudwara Sri Harmandir Sahib has four entrances symbolising that all people from any religion are free to enter. It was constructed by Guru Arjan Dev who got its foundation laid by a Muslim saint Hazrat Mian Mir ji of Lahore in 1588. The pool or Amrit Sarovar was constructed by Guru Amar Das, the 3rd Guru, in 1570 and completed by his successor Guru Ram Das, the 4th Guru. It required substantial restoration following its sacking in the 18th century by Afghan invader Ahmad Shah Abdali. Maharaja Ranjit Singh oversaw the gilding of the shrine in the early 19th century, earning its English moniker.

Open: 24 hours

Gobindgarh Fort

Jallianwala Bagh, located near the Golden Temple is the place where a large gathering of innocent men, women and children were massacred by British soldiers led by Brigadier-General Reginald Dyer on 13th April 1919. The people had gathered on the day of the Punjabi New Year to protest

against British rule. A martyrs' memorial in the shape of an eternal flame, which depicts the eternal souls is placed at the farthest end of the bagh. On the other end the bullet ridden and the well into which people jumped and died to escape. The memorial is of National importance.

Open: *Monument Tuesday-Sunday (8.30am- 6.30pm)*

Museum Tuesday- Sunday (9am- 6pm)

Gobindgarh Fort

Built in the 18th century and one of the most striking and historic edifices of Amritsar, Gobindgarh Fort is the only surviving fort from the times of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. With a continuous historical narrative including events from the struggle for Independence, the Fort's historical layering is evident in its distinct military architectural style and layout.

Access: *500m from the railway station*

Ram Bagh Garden, Museum and Maharaja Ranjit Singh Panorama

The Ram Bagh is set amidst gardens,

modelled on the famed Shalimar Gardens of Lahore. Named in honour of Guru Ram Das, it boasts of rare plants, water channels, and a statue of Maharaja Ranjit Singh seated on a horse. He built the double-storied luxurious summer palace in the early Indo-Saracenic style. There is a Museum within the premises, which was formally established by Sh. Jagjiwan Ram, the then Union Defence Minister of India on the 29th November 1977. The Museum houses rare and priceless collections, particularly Paintings, Weapons and Armours, Manuscripts & Coins.

The Government of India has built another set of galleries in one corner known as Maharaja Ranjit Singh Panorama. It depicts scenes and dioramas of the life and times of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The Panorama is a permanent visual documentation of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's rule. It is conceptualised and set up by The National Council of Science Museums amidst sprawling 4.5 acres of land in the historic Ram Bagh Heritage

Garden. The main attraction is a gigantic 12m x 100m long panoramic painting depicting six major battle expeditions by the Maharaja's army.

Open: Garden (6am-9pm)
Museum (9am-5pm)
Panorama (Tuesday-Sunday
-10am-4pm)

Khalsa College

Khalsa College is a renowned institute of higher education in Amritsar and was established by the leaders of the Singh Sabha Movement in 1892. This 122 years old building is said to be influenced by the traditional Indian and Mughal schools of architecture. The college was designed by Bhai Ram Singh, principal of the Mayo School of Arts, Lahore, with the help of an engineer, Dharam Singh Gharjakhia. The entire construction work was completed in nearly 18 years. The building has Italian marble pillars at the entrance and huge French glass frames and rosewood work on windows. It must be visited to experience its architectural grandeur.

Open: Monday-Saturday (9am-5 pm)



Maharaja Ranjit Singh Panorama

DRESS

Punjab experiences extreme temperatures (47° C in summer and below 5° C in winter), so it is advisable to travel with light cotton clothes in summers and heavy woollens or jackets in winters.

When you visit a Gurudwara, make sure you leave your footwear outside and cover your head with a scarf or bandana.

EAT

Crystal Restaurant

Queens Road | Crystal Chowk, Amritsar
143001, Ph: 0183 2225555

Astoria (Continental cuisine)

SCO 38, Ranjit Ave, Ph: 0183 2505722

Brother's Dhaba

Near Town Hall, Ph: 0988841 1226

Kesarka Dhaba

Chowk Passian, Ph: 0183 2552103

Sarhad (Punjabi cuisine)

National Highway | Ph: 09815555931

EVENTS

Ram Tirath Fair: Organised for five days filled with rural entertainment.

When: Held at about a fortnight after Diwali

Basant Panchami at Chheharta Sahib:

There is a kite flying event among other entertainments.

When: 13th of April

Gurpurab: Birthday celebrations of the Sikh gurus.

When: In the month of November and January

SHOP

Amritsar traded silks, shawls and horses from Afghanistan and central Asia long before Maharaja Ranjit Singh promoted the

craft of shawl and carpet weaving.

The old city of Amritsar consists of a number of katras (zones) and mandis (markets) where a variety of businesses are still conducted. For silversmiths, visit the Sarafan Bazaar; and for all things metallic-engraved brass doors, kalash (vessel) and chattar (umbrella) for temples - the Kesarian Bazaar is your destination. Katra Jamail Singh Bazaar outside Harmandir Sahib offers everything from tea and spices to textiles.

Look out for Phulkari dupattas, suits and sarees. Phulkari work is traditional embroidery of Punjab. This has upgraded itself with the changing times. One can find the traditional suits as well as modern garments in Phulkari work.

STAY

Wide range of lodging options are available, from modern luxurious hotels to homestays and farm stays in the countryside. Most of Amritsar's budget lodgings suffer from traffic noise – bring earplugs!

Hyatt Amritsar *****

Address: Adjacent To Alpha Mall, Main GT Road Amritsar

Tariff: Rs. 7000-22,000

Ramada Amritsar*****

Address: 117/1 Hall Bazaar Amritsar (450m from Golden Temple)

Tariff: Rs. 6000-10,000

Grand Hotel**

Address: Queen's Road, Opp. Railway Station Amritsar

Tariff: Rs. 1200-4000

Punjabiyyat

It is a farm stay, 15 km from Gurdaspur (railway station) at Saidawal-Gunopur village.

Tariff: Rs. 6000-8000



Retreat Ceremony At Wagah border

AROUND AMRITSAR

Wagah Border Post (30 km)

At Attari, 30 kms from Amritsar is the Wagah Border. It is here India shares its border with Pakistan. The Flag lowering ceremony held every day at sunset by both the countries is a must watch. One can feel the heightened spirits of patriotism that engulfs the masses on both the sides. The smart bearing and demeanour of the soldiers goes hand in hand with their aggressive parade.

Open: 08:30 am-06:30 pm

Ceremony: Daily (4.30 pm)

Gurudwara Baba Bakala (45 km)

Bakala is the town where Guru Tegh Bahadur grew up and spent over two decades meditating in serene environs, until it was revealed that he was the ninth Guru and the baba (holy man) of Bakala. The complex comprises an octagonal eight-storied tower that marks the cell

where Guru Tegh Bahadur meditated.

Open: Daily 24 hours

PulMoran (35 km)

Located near the Indo-Pak border (Wagah) at village Dhanoe Kalan, PulMoran also known as PulMoran marks the spot of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's stopover during his visits to Amritsar. It is believed to be named after a bridge, Pul that was built for a dancer Moran ora kanjari from the royal courts, who lost her silver slipper while crossing a rivulet there. The architecture of this Pul is unique and has a mosque, Gurudwara and Temple nearby. The Temple has some beautiful murals inside.

Open: Daily 24 hours

Sarai Amanat Khan, Attari (32 km)

The monument was built by Aamaanat Khan, the calligrapher of Taj Mahal.



Sarai Amanat Khan

Two gateways, Lahori Darwaza and Dilli Darwaza, are the only surviving structures and are adorned with beautiful glazed tile work. There is a mosque within the courtyard with a well nearby.

Open: Tuesday-Sunday (9am-6pm)

Old Tehsil Ajnala (26 km)

The purani (old) tehsil building is associated with the Mutiny of 1857, when a group of rebellious sepoys after escaping river Ravi, landed up in the town only to be captured and killed by the British soldiers here. At least 22 skeletal remains have reportedly been dug up recently from Kalianwala Khoo, a well in Ajnala tehsil, where the bodies of more than 200 Indian sepoys were dumped.

Ram Tirath (14 km)

Ram Tirath is believed to have been the ashram of Maharishi Valmiki, who composed the epic Ramayana at the very spot. As per legend, Lord Rama's wife, Sita, gave birth to her twins Luv and Kush here. The environs consist of an ancient

water tank and scattered temples. A four-day fair is held here every November on the full moon night.

Open: Daily 24 hours

Sultanpur Lodhi (75 kms)

Sultanpur Lodhi is one of the ancient cities in the Kapurthala district of the Punjab. It is located about 35 kms south-east of Amritsar. Situated on the south bank of a rivulet, called Kali Bein. Guru Nanak lived in Sultanpur Lodhi for several years before setting out on his famous travels (Udasis) to deliver his message around the world. In this town lived his sister, Bibi Nanaki, and her husband, Bhai Jai Ram, an official in the service of Nawab Daulat Khan Lodhi, a feudatory chief, who became governor of the Province of Lahore during the first quarter of the sixteenth century. The town assumes importance as Guru Nanak Dev is said to have stayed here for more than 14 years and attained enlightenment during a prolonged dip in the waters of the holy Bein that flows past the town.



GURDASPUR

Gurdaspur has several sites of historical and spiritual significance. Alexander, the Great is believed to have fought one of his battles of conquest in the Sangala which is located in the Gurdaspur district. The Great Mughal Emperor, Akbar was crowned in a small town of Gurdaspur called Kalanaur.



Takht-i-Akbari

ABOUT GURDASPUR

In the beginning of the 17th century, a man named Guriya ji bought a land from the jats of Sangi Gotra and founded Gurdaspur. For the majority of its history, Gurdaspur was ruled by the Shahi

Dynasty. After a brutal history of attacks by Jasrath Khokhar and Emperor Akbar in the 16th century, Gurdaspur came to be ruled by Bairam Khan.

TRAVEL

TRAIN

Delhi to Gurdaspur: 8.5 hours

Two stations connected to: Delhi, Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Jammu and Punjab.

FLIGHT

Delhi to Gurdaspur: 3 hours (including road travel)

Nearest Airport is Amritsar International Airport (72 km) connected to domestic cities - Delhi, Jammu, Srinagar and international cities-- Dubai, London, Toronto, Birmingham and Tashkent.

ROAD

Delhi to Gurdaspur: 8 hours (NH 1); Amritsar (1.5 hours), Ludhiana (2.6 hours).

SEE

Takht-i-Akbari

The Archaeological Survey of India now protects the throne, takht, built hastily for Emperor Akbar's coronation on 14th February, 1556, upon the sudden death of his father Humayun. It is located in Kalanaur, a village close to the Pakistan border. The Takht-i-Akbari, a double-tiered brick throne at one end of a platform surrounding a water tank, marks the site where Bairam Khan conducted the coronation ceremony with great Grandeur. From a beautiful Mosque to a playground where King Akbar used to play in childhood, this place signifies the exquisite royalty of Mughal period.

Open: Daily 24 hours

Mahakaleshwar Temple at Kalanaur

The Mahalkaleshwar temple at Kalanaur is a famous Shiva temple. On the occasion of Mahashivratri a big fair is held here every year which is visited by a large number of devotees who gather to celebrate the festival dedicated to the Hindu God Shiva.

Open: Daily 24 hours

Pandori Mahantan

Pandori Mahantan is situated 8 kms east of Gurdaspur city. It is an old Dera (monastery) of Mahants, the management of which has passed from Guru (preceptor) to his chela (disciple) for generations. The monastery was founded sometime in the reign of Emperor Jahangir (1605-1627) by a



Krishna Temple Kishankot Temple

famous of Hindu Saint Bairagi Bhagwanji. A big fair is held for three days from during the festival of Baisakhi from 13th to 15th April.

Krishna Temple Kishankot Temple

Located in the village of Kishankot, the 170 years old Krishna Temple houses some fine paintings depicting the life of Lord Krishna. The Temple was restored under a UNESCO-aided project between 1999 and 2001 and the adjoining water tank was also revitalized.

Chota Ghallughara Kahnuwan Chhambh Martyrs Memorial

It is a Martyrs Memorial located at Chak Abdalwari. It was, inaugurated on 28th

November 2011 by The Government of Punjab. This 9.96 acre Memorial Complex was built to commemorate the sacrifices of around 15000 Sikhs killed on May 1746, by the army led by Lakhpat Rai.

Jaspat Rai, the faiydar of Eminabad, 55 kms north of Lahore, was killed in an encounter with a roving band of Sikhs. Jaspat Rai's brother, Lakhpat Rai, who was a diwan or revenue minister at Lahore, vowed revenge declaring that he would not put on his head dress nor claim himself to be a Khatri, to which caste he belonged, until he had scourged the entire Sikh Panth out of existence. An estimated 7,000 Sikhs were killed and 3,000 captured in the action fought on 1st and 2nd May 1746. Lakhpat Rai marched back in triumph to Lahore where he had the captives beheaded in batches. The

nightmarish episode of March-May 1746 came to be known among the Sikhs as Ghallughara (holocaust or massacre).

Gurudwara Dera Baba Nanak

Gurudwara Dera Baba Nanak also known as Gurudwara Darbar Sahib is situated in Dera Baba Naik, located in the Gurdaspur district of Punjab, India. Considered one of the most sacred cities of the Sikhs, Dera Baba Nanak is situated on the banks of the river Ravi. The city gets its name from Guru Nanak Dev, the first of the Sikh gurus. It is believed that Guru Nanak Dev settled and spent his last days in the nearby village of Kartarpur that now lies across the border in Pakistan. Dera Baba Nanak is a town deeply soaked in history. Many of the buildings in this town can be dated back to the life and times of Guru Nanak Dev and have been preserved



Gurudwara Dera Baba Nanak



Cave Temples at Doong

in their original form by the locals. An important place of pilgrimage for those who practice Sikhism, the town is littered with Sikh temples.

Guru Ki Maseet

Guru Ki Maseet or the mosque of the Guru is situated in Sri Hargobindpur, a small municipal council of Gurdaspur. Guru Ki Maseet or Guru's Mosque is a mosque that was constructed at the request of the sixth Sikh Guru, Guru Hargobind ji. It is situated in Sri Hargobindpur town on the banks of River Beas. It is also recognized as a historic site by UNESCO.

After a fierce battle against the Mughals in 1634, Guru Hargobind Sahib, after the victorious battle, the Guru stayed

here for a while and soon a settlement grew and came to be known as Sri Hargobindpur. The Guru was benevolent towards all faiths and religions. He ordered his Sikhs to start construction of a "Masjid" (mosque). The Masjid was duly completed and duly handed over to the Muslims. During the turmoil of partition of India in 1947 and the mass movement of people, the mosque fell into a state of neglect and disrepair. In time the care of the Masjid fell into the hands of a group of Nihang Singhs who installed the Sikh scripture, Shri Guru Granth Sahib, in the one-time Masjid. For many years, the mosque was maintained by these Nihangs. On 8th February, 2003, a "Memorandum of Understanding" (MoU) was signed by Baba Kirtan Singh, the chief of the Nihangs, the Sikh caretakers of

the mosque, and the Punjab Waqf Board and the mosque was handed over to the Muslims. It is a true example of communal harmony and coexistence in this country.

Asqa Mosque

The Asqa Mosque is located in the small municipal council of Qadian, a part of the Gurdaspur. This is the birth place of Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad. He was a religious scholar of great repute who founded the Ahmadiyya sect of Muslim religion, an initiative started in the 19th century as an Islamic reformist movement. The Asqa

mosque or the Masjid-e-Aqsa is a very important religious site for Muslims of the Ahmadiyya sect. The architectural style is an interesting mix of local traditions and traditional Islamic styles. The mosque is adorned by many arches along the walls and ceilings. On the roof are three domes, a central large dome flanked on both sides by two smaller ones. A minaret marks each corner of the structure and is topped by narrow spires. A little further away, one can see the white minaret of Qadian towering above the mosque and reaching for the sky.

STAY

Hotel R K REGENCY, Gurdaspur*

Address: GT Road Near Dana Mandi
Gurdaspur

Tariff: Rs. 793 - 1,521

The Kothi (Farm Stay)

Address: Village Nawanpind Sardaran, near
UBDC, Gurdaspur 143530

Tariff: Rs. 4,892 -7,206

DRESS

Punjab experiences extreme temperatures (47° C in summer and below 5° C in winter), so it is advisable to travel with light cotton clothes in summers and heavy woollens or jackets in winters.

When you visit a Gurudwara, make sure you leave your footwear outside and cover your head with a scarf or bandana.

EAT

Annapurna: A Vegetarian Restaurant
Civil Lines Chowk Rd, Civil Lines, Gurdaspur
143521, Ph: 0187 422 3362

GK's
Curt Road, Civil Lines, Gurdaspur, Punjab
143521

SS2 Restaurant

Geeta Bhawan Road, Gurdaspur 143521, Ph:
097808 12030

EVENTS

Marriage of Babaji at Batala: Guru Nanak Dev ji was married in Batala to Bibi Sulakhani and a big annual fair is held to celebrate the marriage of the first Sikh guru. Gurudwara Dera Sahib and Kandh Sahib built on the spots where marriage rites were performed. It attracts pilgrims and devotees from all over the state.

When: Month of August - September
Baisakhi at Pandori Mahantan: Baisakhi fair is celebrated at Pandori Mahantan lasting three days from 1st to 3rd Baisakh, parallel from 13th to 15th April.

Babehali's chhinjch (wrestling) Mela: Chhinjch Mela is held at Babehali every year attracting wrestlers from India and abroad for grand participation.

When: In the last week of August
Kalanaur: Every year, a Shivratri fair is held in the Mahakaleswar temple attracting disciples from different parts of the country.
When: Hindu calendar month of Magha (February)



Mukteshwar Cave Temples

AROUND GURDASPUR

Keshavpur Wetland (10 km)

The only major natural wetland in the state, Keshavpur Wetland is a reserve spread over 850 acres of marshy land near Gurdaspur. It was designated as India's first community reserve under the Wildlife Protection Act and attracts thousands of migratory birds from Central Asia and Siberia every year in the winters. By co-opting local village panchayats for the conservation of this bird habitat, the Keshavpur Community Reserve holds the distinction of being the first of its kind in India.

Baradari at Batala (38 km)

It is a beautiful Mughal style two-storey Baradari or (twelve-door pavilion) built by Maharaja Sher Singh (son of Maharaja Ranjit Singh). The lower level has eight doors and the upper level is

provided with four. Said to be the site where Sher Singh held meetings with his courtiers, this pavilion stands amidst a square-shaped water reservoir built by Shamsheer Khan, Emperor Akbar's foster brother.

Open: Daily 24 hours

Shamsheer Khans's Tomb (38 km)

Popularly known as Hazira, Shamsheer Khan, a Mughal prince, built this historic tomb once his lifetime. This 16th century Mughal monument, with its striking circular bastions crowned by small domes, houses the cenotaph of Shamsheer Khan within a spacious double-heightened hall. Persian inscriptions, calligraphy, geometric and floral adornments in terracotta and indigo are still visible in part of walls, cornices and arches.



Shamsher Khans's Tomb



Maharaja Sher Singh Palace

Maharaja Sher Singh's Palace, Batala (38 km)

The Maharaja Sher Singh's Palace is a beautiful 19th century creation built along with a Baradari, a twelve door pavilion. Both the palace and the Baradari form a part of what was earlier called the Anarkali Complex, landscaped akin to the Shalimar Garden of Lahore. The raised two-storey palace structure, with circular bastions in all the corners, is currently under the Union Baring Christian College's supervision and functions as their administrative block.

Dera Baba Nanak (36 km)

Located at about a kilometer distance from the Indo-Pak border on the banks of river Ravi, Dera Baba Nanak Gurudwara was named due to its religious importance. The last days of Guru Nanak Dev were spent in this holy area where he delivered his principles. It was also his frequent place for meditation. In the 19th century, Maharaja Ranjit Singh gifted the Gurudwara a

copper gilded throne and got its canopy covered in rich marble. The structure has three parts namely Sarji Sahib, the Kirthan Asthan and the Thara Sahib also one of the main shrines. Maharaja Ranjit Singh built the Gurudwara Sahib over the original Dera enclosing the well in its basement; the well water is believed to have spiritual healing powers.

Open: daily 24 hours

Mukteshwar Cave Temples

Situated midway between ShahpurKandi and Dhar, these ancient cave temples are dug into the rock face that flanks the river Ravi near Doong. An unpaved path from the village leads to stone cut steps that go down to the cave entrance. These rock cut temples are said to be very ancient and are associated with the Pandavas. A long cleft in the rock a little way up the river is known as Arjun's Chula. Arjun and Draupadi are believed to have visited this place.

Open: daily 24 hours



HOSHIARPUR

The mythical antiquity of Hoshiarpur dates back to the Mahabharata times, one of the two Sanskrit epics of ancient India, with various sites here linked to Pandavas. They are said to have spent their 13 years in exile at Dasuya, a municipal council in Hoshiarpur district



Sheesh Mahal, Hoshiarpur

ABOUT HOSHIARPUR

Excavations in the district have revealed evidence of Paleolithic inhabitation, the Indus Valley Civilization, and 1,000-year-old Gandhara art. Perhaps the most well-known of these sites is Dholbaha, with an evidence of it being a flourishing

temple town between 700-1200 AD. Hoshiarpur has a long border with Himachal Pradesh and is located at the foothills of the Shivalik Range, making it a popular hub for trade between the hills and the plains.

TRAVEL

TRAIN

Delhi to Hoshiarpur: 8 hours Hoshiarpur is well connected to other major cities of the Country via regular trains: Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, Katra, Mangalore, Kota, Jammu and Chandigarh.

FLIGHT

Nearest Airports Include: Ludhiana's Sahnewal Airpoort (75km), Amritsar's International Airport (110km) and Dharamsala's Gaggal Airport (84 km).

ROAD

Delhi to Hoshiarpur: 6.2 hours (NH 1).

SEE

Archaeological Museum

The Hoshiarpur Archaeological Museum is located within the premises of the Vishvesvaranand Vishva Bandhu Institute of Sanskrit and Indological Studies. Established in 1971, the museum possesses a range of unique and fascinating art found in excavations at Dholbaha, an archaeological site showing prehistoric existence. The museum's treasures include a 10th century head of Vishnu, with the hair finely combed and the crown decorated with garlands and a Chakra. There is also a detailed stone Garuda with remarkably sharp features and a 9th century carving of the Jain Tirthankara, Mahavira.

Open: Tuesday to Sunday 10.00 am- – 5.00 pm

Sheesh Mahal

Located admits the busy wood craft bazaar is Sheesh Mahal or the Palace of mirrors in its literal meaning. Built by Lala Hans Raj in 1911, this place depicts exquisite craftsmanship. There is a blend of rich ornamentation of glasswork and polychromatic wooden sculptures, which depict various scenes. One such is the imaginative depiction of coronation of King George V, by the artist Jan Mohammed. The sculptures with their vibrant colours and emotions infuse great charm to this humble place.

Open: All day

Bajwara Fort

Bajwara, a suburb of Hoshiarpur is situated at a distance of about 3 km to the south-east of Hoshiarpur. It is an old historic town as it is the birth place of Mata Sundri, second wife of Guru Gobind Singh. This town is believed to be on the name of a legendary singer BaijuBawra, who lived in the Mughal period during the 15th and 16th centuries. He was one of the court musicians of Raja Mansingh Tomar of Gwalior. Raja Sansar Chand built who took over Bajwara from Sardar Bhup Singh Faizullapuria, in 1801, built a Fort known as Bajwara Fort. This was taken by Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1825. The fort was also utilized as a military Prison in the earlier year of the British rule but was afterwards dismantled. At present, only two of its ruined bastions are to be seen.

Open : 24 hrs

Dera Santgarh

Located in the village of Harkhowal (13 km from Hoshiarpur), this was established by Baba Jawala Singh between 1930 and 1932 AD. Baba Jawala Dera Singh was known for his religious discourses he offered through his simple way of living. The death anniversary of Baba is observed during the month of Kartik and a 2-day long fair is held. Accommodation is made available to the devotees.

SHOP

Hoshiarpur is a thriving market town, known particularly for its wooden inlay work, the finest examples of which can be purchased at the Cottage Industries Corporation, and Gunesh Jain in Dabbi Bazaar.

STAY

Hotel Amber Residency****

Address: Tanda Chowk, Opposite KDM Hospital, Hoshiarpur 146001

Tariff: Rs. 2,844-4,365

Hotel Presidency**

Address: Model Town Road | Busstand Road, Hoshiarpur 144001

Tariff: Rs. 2,117-3,109

Kang's Nirvana Resorts & Spa****

Address: Kang Farm, Mahilpur-Una Road | Jaijon Doaba, Hoshiarpur 144530

Tariff: Rs. 3,439-6,217

Citrus County (Farm Stay)

This home stay is surrounded by Kinnow orchards and has both tented and house accommodation.

Tariff: Rs. 1,500-8,000

DRESS

Punjab experiences extreme temperatures (47° C in summer and below 5° C in winter),

so it is advisable to travel with light cotton clothes in summers and heavy woollens or jackets in winters.

When you visit a Gurudwara, make sure you leave your footwear outside and cover your head with a scarf or bandana.

EAT

HoshiarpurBhaian Da Dhaba

SH-24, Balachaur Sub-District 144521

Janta Dhaba

Guru Nanak Avenue, Hoshiarpur, Punjab 146001

Pizza Mania

1st Floor, Mall Road, Hoshiarpur 146001,
Ph: 09876539989

Narang Cafeteria

Court Road, Near Green View Park, Krishna Nagar, Hoshiarpur, 146001. Ph: 098886 59950

EVENTS

Apart from observing location specific religious festivals around saints, Hoshiarpur also celebrates festivals like Lohri, Baisakhi, Holla Mohalla, Holi, Diwali, Basant kite flying festival and Dussehara.



Gurudwara Garna Sahib

AROUND HOSHIARPUR

Takhni-Rehmapur Wildlife Sanctuary (23 km)

The 382-hectare Takhni-Rehmapur Wildlife Sanctuary is distributed more or less equally between the two villages that make up its name. Declared a wildlife sanctuary in 1999, it is a part of the Shivalik range of the Himalayas. Its mixed deciduous forests harbor a rich variety of fauna and flora, including a number of avian species. A large number of deer inhabit this sanctuary, as do jungle cats, jackals, leopards, wild boar and black-nape hares.

Dholbaha (30 km)

Dholbaha is a rich archaeological site reportedly in existence since prehistoric

times. Based on the cache of artefacts recovered here, scholars are in that Dholbaha was amongst the early-inhabited regions of the world. Its historical relevance was first discovered when a variety of sculptures dating back to ancient and early medieval dynasties were found lying around the village. Many of the discoveries from the Gurjara-Pratiharas and the Paramaras dynasties can now be viewed at the Hoshiarpur Archaeological Museum. Important Architectural or Archaeological sites which are now open to public for visiting include: Jhandewala Temple, Excavated Temple, Mansa Devi Temple, Ancient Temple, Thakurwara at Ram Tatwali and Octagonal Temple.

Open: Daily



Jhandewala Temple

Ram Tatwali Temple (33 km)

Locally known as Bairagi Thakur Dwara, the site is well known for the remarkable frescos (wall murals) in the interiors of its historic structures. Other than the original temple, which was unfortunately demolished the second most historic structure is the Hawa Mahal. The structure contains the legendary and historic wall paintings covering the interior wall surfaces

Dera Baba Charan Shah

An ancient (circa 17th century) Udasin Ashram called Dera Baba Charan Shah is located in the middle of a huge jungle at Bahadurpur, Hoshiarpur District. The habitat is maintained and looked after by the Udasins as they use herbs from the

jungle for treatments based on Ayurveda (traditional Indian system of medicine). The Udasins are well respected as environmentalists and have a reputation for being good eco-aware farmers.

Gurudwara Garna Sahib

The Gurudwara is located in Bodal village (39 kms from Hoshiarpur). The spot marks the visit by the sixth Guru Hargobind Sahib while on his journey to preach Sikhism. The site then was a dense forest of Garna trees. According to popular legend, he blessed a dried Garna bush, which turned into a lush green tree and people who touched it, were cured from prolonged illness. Fairs are held here every year on Maghi, Sankranti, Amavas and Baisakhi.



JALANDHAR

On the banks of Beas and Sutlej, lies the city once bustling with Buddhist Shishas, now known as Jalandhar. As per mythology, the city is named after the demon king Danava Jalandhar, offspring of Ganga.



Dakhni Sarai

ABOUT JALANDHAR

In ancient times, the kingdom of Jalandhar comprised the whole of the upper Doab as from river Ravi to river Sutlej. In Vedic period, the area of present Jalandhar district was part of the Indus Valley Civilization. The

archaeological exploration made in recent years authenticates the dating to Harappa period. Surface exploration at several new sites have confirmed the claims of civilization origin same as Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro.

TRAVEL

TRAIN

Delhi to Jalandhar: 5 hours

Connected to major cities: Jammu, Kolkata, Nagpur, Mumbai, Puri and Delhi.

FLIGHT

Delhi to Jalandhar: 3.5 hours (including road travel)

Nearest airport is Amritsar International Airport (90 km) connected to domestic and international cities- Delhi, Jammu, Srinagar, Dubai, London, Toronto, Birmingham and Tashkent.

ROAD

Delhi to Jalandhar: 6.5 hours (NH 1); Amritsar (2 hours); Ludhiana (1.4 hours).

SEE

Baba Dassaji Gurudwara, Salempur Masanda

Salempur Masanda a village near the Jalandhar Cantonment is famous for its Baba Dassa Gurudwara Gurudwara. The village organizes the annual Baba Dassaji Mela and Sports Tournament in June. Activities include ox races, kabaddi matches, volleyball matches and tug-of-war matches. The Baba Dassaji Youth Club organized the 55th Sports Tournament in June 2009.

Open: Daily, 24 hours

Devi Talab Mandir

Situated in the heart of Jalandhar city, the old Devi Talab or Goddesses' pool has a temple dedicated to goddess Kali standing in its middle. It is over 200 years old. The gilded mandir is famous for the 'Hariballabh Sangeet Sammelan' held every year in December at its precincts for the past 125 years. Famous classical music exponents - both instrumental and vocal come together and perform at this gathering.

Open: daily 24 hours

Gurudwara Chhevin Padshahi

Guru Hargobind visited the city of Jalandhar during his tour of the Doaba area. Gurudwara Chhevin Padshahi in Basti Shaikh, Jalandhar city, stands on the spot where Guruji met with a Muslim holy saint popularly known as Shaikh Darvesh, and they had a long discussion on spirituality. The saint had blind folded himself so that he could say he hadn't 'seen' the Guru when

the Mughal soldiers came looking for him.
Open: Daily, 24 hours

Imam Nasir Mausoleum and Jama Masjid

Imam Nasir Mausoleum is an 800-year-old beautifully designed piece of architecture located in the heart of Jalandhar. There is a 400-years old Jama Masjid, located close to the Imam Nasir Mausoleum.

St Mary's Cathedral Church, Jalandhar Cantt

St. Mary's Cathedral Church is one of the famous religious as well as tourist places in Jalandhar. Rev. Fr. John Macodnnel constructed the old church in 1947, in memory of St. Patrick. In 1955, the



St Mary's Cathedral Church



Devi Talab Mandir

Catholic Mission of the Indian Punjab was raised to the status of Apostolic Prefecture with its headquarter at Jalandhar. The church in the city subsequently became the Cathedral or the Mother Church of Punjab. The foundation stone for the new church was laid in 1986.

Open: Daily, 7.00 am-9.00 pm

Niku Park

Niku Park is a lovely place for a stroll with kids. Then there are ducks, rabbits and other birds, a surprise that kids would love! You could eat at the canteen and look around the close by local markets too. If you are looking for a quiet evening

walk, avoid weekends, especially Sundays.

Open 24hrs.

Pushpa Gujral Science City

This science city provides a creative combo of fun and facts for people of all age groups. The gigantic dinosaur model, GSLV missile, structure of 26 lakh tiles are among the highlights here. Plus, there is a lake for peddling and joy rides. It's perhaps the place to spend some fun moments with kids. It is named after Pushpa Gujral, mother of former Indian Prime Minister, I K Gujral.

Open: Daily (9am-5pm)

SHOP

Jalandhar is India's leading sports industry, especially handcrafted cricket bats. It also has an old leather market. The local bazaars are filled with traditional crafts and modern textiles in exotic prints. Some interesting haunts include Model Town Market, Football Chowk and Rainak Bazar.

STAY

The Maya Hotel***1/2

Address: H-178 , Civil Lines | Near BMC Crossing NH-1, Jalandhar 144001

Tariff: Rs. 4,035-4,828

Radisson Hotel Jalandhar****

Address: BMC Chowk, GT Road, Jalandhar 144001

Tariff: Rs. 5,225-8,003

Country Inn & Suites

By Carlson***1/2

Address: Near B S F Chowk, G T Road, Jalandhar 144001

Tariff: Rs. 3,967-6,347

Days Hotel Jalandhar Jyoti-Chowk***1/2

Address: Parikrama City Centre Adjoin | Near JyotiChowk, Jalandhar 144001

Tariff: Rs. 2,909-4,033

DRESS

Punjab experiences extreme temperatures (47° C in summer and below 5° C in winter) and so it is advisable to travel with light cotton clothes in summer and heavy woollens or jackets in winter.

When you visit a Gurudwara make sure you leave your footwear outside and cover your head with a scarf or bandana.

EAT

Haveli

Grand Trunk Road | Khajurla, Jalandhar 144001, Ph: +91-1824-501011 - 20

Rangla Punjab

Grand Trunk Rd, Khajurla, Jalandhar 144001 Ph: 08054900194

Sunny Side Up Bistro

SCO 7, New Jawahar Nagar Market, Jalandhar 144006, Ph: 86998 00089

Mojos'

Jyoti Chowk, Jalandhar 144001
Ph: +911814696989

EVENTS

Baba Sodal Fair: It is one of the most important fairs of Punjab held in memory of a local child deity Sodal on his death anniversary.

When: Month of September

Baisakhi Festival: Baisakhi festival celebrated with fervour

When: 13th April

Harballabh Sangeet Sammelan: It is a gathering of India's best classical music exponents at the Devi Talab Mandir. Initiated by Baba Harballabh in memory of his Guru Swami Tulja Giri in 1875, it lasts for three nights and attracts huge audiences in the bitter cold of December.

When: During the last week of December
Dusshera and Diwali as well as the birth and death anniversaries of the gurus and saints are also celebrated enthusiastically.

AROUND JALANDHAR

Kartarpur Gurudwara (16 km)

Kartarpur is famous for its Gurudwara built by the fifth Sikh Guru, Guru Arjun Devi in 1656. A fair is held every year on his birth anniversary attended by a large number of devotees. There is a 'smarak' here for Swami Virjanad who was the teacher of Swami Dayanand Saraswathi; the founder of Arya Samaj.

Open: Daily, 24 hours

Dakhni Sarai (25 kms)

This was built in the 17th century by Mughal nobleman Ali Mardan Khan. The large quadrangular setting typifies a rest house of the times, the outer walls of which enclose a half-domed mosque, a well, geometric gardens and rooms for travelers. A magnificent gateway, ornamented with tiles and fine red sandstone screens, welcomes visitors to the compound marked by circular bastions on all corners.

Open: (9am-5pm)

Mughal Bridge

One of the few remaining Mughal period bridges in Punjab, built during Shah Jahan's reign on the old Grand Trunk Road, the Mughal bridge at Mallian Kalan village (near Dakhini Sarai) is now defunct. Made with small size lakhori bricks, it spans the river Dhauli-veni and has five supporting arches, the central one being the highest.

Open: Daily, 24 hours

Phillaur Fort (46 kms)

Originally a Sarai (inn) built by Shah Jahan on the Grand Trunk Road, the magnificent Phillaur Fort was substantially reconstructed by Maharaja Ranjit Singh to serve as a military outpost of his empire. Designed by the Maharaja's Italian and French generals, the Fort's architecture has a distinct European character. It has an extensive moat and its outer walls are inclined inwards to deflect cannon balls. It was later used as an artillery center by the British Indian Army. Since 1981, it has been a training school for the police and today it is called the Maharaja Ranjit Singh Punjab Police Academy.

Open: Thursdays only from 7:00 am to 7:00 pm

Sarai Nurmahal (50 km)

Nurmahal is a small town associated with Nurjahan, wife of Emperor Jahangir, who was known for her beauty and elegance. She got constructed the Mughal saraitravelers' inn named Sarai Nurmahal after her, and it is a remarkable specimen of oriental architecture. Its massive gate embellished with arches, filigree work and tiles with beautiful patterns, topped by four delicate minarets makes it a place not to be missed.

Open: (9am-5pm)

Masoleums of Ustad and Shagird, Nakodar (34 km)

In continuation of the tradition of



Phillaur Fort



Masoleums of Ustad and Shagird

Ustad-Shagird Tombs, there are Tombs of Mohammed Momin (Ustad or teacher) and Haji Jamal (Shagird or student) located close to each other in Nakodar. Ustad Muhammed Momin, also known as Ustad Muhammed Husseini alias Hafizak, was a tambura player in the service of Khan-i-Khanan, one of the Maharatnas in the court of Emperor Akbar in AD 1021 (AD 1612). Shagird's tomb was raised over the mortal remains of Haji Jamal, a pupil of Ustad Muhammed Husseini, towards the close of Emperor Shah Jahan's reign.

Open: Sunrise to sunset

Shaheed E Azam Bhagat Singh Museum (57 kms)

Located in the Nawanshahr District of Punjab, the Shaheed-e-Azam Bhagat Singh Museum was established on

23rd of March, 1981, i.e. on the 50th death anniversary of freedom fighter Bhagat Singh. Housed in Khatkar Kalian ancestral village of Shaheed-e-Azam, this commendatory museum finds itself at a distance of 55 kms from Jalandhar, 100 Kms from Chandigarh, and just 10 kms from the district headquarter of Nawanshahr. The museum houses a large number of things associated with Bhagat Singh including his photographs, his remains, a copy of the judgement of the Lahore conspiracy case- the incident which led Bhagat to receive punishment as imprisonment and later, a death sentence. You can also find his scribed notes on the judgement copy depicting his hand writing. All of his belongings and possessions which could take you closer to his life and his beliefs are carefully put under one roof here.



KAPURTHALA

Kapurthala town is the headquarters of Kapurthala district. It is a picturesque town filled with buildings of great architectural beauty. It is situated off the old Grand Trunk Road on a rise on the banks of the river Bein. It is also known as city of Palaces & Gardens.

ABOUT KAPURTHALA

Kapurthala was founded in the 11th century by Rana Kapur of Jaisalmer, Rajasthan. Baba Jassa Singh, founder of the Ahluwalia dynasty that ruled Kapurthala, acquired legendary status in Punjab as one of the most courageous and pious leaders of the Sikh Confederacy. Maharaja Jagatjit Singh, who inherited the throne in 1877, and ruled for 71 years, commissioned gardens, palaces, villas and mosques in a blend of European, Indo-Saracenic and Sikh styles, turning the town into an architectural marvel. A short distance from the city is Sultanpur Lodi, sacred to Sikhs for its association with Guru Nanak, the founder of Sikhism.

TRAVEL

TRAIN

Delhi to Kapurthala: 6.5 hours
The station connected to: Delhi, Bathinda, Jammu, Jalandhar, Ferozpur, Veraval, etc.

FLIGHT

Delhi to Kapurthala: 3.0 hours
(including road travel)
Nearest Airport is in Amritsar International Airport (75 km) connected to domestic and & international cities- Delhi, Jammu, Srinagar, Dubai, London, Toronto, Birmingham and Tashkent.

ROAD

Delhi to Kapurthala: 7 hours (NH 1);
Amritsar (1.4 hours), Ludhiana (1.8 hours).



Noor Mahal Nakodar





Moorish Mosque



Jagatjit Palace

SEE

Moorish Mosque

The rose-hued mosque capped with a blue tiled roof is a stunning simple structure made in the 1930s. It is also an unlikely slice of Morocco in Punjab. A large rectangular courtyard lined by colonnaded corridors painted mustard, ushers you towards the west facing sanctum sanctorum; a carved marble pulpit at the top of a narrow staircase appears to be a later addition. The building's frescos are a true mark of workmanship of the artists of the Mayo School of Art.

Open: 9.00 am-5.00pm

Jagatjit Palace and Durbar Hall

Designed in 1906 by a French architect, the palace is clearly inspired by Versailles and Fontaine bleau; its reception hall named after King Louis XIV. The painted ceilings represent the finest aspects of French aesthetics while the Durbar Hall, which was used for ceremonial occasions, is entirely Indian in décor. Many of the roofs of the palace were made in the beaux-art style of the 19th

century; the most striking is the Mansard roof, with a double slope and small, oval windows that recall those at the Louvre. The palace, spread over 200 acres, now houses the prestigious Sainik School.

The Durbar Hall housed within the palace was constructed in 1889. It is an impressive complex built with red bricks, stylized domes and stone lattice work. The door and window frames are in the Islamic style. The interiors are famed for its seamless blend of styles and identities. The Durbar hall was previously used as the Court of the Maharaja, and his birthday celebrations and other state rituals and ceremonies were held here. The piece de resistance is the mustard roof with a double slope and small, oval windows that recall those at the Louvre, Paris.

Open: Not accessible at present

Jagatjit Club

Its Grecian columns and bell tower makes the Jagatjit Club loosely resemble the Acropolis of Athens. The building, situated on the main Mall Road, features



Durbar Hall

SHOP

Some of the interesting shopping haunts at Kapurthala include: Sangam Market, Puda Market (Govind Nagar), Gurudwara Market (Germani Das Park), Devi Dayal Market (Sukhjeetnagar) Choudhary Market (Kanji Road) and Ajeet Road Market, (Sukhjeet Nagar).

STAY

Hotel Ramneek***

Address: Sultanpur Road | Near Civil Hospital, Kapurthala, India

Tariff: Rs. 2100–2300

London Hotel**** 1/2

Address: Sultanpur Road, Kapurthala Road, Kapurthala

Tariff: Rs. 2,300–3,300

Hotel Taj Regency***

Address: NO: 64, Near Bus Stand, Jalandhar Road, Kapurthala

Tariff: Rs. 1200-1600

Kapil Palace Hotel, Kapurthala*

Address: Tanda Road, Begowa, Kapurthala

Tariff: Rs. 600-1100

DRESS

Punjab experiences extreme temperatures (47° C in summer and below 5° C in winter), so it is advisable to travel with light cotton clothes in summer and heavy woollens or jackets in winter.

When you visit a Gurudwara make sure you leave your footwear outside and cover your head with a scarf or bandana.

EAT

Basant Restaurant

BSNL Road, Kapurthala Road, Kapurthala, 144601, Ph: 0182 250 0168

Canadian Pizza

Near Anand College, Sultanpur Lodhi Road, Kapurthala 144620, Ph: 098158 02098

Crown's Pizza

Near Jagatjit Club, Mall Rd, Kapurthala 144601, Ph: +0182 265 1888

the Coat of Arms of the erstwhile ruling family of Kapurthala, with their royal motto “Pro Rege et Patria” (For King and Country) on its pediment. Over the years, it has housed a church, a cinema hall and now the local club.

Elysee Palace

Prince Bikrama Singh built this magnificent palace in 1862. The grandeur of the Elysee Palace is enhanced by the white marble fountains and statues placed in the sunken lawn. The large open spaces and the little dash of pink make an obvious statement of a French inspiration. It is considered one of the most well preserved palaces of the state.

Open: Not accessible (now a School)

Jubilee Hall

This was built in 1916 to celebrate the silver jubilee of Maharaja Jagatjit Singh's rule. The Indo-Saracenic building sits amidst lush green landscape and presently houses the Nawab Jassa Singh Ahluwalia Government College (established 1856).

State Gurudwara

Situated on Sultanpur Lodhi road in Kapurthala, the Gurudwara is a stellar example of Indo-Saracenic style of construction.

Open: Daily, 24 hours



Gurudwara Ber Sahib

AROUND KAPURTHALA

Kanji Wetlands (6 km)

Located on the Bein rivulet, the Kanji Wetland's water-spread area boasts of 92 species of birds, besides various kinds of mammals, amphibians and fish. It is a very popular site for bird watching and boating. In addition, the wetland is associated to sanctity accorded to the Bein Rivulet – in which Guru Nanak Dev attained enlightenment.

Sultanpur Lodhi (27 km)

Sultanpur Lodhi is a sacred Sikh pilgrimage site associated with the founder of Sikhism, Guru Nanak, who lived here for 14 years. It is here that he gained enlightenment at the end of the 15th century. The grounds of the Gurudwara Ber Sahib, marks the spot where Guru Nanakji entered the Bein Rivulet. Another prominent structure is

the Qila Sarai in Sultanpur Lodhi, which is a typical square complex with two gates namely Lahori and Delhi.

Gurudwara Sri Antaryamta Sahib, Sultanpur Lodhi

Gurudwara Sri Antaryamta Sahib is situated in the Sultanpur lodhi city of Kapurthala district. A flat roofed rectangular room marks the site of a mosque to which Nawab Daulat Khan had invited Guru Nanak to participate in namaz or Muslim prayer. The Guru Granth Sahib is seated in the hall on a rectangular platform. A narrow well, now covered, is a relic of the days of yore. Gurudwara Guru Ka Bagh, a flat roofed hall in the interior of the town marks the premises where Guru Nanak resided with his wife and children during his stay at Sultanpur.



TARN TARAN

Tarn Taran was the 19th district to be created in Punjab (carved out of Amritsar district) with a high religious significance, as it is believed that the fifth Sikh Guru, Arjan Dev ji laid the foundation of Tarn Taran Sahib. This is the city which connects Amritsar with all the cities of Majha. The main occupation in this area is agriculture and agro industry.



Sri Darbar Sahib

ABOUT TARN TARAN

A sacred district of Punjab, Tarn Taran was carved out of Amritsar in the year of 2006 on the occasion of 400th martyrdom day of Shri Guru Arjan Dev Ji, who is believed to have laid the foundation stone of the city in the formulation of the Sri Darbar Sahib,

Tarn Taran. During the 1980s and the 1990s, this place was the seat of the Sikh uprising. It was later in the year of 2006 when it became the 19th District of Punjab. Tarn Taran was also known to be the projected capital of 'Khalistan'.

TRAVEL

TRAIN

Delhi to Tarn Taran: 7.5 hours

Since Tarn Taran is a small station, its connectivity is limited to larger cities in India. Nearby stations like Amritsar (25) and Jalandhar (83) are well connected.

FLIGHT

Delhi to Tarn Taran: 2.0 hours (including travel by road)

Nearest Airport is Raja Sansi Airport, Amritsar (21 km) which is connected to both domestic and international cities - Delhi, Jammu, Srinagar, Dubai, London, Toronto, Birmingham and Tashkent.

ROAD

Delhi to Tarn Taran: .0 hours (NH 1); Amritsar (0.5 hour), Jalandhar (1.5 hours).

SEE

Sri Darbar Sahib, Tarn Taran

With its religious interest, Gurudwara Sri Darbar Sahib, Tarn Taran is the primary holy center in Tarn Taran Sahib. The fifth Sikh Guru Arjan Dev ji founded the Gurudwara and constructed the building with a large Sarovar, famed to be the largest Sarovar of all Gurudwaras in the world. It is situated near Sri Harmandir Sahib, Amritsar.

Open: Daily, 24 hours

Gurudwaras

Besides the Sri Darbar Sahib Sri Guru Arjan Dev ji, Gurudwara Guru Ka Khuh, there are many Gurudwaras in this small town. A few well known Gurudwaras are listed here- Gurudwara Bibi Bhani Da Khuh, Gurudwara Takkar Sahib, Gurudwara Lakeer Sahib, Gurudwara Baba Garja Singh, Baba Bota Singh, Gurudwara Jhulna Mahal and Thatti Khara.

Sarai Amanat Khan

Sarai Amanat Khan is situated 28 kms from Amritsar and 4 km from Atari. This Sarai was founded by Amanat Khan, the calligrapher of Taj Mahal. He built it in 1640 A.D, to live a reclusive life after his brother, Afzal Khan, the prime minister to Shah Jahan's court, died. The Sarai must have adhered to the general square plan of which the only remnants are the two gateways and a few rooms. The only complete structure existing is the mosque. Both the gateways have glazed tilework, calligraphy and decorative motifs are seen. The western gate has decorative inscription in calligraphy which reveals the date of its construction and the name of its benefactor. These are executed in blue and yellow glazed tiles. The inscription on the western gateway is given in first person.

Open: 9am -5pm

STAY

Hotel Sun Star*

Address: Near Amritsar Bypass Road, Tarn Taran 143401

Saran Resorts*

Address: Jandiala Road, Tarn Taran 143401

Apollo Hotel*

Address: Jandiala Road, Bachre, Tarn Taran 143401

DRESS

Punjab experiences extreme temperatures (47°C in summer and below 5° C in winter), so it is advisable to travel with light cotton clothes in summer and heavy woollens or jackets in winter.

When you visit a Gurudwara make sure you

leave your footwear outside and cover your head with a scarf or bandana.

EAT

Hotel Sun Star

Near Amritsar Bypass Road, Tarn Taran 143401, Ph: 098143 4494.

City Heart Restaurant & hotel

NH 15, Mahindera Colony, Tarn Taran 143401.

Pizza Plus

Opp Civil Hospital, Purani Theka colony, Tarn Taran 143401, Ph: 081968 10040.

EVENTS

The festivals are celebrated with great delight and religious sentiments in Tarn Taran including: Baisakhi, Lohri, Holi, Diwali and Id-ul-Fitr.

AROUND TARN TARAN

Qila at Patti (26 km)

During the period of Sikh Missal, Khushal Singh, the nephew of Sardar Kapoor Singh (the founder of the Faizalpuria or Singh Puria Missal) conquered this town from the Pathans in 1755-56 AD. This town was then annexed into the Maharaja's Empire in 1811 AD. The structure of the Qila is itself fairly modest in scale and ornamentation, and is lying in a derelict condition due to lack of maintenance. This type of fort is typical of the smaller scale administrative holdings of the Mughal period.

Open: 10am – 5.00pm

Kos Minar at Sarai Amanat Khan (30 km)

The Kos Minars or Mile Pillars are medieval milestones that were made by the 16th century Afghan Ruler Sher Shah Suri and later on by Mughal emperors on the main highways (GT Road here) to mark distance for the travelers. Built

with bricks and plastered with lime, the Kos Minar is a solid round pillar, around 30 feet (9.1 m) in height that stands on a masonry platform. Though not architecturally very impressive, they mark historic importance. There are some Kos Minars in Tarn Taran District, which are found in village Bharowal, Naurangabad, Sanghe, Noordin, Gandiwind, Sarai-Amanat Khan, Raja Taal.
Open: Daily, 24 hours

Mosque and Graveyard at Raja Taal (32 km)

Literally meaning 'reservoir of the king', Raja Taal is a large man-made reservoir built by Diwan Todar Mal for the travelers in the 16th century. The previously popular complex of the reservoir houses a graveyard and a mosque. The decoration of the mosque is inspired by the exquisite tile work of Amanat Sarai.

Open: Daily, 24 hours



Kos Mina



Mosque and Graveyard at Raja Taal



PATHANKOT

Situated at the northern most tip of Gurdaspur, the district of Pathankot is a meeting point of three northern states - Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. Due to its ideal location, Pathankot serves as a travel hub for the three northerly states.

ABOUT PATHANKOT

Pathankot is a small city of Punjab which was officially declared as district on 27th July, 2011 by Government of Punjab. Ushering traffic into the Himalayan foothills, Pathankotis connected by major highways and railway tracks to

the plains of India. Traditionally known for its shawl-weaving industry, the city is flanked by the boulder rich Ravi and Chakki Rivers, and is today largely dependent on the stone-crushing industry.

TRAVEL

TRAIN

Delhi to Pathankot: 5 hours

Connected to major cities: Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, and Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir.

FLIGHT

Delhi to Pathankot: 2 hours

Pathankot Airport connected to domestic cities- Delhi, Kullu and Ludhiana.

ROAD

Delhi to Pathankot: 7.5 hours (NH 1); Amritsar (2 hours), Hoshiarpur (1.75 hours).



Mukteshwar Cave Temple

SEE

Mukteshwar Cave Temples

Situated midway between Shahpur Kandi and Dhar, these ancient cave temples are dug into the rock face that flanks the river Ravi near Doong. An unpaved path from the village leads to stone cut steps that go down to the cave entrance. These rock cut temples are said to be very ancient and are associated with the Pandavas. A long cleft in the rock a little way up the river is known as Arjun's Chula. Arjun and Draupadi are believed to have visited this place.

Open: Daily, 24 hours

Shahpurkandi Fort

Located at a distance of 7 kilometres from Pathankot, Shahpurkandi Fort is a 16th century monument and is named after the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan. Overlooking the picturesque river Ravi, this fort was built by a Rajput Chieftain named Jaspal Singh Pathania. The fort served as the last refuge to Ram Singh Pathania in 1848 AD when he rebelled against the atrocities of the British. This fort was a major tourist attraction and at present it has been converted into Rest House for tourists.

SHOP

Traditionally known for its shawl-weaving industry, the city has several options for shawl shopping.

STAY

Hotel woodland*

Address: Dhangu Road, Pathankot 145001

Tariff: Rs. 1,654-2,050

The Grand Hotel*

Address: Dhangu Road, Pathankot 145001

Tariff: Rs. 1,786-2,381

Hotel Caesar's Castle**

Address: Peer Baba Chowk, Improvement Trust Road, Pathankot

Tariff: Rs. 1520-3625

Green Hotel Pathankot

Address: Railway Road, Pathankot 145001

Tariff: Rs. 2,183-2,580

DRESS

Punjab experiences extreme temperatures (47^o C in summer and below 5^o C in winter) so it is advisable to travel with light cotton clothes in

summers and heavy woollens or jackets in winters.

When you visit a Gurdwara, make sure you leave your footwear outside and cover your head with a scarf or bandana.

EAT

Moti Mahal

G.K. Plaza, Saiti Road, Pathankot 145001,
Ph: 0186 225 2515

Basant Vegetarian

MK-4 Complex, Dalhousie Road, Pathankot 145001, Ph: 092572 00700

Makhan Da Dhaba

Near Choti Line, Dhangu Road, Pathankot 145001, Ph: 098764 99092

Mama's Rasoi

67, Mile Stone, Village Bungal, Dalhousie Highway, Pathankot, Ph: 0187 025 0373

EVENTS

The festivals are celebrated with great delight and religious sentiments in Pathankot which include Baisakhi, Lohri, Holi, Diwali and Eid-ul-Fitr.



Gurudwara Sri Baarth Sahib

AROUND PATHANKOT

Gurudwara Sri Barath Sahib (12 km)

The Gurudwara Sri Barath Sahib is associated with Baba Sri-Chand, the elder son of Guru Nanak Dev. Sri Chand was the founder of the Udassi sect and was born on Bhadhon 9, Samvat 1551 i.e. 1494 AD in Sultanpur Lodhi.

Open: Daily, 24 hours

Nurpur Fort (26 km)

Nurpur, originally known as Dhameri, the Fort was named Nurpur by Jahangir, The Great Mughal Emperor, in memory of his wife, Nur Jahan. The Fort was constructed by Raja Basu around 100 years back and fell into the hands of Jahangir much later. The Fort is around 66 kms away from

Dharamshala in the Kangra district of Himachal Pradesh. This Fort has a Lord Krishna Temple. This Temple is famous for the Lord Krishna black stone murti. This murti was gifted by some Rajasthani King to Nurpur City King.

Open: 10am–5.00pm



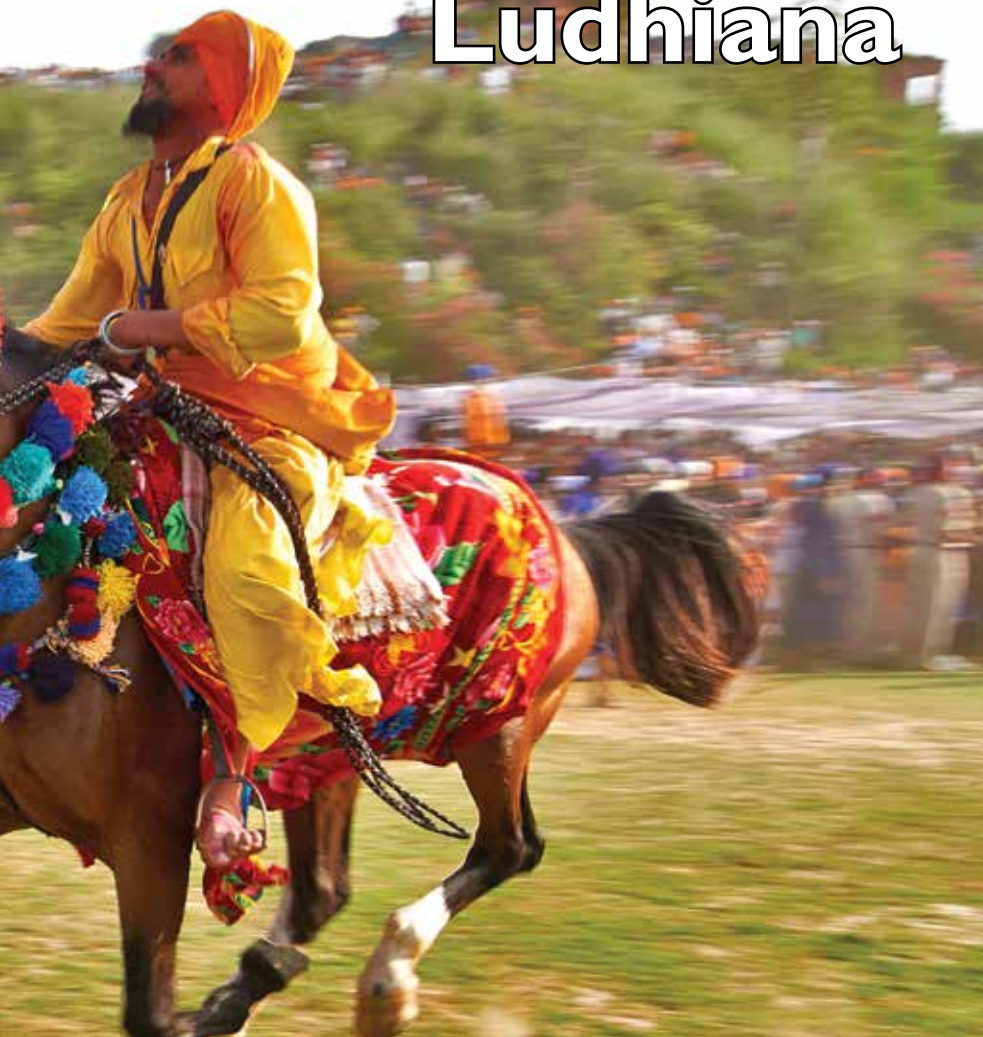
Nurpur Fort



circle

2

Ludhiana





LUDHIANA

Known as the ‘Manchester of India’ Ludhiana is a late 15th century Lodhi Dynasty City, standing on the Sutlej River and famed as the largest city in the Punjab district. The early stages of its history are more or less lost in the sands of time. What are left are numerous monuments dating back to the Mughal era in a much unattended condition.



Rural Museum

ABOUT LUDHIANA

Ludhiana city, located in the Malwa region on the banks of river Sutlej, was once the site of a great battlefield of the Anglo-Sikh War. At present, it is known to be state's most populous city. It was named after the Lodhi Sultan who founded the city in 1480, and named the town as "Lodhi-ana" which means the town of Lodi's. Ludhiana is now the centre of manufacturing the woolen garments, cycle parts, machine parts, sewing machines, dyes, mopeds etc. and exports it to different parts of the world. It is well known as the birth place for revolutionaries like Sukhdev and Lala Lajpat Rai and also some of the most prolific writers of the Indian cinema scope.

TRAVEL

TRAIN

Delhi to Ludhiana: 4.5 hours
(Shatabdi/Raajdhani)

Ludhiana is well connected by rail, the station being a major junction connecting to major cities like Kolkata, Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai.

FLIGHT

The closest airport is in Sahnewal (95km from Chandigarh). One can also use other city airports in Amritsar (144km) and Chandigarh (110km) well - connected to Ludhiana by road.

ROAD

Delhi to Ludhiana: 5 hours (NH 1).

SEE

Baba Gajju ji Thapar Shrine

This three-century-old shrine is dedicated to Baba Gajju ji Thapar who was a native of Afghanistan and a saint who later came to be known by this name because the miracles he performed in his early age. With the Sutlej River flowing nearby, the place had attracted several civilizations to live here including migrants from Kabul, Afghanistan who came to settle in the land of plenty back in the 18th century. Excavation found at Sanghol and Sunet, near here, also establishes the charm of the place for the migrants. Of its spiritual importance, every year on the day of Amavasaya of Bhadon, Thapar families pay their homage and offer their

'Rakhis' to the great saint's Samadhi who believed to have merged himself into the Mother Earth forever.

Open: 24 hours

Clock Tower (Ghanta Ghar)

The iconic Clock Tower or Ghanta Ghar was inaugurated by the then Lt- Governor of Punjab and its dependencies, Sir Charles Montgomery along with Deewan Tek Chand (Deputy Commissioner) on 18th October, 1906. Built with the contribution of leading people of the city to mark the Silver Jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign, the location of the tower was chosen keeping in mind the proximity of the business center and the railway station.



Lodhi Fort

Lodhi Qila

It is a military fort built by erstwhile ruler Sikander Lodhi in 15th century on a strategic location along the banks of the Sutlej. A 'Protected Monument' under the Archaeological Survey of India, Lodhi Qila's structure is now in ruins due to lack of maintenance and indifferent attitude of the residents. The Fort provided a vantage point for the Lodhis to command over the course of the river. It was captured by Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 19th century and after his rule declined, the Fort came into the possession of the British Government in India.

Open Daily: 9.00am to 5.00pm

Maharaja Ranjit Singh War Museum

Built in year of 1999, this War Museum is dedicated to the gallant soldiers of Punjab and the brave heart Sikh soldier Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The museum has 12 galleries with exhibits like the Ancient History Gallery, Post-Independence History Gallery, War Hero's Gallery, Air Force and Navy, Kargil gallery and an Audio Visual Theatric. The main hall displays pictures of the various Chakra winners, Chief Marshals, Generals and Admirals of Punjab. The Museum also conducts a light and sound show which gives you a peep into the history.

Open Tuesday to Sunday: 9.00 am to 5.00 pm

Rural Museum

The inviting facade of a traditional haveli welcomes you to the Rural Museum or Ajaib Ghar located in the Punjab Agricultural University. Founded by Dr.



Maharaja Ranjit Singh War Museum

M S Randhawa in 1962, this museum displays a large number of handicrafts, household implements, and traditional musical instruments, clothes and jewelry from rural Punjab, as well as, mannequins enacting scenes from daily life. It gives you an idea about the rich heritage of Punjab and takes you back to the 18th century.

Kos Minars

The primary function of the Kos Minar was to serve as a mile stone. To help the travelers know the distance. Introduced by Sher Shah Suri, this was followed by the later Mughal Rulers. The Kos Minars were closely linked with other amenity structures such as the Sarais. It is believed that Jahangir had a Sarai built after every eight Kos. Further his Kos Minars were between twenty to thirty feet in height. Today we find many Kos Minars strewn across Punjab. Some are easily seen on NH-1 and some in the interiors of villages. There are several Kos Minars at Sahnewal, Sherpur Kalan, Dhandari Kalan, Lashkari Khan and Ghungrali Rajputan.

Open Tuesday to Sunday: 9.00 am to 5.00 pm

SHOP

Ludhiana is known as a leading producer of woollens, acrylic knitwear and hosiery. Though the goods produced are meant for the export market, one can always shop at Lajpat Rai Market, Bajwa Nagar, Dal Bazaar and Mall Road which are the main attractions for the local shopping lovers

Other Popular shopping areas include Chaura Bazaar, Clock Tower, Mall Road, Ferozpur Road and Model Town Market.

STAY

Hyatt Regency Ludhiana *****/2

Address: Site No. 4, Ferozpur Road, Ludhiana

Tariff: Rs. 4,232 – 6,876

Park Plaza Ludhiana ***/2**

Address: Bhai Bala Chowk | Ferozpur Highway, Ludhiana 141001

Tariff: Rs. 4,033 - 6,348

City Heart Sarovar Portico ***

Address: Badhor House, Near Clock Tower, Ludhiana 141008

Tariff: Rs. 4,298 -6,348

Hotel Samrat **

Address: 1342, Kailash Cinema Road, Civil Lines, Ludhiana 141001

Tariff: Rs. 1,256 -1,587

DRESS

Punjab experiences extreme temperatures (47° C in summer and below 5° C in winter), so it is advisable to travel with light cotton clothes in summers and heavy woollens or jackets in winters.

When you visit a Gurdwara, make sure you

leave your footwear outside and cover your head with a scarf or bandana which is available outside most of the Gurudwaras.

EAT

Baba Chicken

Kitchlu Nagar, Shastri Nagar and Model Town. Ph: +91 9872400057; 9888966000

Bistro 226 (Multi cuisine restaurant)

226, Civil Street, GhumarMandiChowk, Ph: 0161 4641226; +91 9779725259

The Brewmaster (Micro brewery)

Westend Mall, Rajguru Nagar, Ph: 180030003070, 0161 5060000

Olivia Lounge Bar (Italian)

655, Gurdev Nagar, Ph: 0161 5016666

EVENTS

Prof. Mohan Singh Fair: A cultural festival, where artists, writers, poets and dancers from all over Punjab gather and perform in order to pay tribute to the literary talent of Prof. Mohan Singh, one of the best poets of Modern Punjab.

When: 20th October every year

Chhapaar Fair: A week long Mela celebrated in the village of Chhapaar every year in honour of Gugga Pir.

When: September

Jarag Fair: Also known as Beheria fair, Jarag Fair is held in honour of the Goddess Seeta.

When: Held in Chet (March-April)

Kisan Fair: Organised by Punjab Agricultural University every year, Kissan Fair showcases new techniques of farming shown to the farmers.

When: September

AROUND LUDHIANA

Anglo Sikh War Memorial at Aliwal (27 km)

The Memorial commemorates the battle of 1845 which was the first encounter between the Sikhs and British troops that started at Mudki on 18th December, 1845. The battle travelled to nearby towns of Ferozpur, Sabhraon, and Aliwal where obelisk style memorials have been erected and to pay homage to the soldiers who lost their lives.

Open: 24 hours

Ancestral House of Lala Lajpat Rai, Jagraon (45 km)

The ancestral house of one of the most significant freedom fighters, Lala Lajpat Rai, is located in the core residential area of Jagraon. It was taken under protection of the State Archaeology Department in 1982. It has been converted into a museum for the remembrance of this great martyr.

Open Tuesday to Sunday: 9.00 am to 5.00 pm



Ancestral House of Lala Lajpat Rai

Gurudwara Damdama Sahib Patshahi Chhevin, Doraha (20 km)

The Gurudwara was built in 1932 in Doraha, a village where Guru Hargobind (the Sixth Sikh Guru) is believed to have halted during his journey from Gwalior Fort. Being close to other tourist attractions like Doraha Sarai and Doraha Canal, this Gurudwara has become the main attraction of the city.

Open: 24 hours

Qila Raipur (20 km)

Qila Raipur is a village in Punjab noted for an annual event of 'Rural Olympics' conducted in mid-February. Widely attended by local farmers and youth, the festival hosts events like- kabaddi, wrestling, weight lifting, hockey, football, volleyball, handball, cycling and various unusual acrobatics and stunts.



Mughal Sarai at Doraha



Gurudwara Manji Sahib

Mughal Sarai at Doraha (21kms)

The Mughal Sarai at Doraha built in the 17th century, was originally known as Sarai Itimad al- Daula, as referred in the Padshahnama. It was built by the Mughal ruler Jahangir on the Grand Trunk Road as a halting place for the important people travelling on the route during the Mughal period. It's a typical Sarai with square layout lined with rooms on all four sides, bastions in corners and two large entrance gateways.

Open Tuesday to Sunday: 9.00 am to 5.00 pm

Sarai Lashkari Khan (30kms)

On the Grand Trunk road, around 30 kilometers from Ludhiana, towards Khanna, lies Sarai Lashkari Khan. It is hard to miss this structure as it resembles a fort from its outer bearing. This Sarai was built by Lashkari Khan, a Mughal

military general, in the reign of Emperor Aurangzeb in in the 17th century. This was inscribed in a marble slab on the front gate which does not exist now so is the case with the gateway which was supposed to be decorated with enameled tiles in geometric designs, as seen in Sarai Doraha. This Sarai also adhered to the basic plan of a Sarai and its characteristic features.

Open: 9 am-5pm

Phillaur Fort (Maharaja Ranjit Singh Fort) (14 km)

It was originally built as a small fort in 17th century in Phillaur, Punjab on the banks of the Sutlej River. But later in the 18th century it was converted into a mud fort and later in 1809-12 into the military fortress of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The British converted it into the police training center and now the Fort is occupied by the Police Academy of



Sarai Lashkari Khan

Punjab. The Phillaur fort consists of a Sarai which is most favoured spot for tourists to stay here while experiencing the historical grandeur around.

Sunet - ThHistorical Village

Sunet, a village, that first came into the limelight in early 1980s when thousands of coins and seals dating as old as 1st century AD were found during excavations carried out by the National Department of Archaeology, Punjab. Sunet village comprising of ancient mounds, some of which were excavated, is sadly passing into oblivion and the historically significant place is now becoming as same as a plot of garbage dump.

Gurudwaras in the area:

Manji Sahib (Alamgir), Charan Kanwal Sahib (Machhiwara), Guru Hargobind Sahib (Ikhlaha), Attari Sahib (Kanghrali), Gurudwara Sahib (Railkot), and Gurusar Sahib (Lall Kalan).



Anglo Sikh War Memorial



FARIDKOT

Considered as one of the largest cotton markets in South Asia today, Faridkot is named after the 12th century Sufi saint and missionary of the Chishti order, Baba Farid, who is chiefly considered the first major Punjabi poet.



Raja Talkies

ABOUT FARIDKOT

While the area traces its past to the Indus Valley Civilization like all of Punjab, the recent history indicates that it was established as a princely state in 1763 and continued to be one till 1947. A shrine

dedicated to Baba Farid takes pride of the place in Faridkot and is forever bustling with devotees. Most of the historic buildings in town are painted with various shades of green in salutations to the saint.

TRAVEL

TRAIN

Delhi to Faridkot: 6.5- 8 hours

Connected to some of the major cities: Jaipur, New Delhi, Ferozpur and Bathinda.

FLIGHT

The closest airport is located at Amritsar (125 km). International Airport is connected to domestic and international cities- Delhi, Jammu, Srinagar, Dubai, London, Toronto, Birmingham and Tashkent.

ROAD

Delhi to Faridkot: 7.5 hours (NH 1), Closer to Amritsar (2.5 km), Bathinda (1.2 hours).



Raj Mahal

SEE

Qila Mubarak

The 'Qila Mubarak' fort with its remarkable architecture still adorns the city of Faridkot. Its groundwork is believed to have been laid by Raja Mokalsi. In extension to the same, Raka Hamir Singh got it renovated to embellish the royal beauty of this fort. Later Raja Bikram Singh and Raja Balbir Singh got many new buildings constructed. There is a garden within the four walls of the fort and all the buildings in the fort complex are very well constructed and well furnished.

Raj Mahal

Raj Mahal or the Royal Palace was built during 1885-1889 under the supervision of the then Crown Prince (later Maharaja) Balbir Singh, who incidentally was the first to occupy it as his

residence. Spread over nearly 15 acres, it presents a magnificent look with its French design and impressive green lawns. Its entrance, called Raj Deori, is itself a heritage structure with vintage architectural features. It now houses the Balbir Hospital.

Open: Tuesday to Sunday 9.00am-5.00pm

Darbar Ganj

Constructed in 1910, this marvelous bungalow with a well laid pretty garden was an old guest house for visiting guests from the sisterly states. It is now known as the Circuit House. There is a fairytale quality to this heritage building that adds a glimpse of royalty to it.

Open: Daily



Darbar Ganj



Market Place

SHOP

Apart from Punjab-specific handloom and rich handicrafts, local goods can be bought here. Besides the new shopping malls and retail outlets, interesting local haunts include -Sarafa Bazaar, Old Grain Market and Baba Farid Market.

STAY

The city itself does not have many options for staying. One might put up in Bhatinda (1.2 hours by road) for more comfortable accommodation options.

Hotel Trump Plaza**

Address: Harindera Nagar, Kotkapura Road, Faridkot - 151 203

Tariff: Rs. 2,446-4,496

Hotel BLESSINGS**

Address: opp. GGS Medical College & Hospital, G.N. Colony 7, Faridkot, Punjab 151203.

Tariff: Rs. 1,917-4,297

Blue Ice

Address: Kotkapura Rd, Harindar Nagar, Faridkot, Punjab 151203

Tariff: Rs. 600-2,000

Hotel Shahi Haveli

Address: Kotkapura Road opp. Sugar Mill | Farid Enclave, Faridkot 151203

Tariff: Rs. 1,800-11,000

DRESS

Punjab experiences extreme temperatures

(47° C in summer and below 5° C in winter), so it is advisable to travel with light cotton clothes in summer and heavy woollens or jackets in winter.

When you visit a Gurudwara make sure you leave your footwear outside and cover your head with a scarf or bandana.

EAT

Sandhu'z Hotel

Kotkapura Road, DogarBasti, Near Sadar Thana, Faridkot 151203, Ph: 0163 925 0039

The Garden View Resort

Kotkapura- Faridkot Road (Opp. Baba Farid Law College), Faridkot- 151203, Ph: +(91)-9779730781

Zaiqa

Hotel Trump Plaza, Kotkapura Road, Nh-15, Faridkot – 151203. Ph: +(91)-9216800789

DhabhaMitra Da

Nandeena Gate, Circular Road, Faridkot – 151203, Ph: +(91)-9888516826

EVENTS

Baba Sheikh Farid Aagman: Annual mela, evolving from its spiritual origin (visit of Sufi Prophet), the festival now embraces activities around cultural, literary, intellectual and sports activities.spheres.

When: Held between 19th -23rd September



Clock Tower Faridkot

Gurdwara Tilla (Chilla) Baba Farid

The Gurdwara, as old as the town, is located near Qila Mubarak. It is believed that Baba Farid stayed at this place in meditation for 40 days before proceeding to Pakpattan. A sacred piece of wood with which Baba wiped his hands has been preserved here. Shabad-kirtan, hymns are recited here daily and Langer is served every day to the people visiting this place irrespective of caste or creed. Devotees visit in large numbers every Thursday to pay their obeisance to the great Sufi saint.

Open: Daily 24 hours



Martyrs Memorial

Gurdwara Godavarisar Patshahi Dasvin village Dhillwan Kalan

This Gurdwara is situated at a distance of 5km from Kotkapura on Kotkapura-Bathinda Road. Guru Gobind Singh is said to have handed over his clothes to a Sodhi family in the village. These clothes are on display till date by the Sodhi family.

Open: Daily 24 hours

Gurdwara Godari Sahib

This place is situated on the outskirts, about 4 km, on the Faridkot-Kotkapura road. It is believed that Baba Sheikh Farid left his godari (jacket) there before entering the Faridkot town. A beautiful Gurdwara was constructed in 1982 and a Sarovar or pool was later constructed at this place. Large numbers of people visit this place every Thursday.

Open: Daily 24 hours



Faridkot Chowk

AROUND FARIDKOT

Old Jaito Thana (30 kms)

Jaito, situated 30 kms from Faridkot, is a center of an annual fair, which celebrates the victory of Akali volunteers over the British in 1923 against government interference in religious ceremonies in Gurudwaras. Jaiton Morcha, the main event to have taken place in Jaito, was the Akali agitation for the restoration of Maharaja Ripudaman Singh of Nabha to his throne after he was forced to abdicate (9th July, 1923) in favour of his minor son, Partap Singh. Akali jathas were stopped on entering Nabha territory, taken into custody (Thana) and beaten by the police. Old Jaito Thana marks an importance for the same.

Open: Interiors not accessible

Gurdwara Tibbi Sahib (200 kms)

The ninth Sikh Guru Gobind Singh is said to have visited Jaito on 15th April 1706. Here Guru Ji stayed at a sand dune (Tibba) near village Jaito and practiced archery with other Sikhs. People congregate here on 10th Phagun every year in memory of the Sikhs who scarified their lives during Jaito Morcha which is also is known as Shaheedi Jor Mela.

Rajasthan and Sirhind Canals

Rajasthan canal and Sirhind feeder passes near the Faridkot town. Rajasthan Canal was constructed in the year of 1962 to carry the additional water from Sutlej and Beas Rivers at Hari Ke Pattan to the dry areas of Punjab.



FEROZPUR

Ferozpur is a prehistoric city associated with several historical events since its foundation in 14th century. The gateway to Northern India, Ferozpur is situated close to the present day Indo-Pakistan border. As a result of its strategic location, the area has always remained a chief military post.



Hussainiwalla Memorial

ABOUT FEROZPUR

Ferozpur is known to be founded by Ferozshah Tughluq in the 14th century. Another version states that a Bhatti chief named Feroze Khan had laid its foundation. However, the first version is most commonly accepted as it is believed that Ferozshah Tughluq had a passion for building new cities and retitling the old ones after his own name. He claimed, “Among the many gifts which God bestowed upon me, his humble servant, was a desire to erect public buildings. So I built many mosques, colleges and monasteries, that the learned and the elders, the devout and the holy, might worship God in these edifices and aid the kind builder with their prayers.”

TRAVEL

TRAIN

Delhi to Ferozpur: 6.5 hours
Two stations connected to: Delhi, Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Jammu and Punjab.

FLIGHT

Delhi to Ferozpur: 3.5 hours (including road travel)

Nearest International Airport is in Amritsar connected to domestic cities- Delhi, Jammu, Srinagar and international cities - Dubai, London, Toronto, Birmingham and Tashkent.

ROAD

Delhi to Ferozpur: 7 hours via NH 1.

SEE

Shaheed Bhagat Singh Memorial

The memorial has been erected here to celebrate the martyrdom of the three young freedom fighters, Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev Thapar who were hanged by the British officials on 23rd March 1931, despite popular opinion against the decision. Every year, a fair is held where people flock to pay their tribute to the three brave martyrs.

Open: Daily 24 hours

Saragarhi Memorial Gurudwara

Built to commemorate the sacrifice of 21 soldiers who sacrificed their lives while defending Saragarhi Fort in the year 1897. They fought very bravely against a battalion of 10000 pathans. When the pathans attacked the Fort, few soldiers defended it from within for seven hours. This is when all the heroic Sikh soldiers sacrificed their lives while fighting valiantly. An event remembering those brave soldiers is held every year on 12th September.

Open: Daily 24 hours



Saragarhi Memorial Gurudwara

Barki Memorial

The Barki Memorial was constructed in 1969 to perpetuate the memory of the soldiers of 7 Infantry Division who made the supreme sacrifice on the battlefield in 1965 and paved the way for the fall of Barkia town situated at a distance of 15 miles south east of Lahore. The memorial which now forms a part of Saragarhi complex has a pillar in the center, a Patten tank and a Barki mile stone on the south and a water fountain in the North.

Open: Daily 24 hours

Hussainiwala Memorial

Famously known as National Martyrs Memorial Hussainiwala, this monument is devoted to three of India's most famous and dynamic revolutionaries - Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, and Sukhdev Thapar- who were secretly cremated here by the British in 1931 following a hasty trial resulting in the death sentence for the three brave hearts. Located on the Indo-Pakistan border of Punjab, Hussainiwala is 11 km from Ferozepur.

Gurudwara Sri Jaamani Sahib

Gurudwara Sri Jaamani Sahib is situated in village Bazidpur located just 8 km from the Ferozepur city. It is believed that Guru Gobind Singh came here after the battle of Muksar Sahib. The legend goes that a farmer had borrowed some money from a Brahmin on the guarantee of the Guru but he had not returned the money and had passed away. In his



Anglo Sikh War Memorial Museum Ferozshah

second life, he became a tittar (bird) and the Brahmin became a baaz (hawk). When the Guru came here, he got the tittar killed by the baaz and freed himself from the guarantee he had given in that case.

Open: Daily 24 hours

Anglo Sikh War Memorials

The Anglo-Sikh Wars of 1845-1846 and 1848-1849 were the military conquests when both British and Sikh soldiers suffered heavy losses. A series of memorials in the form of brick pillars with engraved date plaques were built to honor the Sikh soldiers who lost their lives in the battles against the British forces at five locations-Aliwal, Ferozshah, Misriwala, Mudki and Sabraon. The last battle was fought at Chellianwala on 13th January 1849, when eventually the British forces won over the Sikh troops only due to the faint heartedness and incompetence of some Sikh Generals.

Open: Daily 24 hours

Bhagat Singh Hideout

The cottage, situated at Turi Bazaar, Ferozpur, was once a hideout place for revolutionaries. Bhagat Singh along with accomplices used to visit this place quite frequently. The building was rented by one Gya Parsad, a doctor by profession and a member of HSRA (Hindustan Socialist Republican Association). He had taken that building under the name of Dr. B S Nigam and had opened a chemist shop named “Nigam Pharmacy and Druggists” on the ground floor. The first floor was left available for the party. Bhagat Singh and another legendary revolutionary Chandra Shekhar Azaad used to visit Ferozpur together and stay in this cottage and hold secret meetings with other revolutionaries.

Shane-E-Hind

This 42 feet long, 91 feet wide and 56 feet high monument, Shan-e-Hind designed by a Chief Architect of Punjab is a fine reply to 30 feet high Fakh-E-Pak constructed on the Pakistan side about 30 years ago.

STAY

Hyatt Regency Ludhiana ****1/2

Address: Site No. 4, Ferozpur Road, Ludhiana

Tariff: Rs. 4,232 – 6,876

Radisson Blu Hotel****1/2

Address: Ferozpur Road | MBD Neopolis Mall, Ludhiana 141012

Tariff: Rs. 6,148- 11,834

Hotel Onn**

Address: Yes Bank Crossing, Onn Lane (Off Ferozpur Road) Ludhiana, 141001

Tariff: Rs. 1200-4000

DRESS

Punjab experiences extreme temperatures (47° C in summer and below 5° C in winter), so it is advisable to travel with light cotton clothes in summers and heavy woolens or jackets in winters.

When you visit a Gurudwara make sure you leave your footwear outside and cover your head with a scarf or bandana.

EAT

Mehmaan Restaurant

Ferozpur Cantt, Ferozpur - 152001, Bazar No- 6, Ph: 0183 2505722

Harish Vegeterian

5 The Mall Road, Ferozpur/Jhirka 152002, India, Ph: +91 98 14 045101

The Chocolate Room

Ferozpur Ho, Ferozpur - 152001, Udham Singh Chowk, Ph: +(91)-9465758000

Club Pizzeria

Hall Court Road, Fazilka, Ferozpur 152123, Ph: +(91)-9417082562

EVENTS

People at Ferozpur, Punjab, celebrate seasonal festivals like Baisakhi, Lohri, BasantPanchmi and Teej with their ever welcoming tradition and open hearted approach

A festival marking the death anniversary of three freedom fighters, Bhagat Singh, SukhdevThapar and Rajguru is held at their memorial at Ferozpur.

When: Annually in March



Harike Wild Life Sanctuaries

AROUND FEROZPUR

Harike Wild Life Sanctuaries (56 km)

Situated on the confluence of the rivers Beas and Sutlej, at Ferozepur and Amritsar border, the Harike Wildlife sanctuary covers an area of approximately 86 sq. km. Every year, it attracts thousands of migratory birds during winter, some from as far off as Siberia and the Arctic. This sanctuary is considered as a bird watchers paradise.

Open: Daily 24 hours



Ferozshah Anglo Sikh War Memorial



MUKTSAR

Muktsar or Sri Muktsar Sahib is a historical city with the headquarters of the district by same name. It is intimately associated with the Sikh religious narrative dating back to the Mughal Era.

ABOUT MUKTSAR

Its history is that of a religious significance when the tenth Sikh Guru, Gobind Singh, fought his last battle against the Mughals in 1705 at Sri Muktsar Sahib, during which 40 Sikhs defeated the Mughals but attained martyrdom. Preceding this incident the same 40 men had deserted the Guru at Anandpur Sahib during a prolonged siege by the Mughal Army. Shamed by their women folk for the

cowardly act, they redeemed their honor by engaging with the Mughal Army at Muktsar. Accompanied by Mai Bhago, an illustrious woman in Sikh history, the 40 men fought a pitched battle near a pond called Khidrane di Dhab and while they emerged victorious, they all were killed in the battle. The Guru named them the 40 muktas or liberated ones.

TRAVEL

TRAIN

Delhi to Muktsar: 9.5 hours

Connected to major cities: Delhi, nearest link Faridkot & Chandigarh.

FLIGHT

Delhi to Chandigarh: 1 hour

The nearest International airport from Muktsar is Amritsar Airport, approximately 3.5 hours (170 km) from the city.

ROAD

Delhi to Muktsar : 7.2 hours (NH 10).



Gurudwara Shri Tuti Gandhi Sahib, Muktsar

SEE

Gurudwara Shri Tuti Gandhi Sahib, Mukatsar

Located in Muktsar City, the Gurudwara was built by the first Sikh residents of the city who settled here in 1743. The complex contains a large holy pool or sarovar, Darbar Sahib and another Gurudwara, Shri Tambu Sahib. The holy

shrine was built in the memory of the 40 muktas who died fighting for the 10th Sikh Guru, Gobind Singh. 'Tutigandi' literally means 'broken ties'. After the Muktsar victory, the Guru nullified the document signed by the 40 muktas when they deserted him in Anandpur Sahib by declaring he was no longer their Guru.

STAY

King's Cliff Hotel *

Address: Kotkapura Road, Muktsar Punjab 152026.

Tariff: Rs. 800-1200

City Hotel *

Address: KachaUdekaran | Near Telephone Exchange, Muktsar, India.

Tariff: Rs. 500 - 1000

Hotel Royal Inn

Address: Kotkapura Chowk | opp Guru Gobind Singh Ji Park, Muktsar 152026, India.

DRESS

Punjab experiences extreme temperatures (47° C in summer and below 5° C in winter), so it is advisable to travel with light cotton clothes in summers and heavy woollens or jackets in winters.

When you visit a Gurudwara, make sure you leave your footwear outside and cover your head with a scarf or bandana which is available outside most of the Gurudwaras.

EAT

Hot & Fresh Canadian Pizza

Kotkapura Rd, Sri Muktsar Sahib, Punjab 152026; Ph: 0163 350 0500.

Chawla Chicken

SH16, Sri Muktsar Sahib, Punjab 152026; Ph: 098767 22126.

Country Coffee Club

Dr Kehar Singh Marg, Adesh Nagar, Sri Muktsar Sahib, Punjab 152026.

EVENTS

Maghi Fair: A number of Gurudwaras commemorate the martyrdom of the 40 men, with the town witnessing countless visitors during the Maghi fair. A mammoth gathering takes place every year on occasion of Maghi Mela celebrated after next day of Lohri in January. The whole town wears a festive look at the time of Mela.

When: Held every year in January

Mukta Minar

Mukta Minar, located near the district administrative complex, is a commemorative complex with a central sculpture surrounded by beautiful gardens. Built as a sculpture, the concrete body of the minar is glaring steel. There is an open-air theatre built to commemorate 300 years of martyrdom of the 40 Muktee, the 40 Sikhs who died fighting the Mughals near the lake of Khidrana. It is one of the main attractions of the city.



Mukta Minar



MOGA

Moga became part and headquarters of 17th District in the state, Moga district of Punjab on 24th day of November 1995. Before this, Moga was the sub-division of Faridkot district.



ABOUT MOGA

Moga was founded by Moga Singh Gill, forefather of the Gill community that populated the city. Moga prides being the birth place of Lala Lajpat Rai, one of the important freedom fighters of India. His native village Dhudhike is located within Moga District.

TRAVEL

TRAIN

Delhi to Moga: 4-6 hours

Connected to major cities: Delhi, Mumbai, nearest link Ambala and Chandigarh.

FLIGHT

Delhi to Moga: 3 hour (including travel from Amritsar by road)

The nearest airports from Moga is Ludhiana airport (69 km) and Amritsar airport (94 km).

ROAD

Delhi to Moga: 6.5 hours (NH1); Ludhiana to Moga: 1.5 hours (NH95).

STAY

Kingdom Hotel

Address: Near Bughipura Chowk, GT Road, Moga 142001, India

Tariff: Rs. 5,296 - 5,846

Hotel Orbit Continental

Address: Zira Road, Moga 142001, India

Tariff: Rs. 2,889 - 2,957

Hotel TajMoga

Address: Baghipura Chowk, Ludhiana Road, Moga 142001, India

Sunbeam Farms*

NH71, Moga-Barnala Road, Dhurkot-Kalan, Opposite Grain Market, Moga, Punjab 142001

DRESS

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When you visit a Gurudwara make sure you leave your footwear outside and cover your head with a scarf or bandana.

EAT

Crown's Pizza

SCO 4, ShaheedBhagat Singh Market, Friends Colony, Moga, Punjab 142001; Ph: 073558 85555

Bombay House Bakery

Dutt Rd, Friends Colony, Moga, Punjab 142001

Baba Chicken Moga

Plot No. 991, G T Road, Friends Colony, Moga, Punjab 142001; Ph: 094644 04040

EVENTS

Baisakhi: Festival to celebrate harvest

When: 13th of April

Guru Parb: Religious festival of Sikhs

When: Celebrated in the month of November and January

Other important annual events here are the Prakash Divas of Guru Nanak Devji, Guru Hargobind ji, Guru Gobind Singh ji and Shahidi Divas of Guru Arjan Devji



Amritsr Shaukin



Gurudwara Gurusar

SEE

Dina Sahib

Gurudwara Lohgarh Sahib, located in village Dina is associated with tenth Guru, Gobind Singh who resided in this village after evacuating from Anandpur Sahib in December 1705. During his stay, the devotees, Chaudhari Shamir and Lakshmir, grandsons of the local chief Raijodh, served him with respect. The devotees from far-off places came to pay homage to Guru Ji. Guru Ji blessed this land by naming it 'Guru Ka Malwa' and said the grain productivity of this land would become ten times. It is also famed as the place where the Guru wrote the famous letter, in Persian, 'Zafarnama' to Emperor Aurangzeb.

Gurudwara Sahib Patshahi Pehli

Built to commemorate the visit of First Guru, Guru Nanak Dev who travelled to the village along with siddhayogis or his companions, Bhai Mardana and Bhai Bala.

Gurudwara Sahib Patshahi Chhevin

Built on the site of the camp where the sixth Guru, Guru Hargobind stayed after winning the battle of Mehraj in the year 1634. According to local tradition, Bhai Jakko, a leading farmer of the Village served him with devotion.

Gurudwara Sahib Patshahi Dasvin

The Gurudwara commemorates the visit of Tenth Guru, Guru Gobind Singh on his way from Chakar to Dina in December 1705. He is said to have bathed in the sacred Nanaksar Sarovar.

Gurudwara Nanaksar Sahib, Takhtupura (32 km)

Sanctified by the visits of Guru Nanak Devji, Guru Har Gobindji and Guru Gobind Singhji, the village of Takhtupura has three separate shrines dedicated to each one of them located close to one another around the beautiful Sarovar Nanaksar.



BATHINDA

The city which derives its name from the Bhatti Rajputs, who ruled here, some hours away from Patiala, has a pre-Christian history and is witness to some bloody conquests by the Afghan raiders Mahmud Ghazni and Mohammad Ghori.

ABOUT BATHINDA

The beautiful and arid city of Bathinda pre-dates Patiala and could well overdate to the pre-Christian era. Since that part of history is shrouded in misconception and obscurity, its earliest mention is in the memoirs of the Moroccan traveler, Ibn Bututa, who called the city by the name Batrind. Invaders called it Tabarhind or gateway to Hind. Around 1754, its fort fell into the hands of Baba Ala Singh of Patiala and remained with the Patiala principality.

Post Indian Independence, Bathinda has become a full-fledged district and is a thriving industrial town with two thermal power stations. It is also a

leading grain and cotton-producing region of Punjab that also contributes in grape production.

TRAVEL

TRAIN

Delhi to Bathinda: 5 hours
Bathinda junction connected to:
 Delhi, Patiala, Ambala, Hisar and Rohtak.

FLIGHT

The nearest airports are located at Chandigarh (146 km) and Amritsar (177 km).

ROAD

Delhi to Bathinda: 5.5 hours (NH 10).



Qila Mubarak



Shri Damdama Sahib, Talwandi Sabo

SEE

Qila Mubarak

The old awe-inspiring fort, a relic of Bathinda's past splendor, is bigger than the forts at Lahore, Phillaur and Hanumangarh. It stands as a gigantic sentinel in the heart of the town. Square in plan and constructed with small bricks, Bathinda fort is the highest in India. The fort is about 39 meters high and consists of 38 burjas. It is possibly the oldest in Punjab, going back as far as the early Christian era. Intended as a safeguard against invasion, the Qila Mubarak resembles a great big schooner soaring over dusty plains. It was ruled by successive dynasties, each of which, including Baba Ala Singh of Patiala, has

left an indelible mark on its construction. The Qila Mubarak is associated with a celebrated historical romance. Malik Ikhtiar-ud-din Altunia, the 13th century governor of Bathinda rebelled against Empress Razia Sultan, one of the most powerful rulers of the Delhi Sultanate, and imprisoned her here. They are said to have fallen in love during her captivity and gotten married thereafter.

Open Tuesday to Sunday: 9.00 am to 5.00 pm

Gurudwara Nivas Asthan Damdama Sahib, Talwandi Sabo

Located in one of sleepy towns outside



Mazaar, Pir Baba Haji Rattan



Bhatinda Market

SHOP

The lanes of Dhobhi bazaar beckons you to open your pockets and spill out its contents for the vibrant spread of craftsmanship and wholesale textiles.

STAY

Hotel Bahia Fort****

Address: The Mall Road, Bathinda 151001.

Tariff: Rs. 3,570- 4,958

Hotel Comfort Inn Tulip Heights***

Address: Goniana Road | Mittal City Mall, Bathinda 151001.

Tariff: Rs. 3,570- 4,628

Krishna Continental***

Address: Bibi Wala Road | Near Fouji Chowk, Bathinda 151001.

Tariff: Rs. 1,917- 3,768

Hotel Sapphire

Address: Barnala Bypass Road, Bathinda 151001.

Tariff: Rs. 5,289- 10,974

EAT

The Yellow Chilli (Indian)

15906/1, Barnala Bye-Pass, Street No 6,
Near Hotel Stella, Bathinda 151001,
Ph: 090410 11791

Pizzano Fast Food (Multi-cuisine)

The Mall, Bathinda, 151001; Ph: +91 1642 250015

Masala Kraft

Best Western Plus Stella, Barnala By-pass Road, Bathinda 151001; Ph: +91 164 501 5000

GianiParontha

Mall Rd, Opposite Gole Market | Subash Market, Near Water Tank, Bathinda

EVENTS

Lambi Dhab: The popular cattle and horse fair is held in the village of Mukhtar in the month of Makar Sankranti. It is one of the most colourful town festivities during that time of the year.

When: Month of Malar Sankanti (January)

Maghi Mela: The winter event is a commemoration of the 40 warriors who fell fighting valiantly beside Guru Gobind Singh in the battle of Khindara against the Mughal forces.

When: Month of January

DRESS

Punjab experiences extreme temperatures (47° C in summer and below 5° C in winter), so it is advisable to travel with light cotton clothes in summer and heavy woollens or jackets in winter.

When you visit a Gurudwara make sure you leave your footwear outside and cover your head with a scarf or bandana.

the city is Gurudwara Damdama Sahib where Guru Gobind Singh rested after the battle at Muktsar, earning it its present moniker. During the year long stay of the Guru, the area developed into a spiritual learning center for the Sikhs, attracting people across the area. It was also the hallowed grounds on which the Guru Granth Sahib was transcribed by Bhai Mani Singh and distributed to other spiritual centers. It was also from Damdama Sahib that the Guru issued his edicts or hukumnamas to his congregation. A number of the Guru's possessions can be viewed during the customary circumambulation around the Palki Sahib. The white complex encloses many commemorative structures.

Open: 24 hours

Mazaar, Pir Baba Haji Rattan

The mazaar (mausoleum) of Pir Baba Haji Rattan marks the site where the mystic used to meditate. Its religious significance is heightened by the fact that both Guru Nanak and Guru Gobind Singh visited it. This place of worship continues to attract people of all faiths even today. It is believed to cure its devotees of all their ills.

Open: 24 hours

Lakhi Jungle

This is located at a distance of 15 km from Bathinda, enroute to Muktsar. The forest house Gurudwara where it is believed that the first Guru, Nanak, recited one lakh paths (religious recitation) of Shri Japuji Sahib, and hence the name lakhi. The ninth and tenth Gurus also visited here.

Bahia Fort

Built in 1930, the area of the Fort belonged to a group of 22 villages; hence it is called Bahia Sahib. It was the official residence of the armed forces of Maharaja Bhupinder Singh of Patiala State. It has now been converted into a four star hotel.

ZOOLOGICAL PARK

At a distance of 6 Km from Bathinda, there is a zoological park called Bir Talab Forest and Tourist Complex. It has a children park and sprawling lawns where the residents go for picnic on weekends and holidays. The zoo has a number of birds and animals, such as chakor, parrots, turkey ducks, rabbits, langur, saras, cranes, black buck, deer, monkeys etc. for the recreation of children. The Bir Talab Forest has trees like bamboo, amltas, khair, teak holak and shisham. The tourist complex is being jointly managed and looked after by the departments of Wild Life and Forests.

Open: 9.00 am - 5.00 pm

Rose Garden

The Rose Garden is today one of the attractive spots in the town. It has been developed into a beautiful picnic spot and is visited by a large number of people. The Rose Garden is a 10 acres garden, popular for the large varieties of roses that grow here. Located close to the city, it is a frequented picnic spot for a perfect family getaway.

Open: 9.00 am - 5.00 pm

AROUND BHATINDA

Bhagwati Mandir (166 kms)

This 17th century temple is dedicated to Goddess Bhagwati Mata. Folklore says that in the 17th century, Kamalu Bhagat, a resident of this village accompanied a tapasvi called Kalu Nath for a visit to the temple. On a short distance from Jawalamukhi temple, Kalunath lit his holy fire and prayed. It is said that Bhagwati Mata appeared on the scene. On returning to his village Kamalu Bhagat started worshipping Bhagwati Mata at the place of the present temple. It is believed that the worship at Maisor Khana on the days of the fair is as sacred and sanctified as worship at Jawalaji Temple.

SRI DARBAR SAHIB, Muktsar (175 kms)

Sri Darbar sahib was established by the first few Sikh families who had settled here around 1743. Additions to the building were carried out by Bhai Desu Singh and Bhai Lal Singh, chiefs of Kaithal, and later by Sardar Hari Singh Nalva from 1791-1837, one of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's army generals. During the 1930's Sant Gurmukh Singh Karseva wale and Sant Sadhu Singh renovated the building. The walls and the floor were marbled and decorative domes added on top. The principal shrine at Sri Muktsar Sahib is on the western bank of the sarovar. A high tower and flag post close to the Darbar Sahib were raised by Maharaja Hira Singh of Nabha

during the 1880's. An old van tree believed to have existed since before the battle of Sri Muktsar Sahib still stands between the Divan Asthan and the Nishan Sahib.

Gurudwara Tibbi Sahib (230 kms)

Marking the sandy mound from where Guru Gobind Singh had showered arrows on the enemy during the battle, the Gurudwara was first established as a modest structure during the eighteenth century, and reconstructed in 1843 by Sodhi Man Singh of Man Singhwala. The present building, which came up during the 1950's under the supervision of Baba Baghel Singh, a follower of Sant Gurmukh Singh, is a square hall with the sanctum in the center. Above the sanctum is a square pavilion topped by a lotus dome and decorative marble kiosks at corners. The entire wall surface including the dome is lined with white marble. The floor in and around the hall is also of marble.

Gurudwara Shaheed Ganj (174 kms)

Also called Arigitha (lit. pyre) Sahib, about 50 metres west of the sarovar, marking the spot where the bodies of the martyrs were cremated by Guru Gobind Singh, was first built in 1870 by Raja Wazir Singh of Faridkot (1828 - 72). The new building, a rectangular domed hall, was reconstructed through karseva



during the 1980's.

Gurudwara Rakabsar Sahib

Located at 200 meters east of Gurudwara Tibbi Sahib, is Gurudwara Rakabsar Sahib. According to local tradition, as Guru Gobind Singh came down from the tibbi and was going to mount his horse, the stirrup (rakabs, in Punjabi) snapped. Hence the name of the Shrine was called Gurudwara Rakabsar Sahib. That Rakab is still kept in the Gurdwara. The birthdays of Guru Nanak Dev Ji, Guru Gobind Singh Ji and Shahidi purab of Guru Arjun Dev Ji are celebrated with great fervor here. The major annual celebration is on the Maghi day (mid-January) when vast numbers of devotees throng the premises from all over for ablutions in the holy pool and to attend religious divans.

Open: 24 hrs.

Gurudwara Nivas Asthan Damdama Sahib Patshahi X

A multistoried octagonal tower, adjoining the Darbar Sahib, marks the apartments of Guru Gobind Singh. According to Sakhi Pothi, when Guru Tegh Bahadur arrived at Talwandi Sabo, he halted at the base of a huge ant-hill, which he saluted as he alighted. Questioned by the Sikhs accompanying him, he explained, "A grand temple, nine spears in height, with golden pinnacles will be erected on that spot by the great one who comes after me. Let my shrine be at the foot of his temple." The Guru Granth Sahib is now seated in a domed room at the top floor of the tower.

Open: 24 hrs.



FAZILKA

Fazilka was traditionally a part of Ferozepur district. In 2011, it was officially declared as the 21st District by the Government of Punjab.



Abohar Black Buck Sanctuary

ABOUT FAZILKA

Fazilka's origin dates back to 1844 when the tract of country on the Sutlej was ceded by Bahawalpur and there was no village where Fazilka now stands. Vans Agnew was the first officer who stationed there, built himself a bungalow in which the workplace of the Sub-divisional Officer (Civil), Fazilka, is now located. From that bungalow, the place came to be known as Bangla, a name still given to the town and Tehsil by the people. Two years later, Oliver, one of the early Wattu settlers, established a few shops there and gave the place the name of Fazilka from Fazil. Its favorable position near the Sutlej enabled it to engross almost the whole of the export trade from the great desert tract towards Sind (now in Pakistan) and made it a flourishing market very soon. A most destructive flood visited Fazilka in 1908 and practically the whole of the town collapsed and had to be rebuilt.

TRAVEL

TRAIN

Delhi to Fazilka: 11.5 hours

Not connected to major cities, secondary cities that can be used for travel options includes Ferozpur (1.5 hours), Bhatinda (1.8 hours), Amritsar (3.8 hours) and Faridkot (1.6 hours).

FLIGHT

Delhi to Fazilka: 5.5 hours (including road travel) Nearest Airport is in Amritsar which is connected to domestic cities- Delhi, Jammu and Srinagar and international cities - Dubai, London, Toronto, Birmingham and Tashkent.

ROAD

Delhi to Fazilka: 7.5 hours (NH 10).

STAY

Hotel Paradiso*

Address: Freedom Fighter Road, PSEB Sub Station, Fazilka, 152123

Tariff: Rs. 1,851 - 1,917

Hotel Home Steads*

Address: Near City Garden, Abohar Road, NH 10, Fazilka, 152123

Hotel Sethi Regency**

Address: Hanumangarh Road, Fazilka, India

Tariff: Rs. 2180- 3400

Jyani Natural Farm (Farm stay)

VPO Katehra District Fazilka Punjab-152121

Tariff: Rs. 4496 per night

DRESS

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When you visit a Gurudwara make sure you leave your footwear outside and cover your head with a scarf or bandana.

EAT

Tosha Sweet: A traditional Punjabi sweet meat that, has been a favourite with both Indians and Pakistanis for generations.. One of the shops, Pakpattnian Di Hatti has three outlets in Fazilka which is serving this delicacy from ages. The owners migrated here from Pakistan after the Partition who brought here the improved taste and appeal of this special sweetmeat. Tourists and even local residents have developed fondness for this unique treat.

EVENTS

People in Fazilka celebrate the religious and seasonal festivals like Baisakhi, Lohri, Basant-Panchmi and Teej with utmost happiness and merry making.



SEE

Asafwala War Memorial

Located on the National Highway 7 (7 km from Fazilka), Asafwala Shaheedon ki Samadh is a sacred memorial and war museum built to commemorate the sacrifices of the martyrs of 1971 Indo-Pak War . It is managed by 'Shaheedo Ki Samadhi Committee Asafwala (Fazilka)' with cooperation of army supervision. People often visit this place to pay homage to the heroic souls who lost their lives while defending the Fazilka City during a war against Pakistan.

Open: Daily

Abohar Black Buck Sanctuary

Spread over an area of about 18,650 hectares, the Abohar Wildlife Sanctuary is known for being an open sanctuary, comprising farmlands of 13 Bishnoi villages. Herds of black bucks, the indigenous antelopes, with their

distinctive twisted horns, can be found wandering freely through the villages and even homes. This sanctuary also shelters Porcupines, wild boars and black ducks which can be spotted easily here.

Sadqi Retreat Ceremony, Fazilka

Sadiqi village (14 km from Fazilka) on the India-Pakistan border is one of the three joint check-posts, along with Wagah in Amritsar and Hussainiwala in Ferozepur where the Border Security Force and the Pakistan Rangers perform the 'Retreat Ceremony'. It attracts huge amount of tourists and local visitors due to its Historic importance and a special retreat ceremony performed every evening.

Ceremony time: Daily 6.30 pm

AROUND FAZILKA

Emu Farms, Fazilka (22 km)

Situated in village Katehra, nearby Jayani Natural Farm, Emu Farm is a place where Emu birds (largest bird native to Australia) are reared and taken care of. Around 45 pairs of beautiful Emus can be seen in the farm. The Emu's unique green eggs are known for its medicinal properties. They are curious animals known to watch and chase other animals and humans.



Emu Farm



SHAHEED BHAGAT SINGH NAGAR

Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar district (formerly known as Nawanshahr district) is one of the districts in the state of Punjab in North-West Republic of India. It consists of two sub-divisions Nawanshahr and Balachaur.



Shaheed Bhagat Singh Memorial Museum

ABOUT SBS NAGAR

Nawanshahr as per legend was built during the reign of Alaudin Khilji, at the turn of the 14th century by his Afghan Military Chief Nausher Khan. Remains of five havelis constructed by Nausher Khan are still in existence. It is however known largely for Khatkar Kalan, the village where revolutionary hero, Shaheed Bhagat Singh, spent his growing years. Chief Minister, Punjab Shri. Parkash Singh Badal on 27th September 2008 made the announcement of changing the name of district from Nawanshahr to “Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar” on the occasion of national level function. A museum dedicated to him was inaugurated in 1981, marking the 50th anniversary of his martyrdom.

TRAVEL

TRAIN

Delhi to Nawanshahr: 5.0 hours

Nawanshahr has rail track connecting it with Jalandhar, Rahon and Jaigon.. Other convenient way is the train travel to Ludhiana Junction and then driving for an hour to reach Nawanshahr.

FLIGHT

Delhi to Chandigarh: 1 hour

The nearest International Airport is Chandigarh Airport, roughly one and a half hour drive from Nawanshahr

ROAD

Delhi to Nawanshahr: 5.5 hours (NH)

DRESS

A land experiencing extreme temperatures (47o C in summer and below freezing in winter), it is advisable to travel with light cotton clothes in summers and heavy woollens or jackets in winters.

When you visit a Gurudwara particularly, make sure you leave your footwear outside and cover your head with a scarf that is available outside most Gurudwaras.

EVENTS

Baisakhi - Festival to celebrate harvesting of crops.

When: 13th of April

Guru Purab - Religious festival of Sikhs

When: Celebrated in the month of November and January



Roza Sharif Mandali

SEE

Shaheed Bhagat Singh Museum, Khatkar Kalan

One of the most important buildings in the town is Shaheed-e-Azam Bhagat Singh Museum, Khatkar Kalan, which is the place of origin of the great martyr. His ancestral residence is located in the vicinity of the Museum site. The Museum displays an array of memorabilia associated with his life, and death, including personal effects, photographs and pages from his personal diary. A copy of the judgment of the Lahore Conspiracy Case can be viewed here which sentenced him to death by hanging. A Bhagwat Geeta with Singh's autograph is also on display. These exhibits provide us a peep into Singh's life and of supreme sacrifice this martyr gave for the mother land.

Gurudwara Manji Sahib Nawanshahr

The Gurudwara located at Nawanshahr is associated with the Ninth Sikh Guru, Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji who stayed at this place for sometime while on his way from Baba Bakala to Kiratpur Sahib. Guruji was accompanied by his wife Mata Gujri ji, Bhai Mati Das ji and Balaki Rai.

Roza Sharif Mandali

Roza Sharif is located in Mandali and is dedicated to Abdulla Shah Kadri, one of the eight sons of Muslim saint Gospaal. This roza is believed to be built by him during his lifetime. With the miracle of Baba Abdulla Shah Kadri, the train started stopping here and that is the reason why the nearby train station is named after Baba Abdulla Shah Kadri. Popular for the annual fair held in the months of June and July, Roza Sharif attracts many Quawwals and Ghazal artists from all over India.

Suraj Kund, Rahon

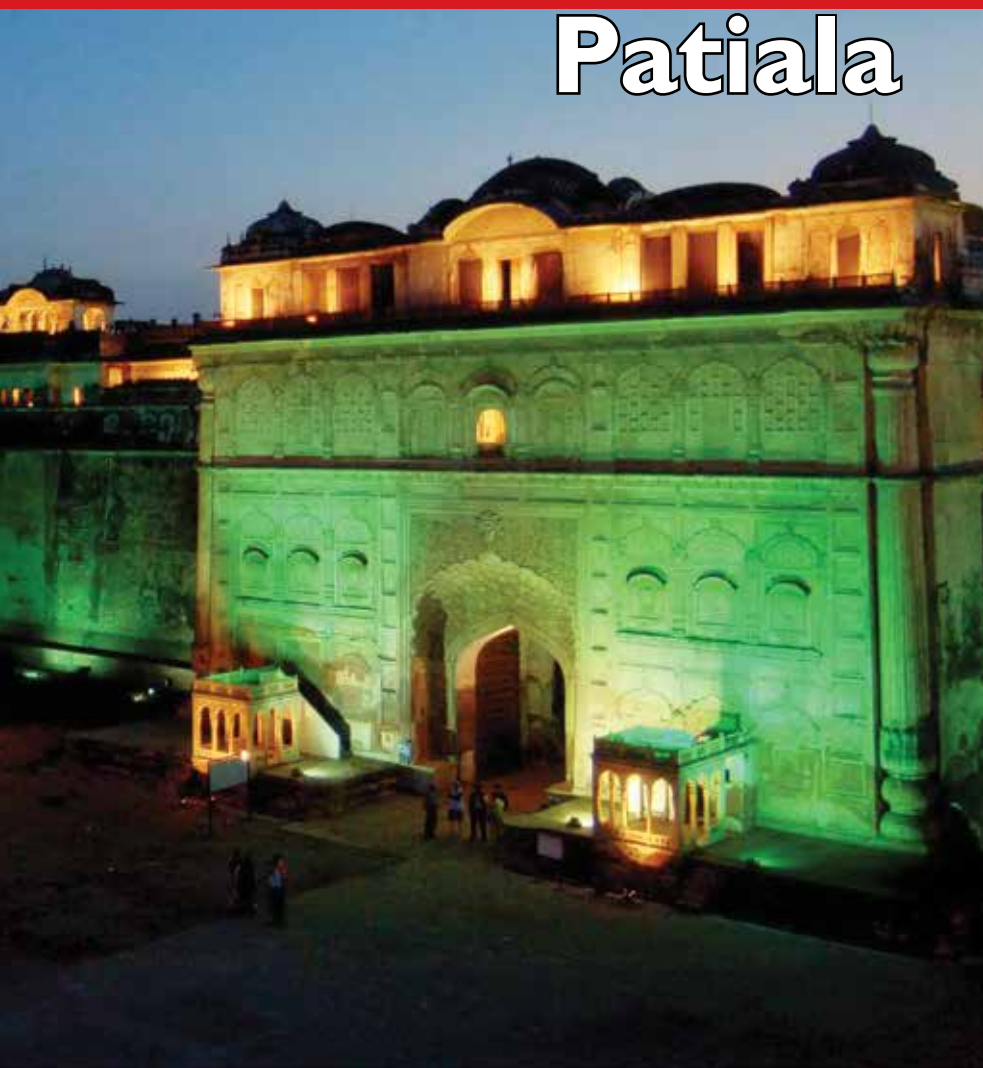
Suraj Kund temple is one of the most popular places of pilgrimage in the region, located in the city of Rahon. It is regarded as one of the 'two and a half kunds' located in the country besides Nasik and Haridwar, all of them being associated with Shri Ram Chander Ji



circle

3

Patiala





PATIALA

The humble mud fort of Qila Mubarak founded by the Phulkian clansman, Baba Ala Singh in 1763, the lustrous princely state of Patiala is famous for its alcohol measures and royal indulgences.



Durbar Hall at Qila Mubarak

ABOUT PATIALA

Patiala is the Punjab's well known princely state famous for 'peg', 'pagri', 'paranda' (tasselled tag for braiding hair and 'Jutti' (footwear). Its history dates back to Mughal Era when it was a part of Sirhind during the rule of Delhi Sultanate and Mughals. Following the ascension of Aurangzeb as Emperor, Wazir Khan, the governor of Sirhind, bricked two of Guru Gobind Singh's young sons alive. This led to many battles between the Sikh and Mughal armies. Sirhind was

destroyed, and Baba Ala Singh carved out of independent principality. He laid the foundation of the Qila Mubarak in 1763, around which the town of Patiala, as we know it now, flourished. His descendant, Maharaja Narinder Singh gave the city some of its finest buildings, including the Moti Bagh Palace and the Sheesh Mahal. It bestowed Hindustani classical tradition with the Patiala gharana. Nabha is a neighbouring erstwhile principality.

TRAVEL

TRAIN

Delhi to Patiala: 5.5 hours

Connected to major cities: Delhi, Mumbai, nearest link Ambala and Chandigarh.

FLIGHT

Delhi to Chandigarh: 1 hour

The nearest International Airport from Patiala is Chandigarh Airport, roughly two hour drive from Patiala.

ROAD

Delhi to Patiala: Delhi to Patiala: 5 hours (NH 1). Patiala can also be reached by road (2 hours) from Chandigarh.



Mughal Sarai at Shambhu

SEE

Qila Mubarak and Sheesh Mahal

A kachigarhi, or Mud Fort, Qila Mubarak, was renovated to its present glory in the 1763 by Baba Ala Singh, once used as the royal residences till 1862. A fine testimony to Mughal and Rajputana styles of architecture, the fort houses the elaborately frescoed Sheesh Mahal, the lofty ceilinged former Darbar Hall and the ruined structures of Sarad Khanna and Jalau Khanna. Outside the Qila are the Darshani Gate, a Shiva temple, and bazaar shops which border the streets that run around the Qila and sell precious ornaments, colorful hand-woven fabrics, 'jootis' and bright 'Parandis'.

The Sheesh Mahal, a triple-storied, Indo-Saracenic edifice abutting the Old Moti Bagh Palace is one of its kinds. It's an enclosure for artists, poets, and scholars. The open Gardens now riddled

with marble statues of the Victorian gentry, also has the spectacular Banasar Ghar, the in-house exhibition ground connected through a magnificent suspension bridge which being a replica of the famous Lakshman Jhoola at Rishikesh, is also named as Lakshman Jhoola. It links the Sheesh Mahal with the Banasar Ghar on the other side of the lake. The Banasar Ghar now houses the North Zone Cultural Center and a hall for setting up exhibitions.

Open: Tuesday-Sunday, 9.00 am-5.00 pm

Old Moti Bagh Palace

One of the largest royal residences of the 19th century, the Moti Bagh Palace was once the palace where the Patila royal family lived for a century. The opulent and imposing Indo-Saracenic structure has over 1,000 rooms and is set in a sprawling 400-acre Mughal garden replete with terraces and water channels. The facade has Rajasthan-style



Old Moti Bagh Palace

jharokas and chhatris, and the palace is set in a beautiful garden with terraces, water channels and a Sheesh Mahal, The structure now plays host to the Netaji Subash Chandra Bose Institute of Sports.

Open: *Campus accessible daily*

Gurudwara Dukhnivaran

Translated as 'eradicator of sufferings', the Gurudwara was built under the banyan tree where the ninth Sikh Guru Tegh Bahadur sat praying for the malaise affected village of Lehal. The legend is that anyone who prays at this Gurudwara is relieved of his suffering. The sarovar is also revered as the healing waters and attracts devotees in droves at particular times of the year marking its religious importance.

Open: *Daily, 24 hours*

Goddess Kali Temple

A collection of leaf manuscript; famed to be written by the Rishi Vyas himself is the most venerated possession of the temple. Open to all beyond caste and religion, the Kali temple located on the Mall across the Baradari Gardens is a spot of spiritual destination for many, especially on a Saturdays. The monthly fair during ashtami and the annual fair during April and October draw loads of devotees. The Temple houses a jyotor or flame brought from Kalighat in Kolkata by Maharaja Bhupinder Singh. One of the peculiarities of the Temple is the offering of alcohol during Navratras. A much older temple of Raj Rajeshwari is also situated in the centre of this complex.

Open: *Daily, 24 hours*

SHOP

Well known for its many products- specific bazaars, Patiala offers a remarkable experience browsing through bazaars selling traditional items like juttis (embroided shoes), parandis (coloured braids) and nallas (silken drawstrings). The Darzianwali Gali is a host to tailors, embroiderers and bric-a-bric sellers from across the city. The Topekha Bazaar spilling with fine cotton and linen materials. A number of merchandise specific bazaars around Qila Mubarak offer curious adventurous trails for a shopping. Juttianwali Gali offers juttis with the prettiest embellishments starting from Rs. 500 onwards. The colourful parandis and silken nallas across the street look beautiful and are sought after ornaments even today.

Barnala Silk Store, Navyug Silk Store, Suhag Arts and Prakash Store, are some of the establishment outlets that have kept the old world of Punjab elegance alive.

STAY

The Baradari***

A stately old and elegant palace in the middle of the bustling Punjabi extravaganza.

Address: Rajendra Kothi, Baradari Garden, Patiala, Punjab 147002

Tariff : Rs. 5500-7000

Eqbal Hotel***

Address: Rajpura Road, S.S.T Nagar, Patiala, Punjab 147001

Tariff : Rs.3,768-4,957

Garden Resort**

Address: Rajbaha Road Rajbaha Road - Punjab, India

Tariff : Rs. 1,719-2,578

DRESS

Punjab experiences extreme temperatures (47° C in summer and below 5° C in winter), so it is advisable to travel with light cotton clothes in summer and heavy woollens or jackets in winter.

When you visit a Gurudwara make sure you leave your footwear outside and cover your head with a scarf or bandana.

EAT

Additionally, the old bazaars of Patiala offer many a gourmet delight for foodies. Adalat Bazaar's Sadhu Ram, Jaggi Sweets and Arjan Sweets, to name but a few:

Cholle Bathure: Sheranwala Gate, Baradari Gardens

Garden Resort

Rajbaha Road; Ph: 0175 500 3300

Omaxe Mall

Mall Road, Baradari, Patiala, Punjab 147001

Gopal Sweets

Leela Chowkand Urban Estate Phase II, Urban Estate; Ph: 01752212523

EVENTS

Baisakhi: Festival to celebrate harvest

When: 13th of April

Guru Parab: Religious festival of Sikhs

When: Celebrated in the month of November and January

Patiala Heritage Festival: An art and cultural extravaganza, the Patiala Heritage Festival was started by the Patiala Heritage Society in 2003. Discontinued in recent times, highlight of the event was a crafts fair, which is to be revived soon.

AROUND PATIALA

Hira Mahal, Nabha (25 km)

Hira Mahal in Nabha is the palatial residence of Sir Hira Singh (1843-1911), a ruler from the Phulki and dynasty. The style of the monument is a sturdy structure with regional features of multi-foliated arches and projecting wooden balconies known for its garden and orchards, the area is now called Hira Mahal Colony.

period to provide Safety, Security and a resting place for the travellers. The Sarai at Shambhu is based on a typical square plan with two magnificent gates, a mosque in the centre and rooms on all the four sides of the courtyard. In recent times it had served as an army outpost. But it is a protected monument at present.

Open:24hrs

Mughal Sarai, Shambhu (40 km)

Caravan serais were built along the Grand Trunk road in the Mughal



Hira Mahal, Nabha



RUPNAGAR

Rupnagar is named after its district headquarters, the town of Rupnagar. The Town is said to have been founded by a Raja called Rokeshar, who ruled during the 11th century and named it after his son Rup Sen. Recent excavations and explorations conducted at Rupnagar indicate that the first civilized folk to settle here were the Harappans who came here in the third millennium B.C. The region was subsequently ruled by several Indian dynasties including the Guptas, Kushanas and the Mughals.

ABOUT RUPNAGAR

Anandpur Sahib, Rupnagar's holiest town was built by Ninth Sikh Guru, Tegh Bahadur. While it was the Tenth Guru Gobind Singh, who established the Khalsa army here to combat the increasingly aggressive Mughal rulers, with Takhat Sri Keshgarh Sahib marking the birth place of the Sikh Nation. Maharaja Ranjit Singh and the Governor-General of East India Company, William Bentinck, met on the banks of the Sutlej in 1831, for a conference in which the East India Company gained a decisive foothold in Punjab. This came to be known as the signing of Ropar Treaty. The Sutlej River, harnessed by the Bhakra Nangal Dam forms the second largest reservoir in India, and is called Gobind Sagar after the Tenth Sikh Guru.

TRAVEL

TRAIN

Delhi to Rupnagar: 5.5 hours

well connected to major cities: Delhi, Amritsar, Ambala and other cities in Punjab.

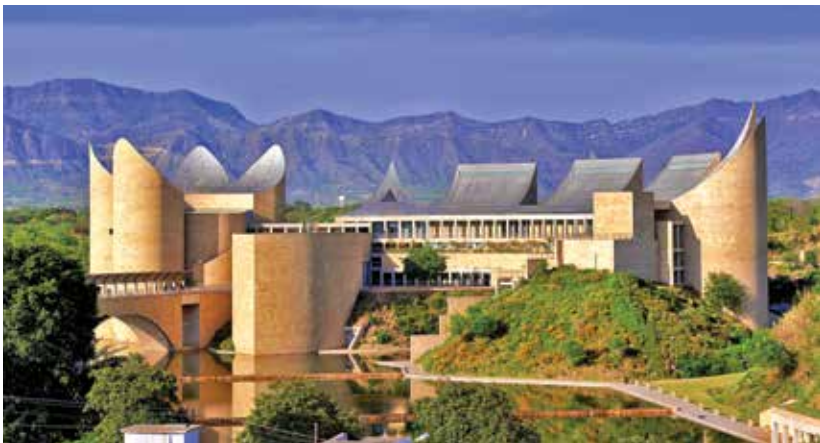
FLIGHT

Delhi to Rupnagar: 2.5 hours (including travel by road)

The nearest International Airport from Rupnagar is Chandigarh Airport (51 km) or Ludhiana Airport (64 km).

ROAD

Delhi to Rupnagar: 5.hours (NH 1); Chandigarh (1.0 hour), Sirhind (1.2 hours).



Virasat-e-Khalsa



Ropar Wetland

SEE

Rupnagar Archaeological Site and Archaeological Museum

The Archaeological site at Rupnagar is speculated to be one of the most ancient towns of the region revealing glimpses of the Indus valley civilization. Excavated and maintained by Archaeological Survey of India, the site is rich in relics as old as 500 years including a distinct class of pottery, copper instruments, trading goods, and many other artifacts. These are preserved and exhibited in The Archaeological Museum, located on the banks of the Sutlej. It is a rich repository of a marvellous exhibition displaying the Harappan antiquities including jewellery beads, metallic implements, pottery, wheeled toys and shards from the painted grey ware culture that flourished in the first millennium BC. A

knowledgeable attendant is present here to answer all queries.

Open: Archaeological Site - Tuesday to Sunday, 9.00 am- 5.00 pm
 Archaeological Museum - Tuesday to Sunday, 10.00 am-5.00 pm

Ropar Wetland (10 km)

A man-made freshwater wetland covering 1,365 hectares, called the Ropar Lake, Ropar wetland developed consequent to the construction of a regulator on the Sutlej River. 30 hectares is forestland (locally known as the Sadavarat Forest) and an equal expanse of marshland is a part of the wetland enabling a rich biodiversity. One of the most interesting creatures found here is the narrow-headed soft-shelled turtle. Also, the endangered turtle Chitra

STAY

The Kikar Lodge***

Address: Village Kangar, Nurpur Bedi | Ropar, Rupnagar 140117

Tariff: Rs. 8,334-9,855

Heritage Haveli*

Address: National Highway 21, Ropar-Chandigarh Road, Rupnagar 140001

Tariff: 3,704 - 3,836

Bharatgarh Fort (Home Stay in Heritage Fort)

Address: The Fort, V.P.O Bharatgarh | Rupnagar 140114.

Tariff: Rs. 3500-7500

DRESS

Punjab experiences extreme temperatures (47° C in summer and below 5° C in winter), so it is advisable to travel with light cotton clothes in summer and heavy woollens or jackets in winter.

When you visit a Gurudwara make sure you leave your footwear outside and cover your head with a scarf or bandana.

EAT

Pheasants Nest Restaurant

The Kikar Lodge, Village Kangar, Nurpur Bedi, Rupnagar 140117; Ph: 01887-251001

Water Lily Restaurant

Canal Colony, Rupnagar, Punjab 140001

Da Milano Tandoori Restaurant

Gugga Mari Mohalla, Rupnagar, Punjab 140001

EVENTS

Hola Mohalla (Anandpur Sahib): Holi celebrations at Anandpur Sahib is a three days fair. Mock battles with sticks, knives, axes and swords are staged and Gatka (Sikh martial art) schools participate. The Gurudwaras are specially decorated for the occasion. During celebrations of Hola Mohalla, Anandpur Sahib wears a festive appearance and hums with activities in the month of March every year.

When: Around Holi every year (February-March)

Shaheedi Jor Mela and Dushehra of

Chamkaur Sahib: Three-day fair is held to commemorate the martyrdom of the elder sons of Tenth Guru Gobind Singhji, Baba Ajit Singh and Baba Jhujjar Singh who lost their lives while fighting against the Mughal army.

When: December

Shaheedi Jor Mela of Sarsa Nangal,

Kotla Nihang and Morinda: The sacrifice of sons of the tenth Sikh Guru Gobind Singh Ji is celebrated in the shape of Jor Mela, when lakhs of devotees visit these places. Special celebrations take place at Gurudwara Pariwar Vichhora Sahib, Gurudwara Bhatha Sahib and Gurudwara Shaheed Ganj.

When: December



Hola Mohalla



Ropar Wetland

indica and the threatened snake Python molurus are reported to be resident in the wetland.

Open: Daily, 24 hours

Bhakra Dam (10 km)

The Bhakra dam is located at a gorge near the (now submerged) upstream Bhakra village with the third largest reservoir in India called 'Gobind Sagar'. The Dam was part of the larger multipurpose Bhakra Nangal Project designed to prevent floods in the Sutluj-Beas river valley, to provide irrigation and hydro-electricity to the adjoining states. It later became the most popular tourist spot owing to size and unique location.

Open: Monday to Friday, 10am-6.00pm

Ropar Park near Canal Guest House

This is the spot along river Sutlej where Maharaja Ranjit Singh and the Governor-General of East India Company, William Bentinck, met in 1831 for a conference in which the East India Company gained a decisive foothold in Punjab after the signing of the Ropar Treaty. Amongst other things, it fixed the Sutlej as the eastern boundary of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's kingdom.

Open: Daily, 24 hours



Qila Manauli

AROUND RUPNAGAR

Takhat Sri Keshgarh Sahib (40 km)

The most important of the complex of shrines at Anandpur Sahib is Gurudwara Keshgarh Sahib, which stands on the place where the “Khalsa” was born. It is regarded as one of the five sacred “Takhts” or seats of Sikh religion. The city began as Chakk Nanaki, which was founded by Guru Tegh Bahadur in 1665, was later renamed as Anandpur Sahib. It is the place where the Panj Pyaras or five beloved of the Guru offered their lives to the Guru who was testing their mettle for their true faith towards Sikhism. Founded in 30th March, 1689, the place witnessed the birth of Khalsa with the initiation of Khande Di Pahul (Baisakhi Day of 1699).

Virasat-e-Khalsa (40 km)

Virasat-e-Khalsa is an astonishing monument and a museum giving an insight into the turbulent and dynamic events in the Sikh History which

unfolded in the last three centuries in Punjab, leading to birth of Khalsa, order of Sikhism. Cumulative history of Sikh people is displayed here through an astounding series of beautiful paintings beautifully portraying the lives of Sikh Gurus, their struggle and the heritage that the Gurus have left behind.

Open: Tuesday to Saturday, 8.00 am-8.00 pm

Qila at Manauli (46 km)

This qila carries the historic importance and dates back to the time when Nawab Kapoor Singh conquered the ‘Qila’ (fort) from the Mughal kings in 1793. Built of small Sirhindi bricks, the Fort had a huge gate and a small Gurudwara. Declared protected by Punjab Government in the year 2001, the Fort has undergone restoration under the 13th Finance Commission Project executed by the Department of Cultural Affairs, Archaeology and Museums.

Open: Daily 24 hours



FATEHGARH SAHIB

Fatehgarh Sahib (formerly called Sirhind), a town of immense historic importance, is named after the youngest son of Guru Gobind Singh ji, Sahibzada Fateh Singh one of the two who were bricked alive as a consequence of refusing to convert to Islam.



Fatehgarh Sahib Gurudwara

ABOUT FATEHGARH SAHIB

Dating back to the Harappan times, as evident from the excavations at Sanghol, Fatehgarh previously known as Sirhind was a provincial capital controlling the Grand Trunk Road during the Mughal rule. The city located in north of the city of Patiala, is a significant symbol for religious sentiment since Sahibzada Fateh Singh and Sahibzada Zorawar Singh, the two sons of the Tenth Guru, Guru

Gobind Singh were entombed alive here on 12th December, 1705 on the orders of the Governor of Sirhind, Wazir Khan. The word 'Fatehgarh' literally translates into 'Fort of victory' as in the year of 1710, Sikhs under the leadership of Banda Singh Bahadur overran the area and destroyed the Sirhind fort built during Balkan's rule and was occupied by the Mughal army.

TRAVEL

TRAIN

Delhi to Fatehgarh Sahib: 3.5 hours (least)

Station is well connected to the cities: Chandigarh, Delhi, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh.

FLIGHT

Delhi to Fatehgarh Sahib: 2.5 hours (including road travel)

Chandigarh international airport is the nearest airport from Fatehgarh Sahib and is connected to the domestic cities- Amritsar, New Delhi, Bangalore, Mumbai, Goa, Ahmedabad and Jaipur.

ROAD

Delhi to Fatehgarh Sahib: 4.5 hours (NH 1); Ludhiana (1 hour), Chandigarh (1.2 hours).

SEE

Gurudwara Jyoti Swaroop

This Gurudwara is about 1 km from Fatehgarh Sahib on the Sirhind-Chandigarh road. It was at this place where Mata Gujri, the mother of Guru Gobind Singh and his two younger sons, Fateh Singh and Zorawar Singh were clichéd to death and their mortal remains were cremated. It was believed that Wazir Khan, the Faujdar of Sirhind then, refused to allow the cremation of the bodies unless the land for the cremation was purchased by laying gold coins on it.

Open: Daily 24 hours

Gurudwara Fatehgarh Sahib

This magnificent Gurudwara was built to commemorate the conquest of Sirhind by Sikhs in 1710 under the leadership of Banda Singh Bahadur when they overran the area and razed the Fort (built during Balban's rule) to the ground. Also, Sahibzada Fateh Singh along with his brother Sahibzada Zorawar Singh was bricked alive here when they refused to convert to Islam. Gurudwara Burj Mata Gujri and Gurudwara Saheed Ganj are a part of the complex.

Open: Daily 24 hours

Gurudwara Shaheed Ganj

It is situated just half a kilometer from Gurudwara Fatehgarh Sahib. It commemorates the martyrdom of those Sikhs who were killed fighting the Mughals. It is believed that forty cartloads of heads of martyred Sikhs

were cremated here. A large hall has been built here to honour Seth (trader) Todar Mal who had paid in gold for the land purchased to cremate Guru Gobind Singh's sons.

Open: Daily 24 hour.

Mata Chakreshwari Devi Jain Temple

This ancient temple is associated with a legend when a large number of pilgrims carrying an idol of Mata Chakreshwari Devi were travelling to the temple of Adi Nath in the Kangra Fort. During a stay at the temples present location the idol was kept for the overnight halt. In the morning no one could move it. Meaning it as a divine intervention, the patrons decided to convert this site into a holy shrine. Every year, an annual function is held on the 14th day of assu: 4th day of Dusshera, which attracts a number of devotees.

Open: Daily 24 hour.

Haveli Todar Mal

Diwan Todar Mall was a wealthy Hindu



Haveli Todar Mal



Aam Khas Bagh Sirhind

merchant of Sirhind, who performed the last rites of the two younger sons who sons of Guru Gobind Singh, Zorawar Singh aged about 6; Fateh Singh aged about 9 and their grandmother, Mata Gujri. These young martyrs were executed by Mughal authorities on the 12th December 1705 for not renouncing their faith. This wealthy merchant had to cover the required ground for cremation with gold coins to get the release of the three bodies. The Haveli Todar Mal also known as Jahaz Haveli is situated on the eastern side of Sirhind-Ropar Railway Line just 1 km away from Fatehgarh Sahib. These are the remains of the Haveli of Devan Todar Mal. In its pristine time the Haveli must have been a fine building.

Open: Daily 24 hours

Aam Khas Bagh

Aam Khas Bagh today actually is what remains of a highway inn constructed for the common use of royalty and general public. Built during the initial Mughal era, it was recreated by Mughal emperor Shah Jahan and turned into a royal inn. The beautiful and lofty SardKhana with a DaulatKhana-e-khas seated in the Sheesh Mahal, and an exotic hamam, (bathing place). The structure pays homage to the vision and extravaganza of the later Mughals.

Open: Tuesday to Sunday 10am- 5pm

Rauza Shareef

The Rauza or Dargah of Hazrat Mujaddid- Alfi-Sani Sheikh Abmad Farooqi is situated at a small distance to the north of Gurudwara Fatehgarh Sahib. It is popularly known as Mujaddid,



Rauza Sharif

Alf- Sani who lived in the times of Emperor Akbar and Emperor Jahangir (1563 -1624 AD). The Shaikh was held in high esteem and is considered by Sunni Muslims to be second to Prophet Mohammed. For the same reason, this mausoleum is regarded as a second Mecca by them. The mausoleum is a fine building made of bricks partly overlaid with stone and marble. Every year thousands of pilgrims from various parts of India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Bangladesh and other Muslim countries visit this place to participate in the celebrations known as Urs of Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi.

Open: Daily 24 hours

Tomb of Ustad and Shagird at Sirhind

Tomb of Ustad (teacher) and Shagird (pupil) at Sirhind belongs to the early 16th century considering its architecture. The two tombs situated at a distance of about one kilometer west of Rauza Sharif Dargah in village Talanian, these are commonly known as the tombs of Ustad Syad Khan

(master mason) and Shagird (apprentice mason). It is said that these buildings were constructed by them during their lifetime, some times in the 16th century. The tombs separated from each other by a distance of about 200 meters, are fair examples of contemporary architectural skill, including glazed ornamentation. Both the tombs have similar in plan barring a few variations. However, the gazetteer states that the tombs next to the Rauza Sharif are of the Afghan ruler, Shah Zaman and his queen.

Archaeological Site and Museum at Sanghol

Sanghol, an ancient Harappan site near Fatehgarh Sahib, has yielded a treasure trove of archaeological finds since early excavations first began here. Also called Ucha-Pind (high village) because it rests on a mound, Sanghol finds mention in the 7th century writings of Huien Tsang, the Chinese traveler. Excavations suggest that it was a Buddhist site during Kushana rule as two monasteries and a Stupa from the period have been discovered here. A seal inscribed with the name of the 5th century Huna ruler of Sanghol, who may have destroyed the Buddhist settlement, was also recovered. The Archaeological Site Museum established in 1990 exhibits around 15,000 artefacts which include objects of terracotta and ivory, collections of coins, carvings and precious stones. The museum's most prized possessions are 117 pieces of sculptures that formed the railing around the Stupa.

Open: Tuesday to Sunday 10am- 5pm



Archaeological Site Museum at Sanghol

STAY

Being a small town, not many options are available for stay. Closest cities for accommodation include Ludhiana and Chandigarh.

Hyatt Regency Ludhiana **** I/2

Address: Site No. 4, Ferozpur Road, Ludhiana

Tariff: Rs. 4,232 – 6,876

Hotel Noor Mahal Regency**

Address: Chandigarh Road, Fatehgarh Sahib, Punjab.

Tariff: Rs. 1500-2000

Virk Hotel**

Address: Baba Pir Colony, Near New Grain Market, Sirhind, 140406.

Tariff: Rs. 600 – 1500

The Chandigarh Sardar Farm (Farm stay)

Address: Village Pohlo Majra, Tehsil Khamano, District Fatehgarh Sahib.

DRESS

Punjab experiences extreme temperatures (47°C in summer and below 5°C in winter), so it is advisable to travel with light cotton clothes in summer and heavy woollens or jackets in winter.

When you visit a Gurudwara make sure you leave your footwear outside and cover your head with a scarf or bandana.

EAT

Floating Restaurant

Bougeinvillea Tourist Complex, Near Sirhind Feeder Canal, NH 1.

Daawat Restaurant

Malerkotla Chowk, Grand Trunk Rd, Khanna 141401, Ph: 098786 00000.

Sidhu Bar and Restaurant

Chandigarh Bypass Road, Sirhind 140701, Ph: 098557 69799.

EVENTS

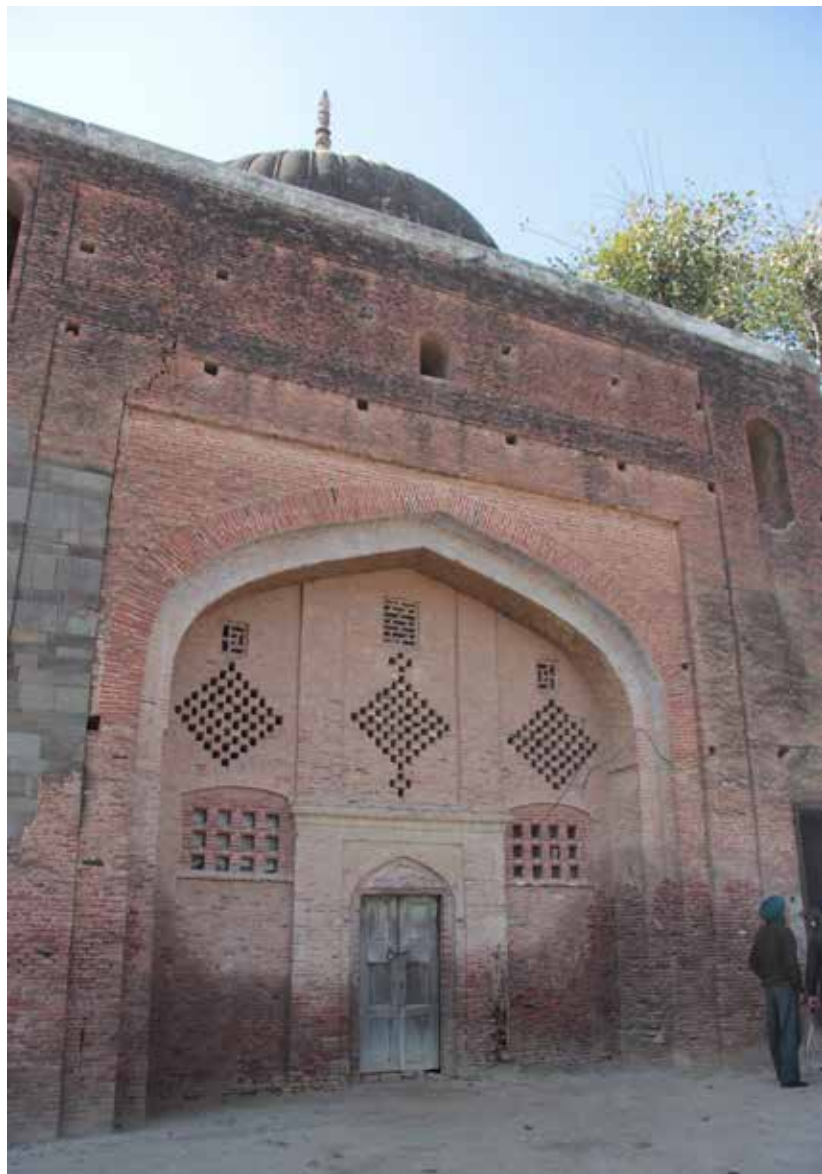
ShaheedijorMela: A pure religious festival of the Sikh tradition, the mela is a confluence of langar and prayers for the departed souls.

When: Annual fair held in December every year

Urs of Sheikh Ahmed, Rauza Sharif (Sirhind):

Rauza Sharif 'Urs' is celebrated in the memory of great Sufi Saint Sheikh Ahmad Farooqui Sirhindi, a most prominent disciple of Khwaja Baqi Billah.

When: May 31 every year.



Mosque Sadhna Kasai, Sirhind

AROUND FATEHGARH SAHIB

Mosque Sadhna Kasai, Sirhind

Bhagat Sadhna, also called Sadhna Qasai, was a North Indian Muslim poet, Saint Mystic and one of the devotees whose hymn was incorporated in Sri Adi Granth Sahib. A mosque of Sadhana Kasai is located in northwest of the Sirhind-Ropar Railway Line on the outskirts of Sirhind besides the railway line. Built of Sirhindi bricks, the mosque retains some paintings in which the 'T' art form is represented.

Open: Tuesday to Sunday 10am- 5pm

Mughal Bridge

Constructed on the then Hansla River on Badshahi Sadak (Grand Truck Road), the 73.8-metre-long bridge is divided into three parts. Total spread of the bridge is 8 kanal and 15 Marla. Situated in the heart of Fatehgarh Sahib, it connects Sirhind and Bassi Pathana. With due course of time, the GT Road was shifted more than two kilometers away and Hansla got converted into a drain. Made by Mughal emperor Jahangir more than 350 years ago, the bridge had been in continuous use. Earlier, it was on the Old Grand Truck Road, connecting Lahore and Delhi.



SANGRUR

The capital of the erstwhile kingdom of Jind, the city of Sangrur was famed for its palaces, most of which went to the state of Haryana which was carved out of Punjab. The district of Sangrur was formed in 1948. The name of the district from its headquarters, Sangrur, said to be have founded by one Sanghu, a Jat, about 400 years back.

ABOUT SANGRUR

Sangrur was initially a part of Nabha state but during the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh it was forcefully taken and gifted to the Jind State, which stationed its winter capital here. The earliest settlement at the site of Sangrur is believed to have begun around 2,300 B.C. Attracted by the fertile soil and availability of water, people from Sindh and Baluchistan started moving and following the path of the Sutlej or the Ghaggersettled at Rohira. By about 2,000 B.C., a new set of people were believed to have settled at the site. The Sangrur District as of today comprises parts of a few erstwhile distinct administrative units, the Phulkian States of Jind, Nabha and Patiala, the Mohammaden State of

Malerkotla and some parts of the then district of Ludhiana.

TRAVEL

TRAIN

Delhi to Sangrur: 3.5 hours
well connected to major cities: Delhi, Kota, Ajmer, Chennai and other cities in Punjab.

FLIGHT

Delhi to Sangrur: 3.5 hours (including travel by road)
 The nearest International Airport from Sangrur is Chandigarh Airport (110 km) or Ludhiana Airport (90 km).

ROAD

Delhi to Sangrur: 5.5 hours (NH 1);
 Patiala (1 hour), Ambala (2 hours).



Shahi Samadhi



Museum at Deewan Khana

SEE

Deewan Khana Complex

Deewan Khana is a typical building from Mughal typology of courthouse of Diwan-i-aam or Diwan-e-khas. The central Durbar Hall is designed on the same concept with a multi level space roofed with decorative false ceiling in painted wood. The architecture shows traces of colonial influence as well with its medallions, pilasters and circular columns. Situated inside the Banasar Garden, the beautiful Diwan Khana now houses a museum and has two kothis adjoining the main building. It is also one of the protected sites declared by the the Government of Punjab under the 13th Finance Commission in Punjab.

Open: Tuesday to Sunday, 9.00am-5.00pm

Shahi Samadhan

Shahi Samadhan was built by Raghbir Singh, an evidence of which can be seen in the marble plaques which adorn the

individual cenotaphs or samadhis. He shifted the ashes of his predecessors from Jind to Sangrur and erected memorials in their name. Made of nanakshahi bricks, some of the samadhis date back to 1864 and unfortunately fell into a state of dilapidation resulting from abandonment. These have recently been restored by the The Department of Cultural Affairs, Archaeology and Museums. The adjoining Gurudwara was most likely built much later, housed in one of the entrance gates to the complex.

Open: Daily, 24 hours

Gurudwara Nanakiana Sahib

In the village of Mangwal (4 km) stands the Gurudwara Nanakiana Sahib, which was built to mark the place where the First Guru, Shri Guru Nanak Dev delivered a sermon to his followers. The existing building over the years has changed, turning into a fortress

like haveli. Entering through a massive wooden gate, it consists of several courtyards. In the central courtyard, is a marblefloored domed structure called Manji Sahib Patshahi. The Holy Book, Guru Granth Sahib is placed in the Main Hall. Also on display is the gurzitabar with 1792 inscribed on it in Persian Numerals.

Open: Daily, 24 hours

Sangrur Museum

The museum houses some manuscripts, paintings, decorative items and weapons. It gives an interesting insight into the history of his place.

Open: 10 am-5pm

SHOP

Phulkari and crochet have been revived with infusion of modernity through Umeed Foundation, an association which has helped the disadvantaged communities in rural areas of Sangrur.

Local goods available include juttis, handicrafts, crochet, phulkari fabric and garments, etc.

STAY

Hotel Maharaja

Address: Near Bus stand, Sangrur 148001

Tariff : Rs. 794-1,058

Hotel Divine Regency*

Address: Near Bhagat Singh Chowk | Above UCO Bank, Sangrur 148001

Tariff : Rs. 999-1,499

KT Royal Hotel Sangrur*

Address: Nankiana Chowk, Patiala Bypass Road, Sangrur 148001

Tariff : Rs. 1,000-1,443

DRESS

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EAT

Harman Hotel & Restaurant

SCO 21a/21b Kaula Park, Sangrur - 148001;
Ph: +(91)-9872800095

VIP Pizza

SCO-8, Koula Park Road, Sangrur – 148001,
Ph: +(91)-1672-600888

Vikram Restaurant

New Bus Stand Road Sangrur Road, Sunam,
Sangrur - 148028, Ph: +(91)-9815921404

EVENTS

Gugga Mari: Fair at Gharachoo (Tahsil Sangrur), attended and celebrated both by the Hindus and the Sikhs, especially Ghumanjats, The devotees make offerings at the smadh of Baba Faqiria who lived here 400—500 years ago

When: Held in the month of August-September for a period of four days

Mela Gurudwara Bhai Mani Singh:

Three-day fair held at Longowal to commemorate the martyrdom of Bhai Mani Singh; events including wrestling, kabaddi and other games are held.

When: November-December

Jor Mela Mastuana Sahib:

Poetic symposiums are held in the memory of Sant Baba Attar Singh where people come in large number from distant places.

When: In the month of February

AROUND SANGRUR

Malerkotla (33 km)

Malerkotla was established by a spiritually inclined Afghan Sheikh, Sadruddin-i-Jahan in 1454 A.D. Later the Sultan of Delhi Sultanpur Lodhi married his daughter to the Sheikh and got Lordship of over 70 villages in the dowry. The area is also well known for the act of Nawab Sher Mohammad's disapproval of inhuman killing of the younger sons of the Tenth Guru Gobind Singhji who were bricked alive.

Some of the notable historic structures in the area include Jama Masjid, Namdhari Shaheed Smarak, Dera Baba Atma Ram, Maqbara of Nawab Sher Mohammad Khan and Idgah. Recently a Kuka Memorial has been built in Malerkotla to commemorate the martyrs of the movement led by Baba Ram Singh against the British rule.

Sheesh Mahal, Malerkotla

It was the residence of the Nawab of Malerkotla. In this palace, glass has been used extensively hence known as sheesh Mahal. Built by Maharaja Narender Singh in 1847 this place has varied glass work and has beautiful garden surrounding the structure.

Gurudwara Wadda Ghallunghara

This Gurudwara is built in the memory of all Sikh martyrs who participated in battles against the combined forces of Ahmad Shah Durrani of Afghanistan; Zain Khan, the fauzdar of Sirhind; and Bhikhan Khan, the chief of Malerkotla in the 18th century. Several battles were fought between the two parties over years in the area where both sides incurred losses to life. It is believed that 30,000 Sikh men, women and



Gurudwara Wadda Ghallunghara

children lost their lives during the battle of 1762, the Wadda Ghalughara or big holocaust.

Wadda Ghallunghara (48 km)

Wadda Ghallunghara or major holocaust is a memorial built to commemorate the sacrifice and valiant nature of the Sikhs martyrs who lost their lives fighting against Ahmad Shah Abdali who caught the incoming Sikhs on Aqil Das of Jandiala on 5th February, 1762. Marked by a memorial tower at the highest point of the site, the tower is made of reinforced concrete and marble rising 53 feet in height. Landscaping is an integral part of the layout that binds the site together.

Samadhi at Bagrian (30 km)

A tradition of free kitchen or langar was started in Bagrian by the Bhaïs dating back to the time of Sixth Guru Hargobind Singhji who is said to have blessed the Bhaïs that they would be able to cook the langar even with wet fuel. This tradition is continued till date marking this place with the religious importance. The Bagrian site contains cenotaphs commemorating Bhaïs,

built in a series of octagonal or square tomb structures containing a tombstone, decorated with plaster work and coloured stucco work. There is a subterranean stepwell or Baoli within the campus. As per the identification signage outside the tombs, the oldest tomb belongs to Bhai Guddar Singhji (built samvat 1823 or 1767 A.D.).

Badrukhan

Badrukhan is a big village about 5 km from Sangrur, the district headquarters, on Sangrur-Barnala road. Badrukhan is believed to be the birth place of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and Maharaja Hira Singh of Nabha. Raj Kaur, daughter of Gajpat Singh gave birth of Maharaja Ranjit Singh on 13th November 1780 here. The residents of five small villages, Vada Agwarh, Vichla Agwarh, Dalamwal, Dhaliwas and Thagan wali Patti, under the leadership of Pandit Badru, approached Gajpat Singh, the Maharaja of Jind, for security from dacoits. Maharaja Gajpat Singh amalgamated these villages and named it Badrukhan. In 1763, when Gajpat Singh captured the town of Jind, Badrukhan was made the capital of Jind State. He also built a fort here.



Samadhi Bagrian



BARNALA

The nomenclature for the city has several interpretations, one of them being a combination of 'Barn' (name of a Sadhu whom Baba Ala Singh respected) and 'Ala' (Baba Ala Singh, Misl Jathedar of Phulkian Misl).

ABOUT BARNALA

Gathering a group of young followers, Baba Ala Singh, the first ruling chief of Patiala, set up his headquarters in Barnala in 1722. At Barnala, he defeated Rai Kalha of Raikot in 1731. With support from the Dal Khalsa, he ransacked and annexed several villages belonging to the Bhattis. Barnala is also known for the contribution to the Indian

freedom struggle by one of its residents Riyasati Parjax Mandal founder, Sewa Singh Thikriwal. Though it was district headquarters in erstwhile princely state system, Barnala was later merged in PEPSU (Patiala and East Punjab States Union) after India gained Independence, and was declared a district in 2006.

TRAVEL

TRAIN

The railway station in Barnala is on the Bhatinda-Dhuri railway route. This district is well connected to the major cities in India.

FLIGHT

The nearest airport is in Amritsar and Mohali.

ROAD

The roadway to this district is active where buses from different parts of Punjab and other cities ply.



Gurudwara Sahib Wadda Ghallughara



Gurudwara Sahib Wadda Ghallughara

SEE

Gurudwara Arisar Sahib Patshahi IX

Gurudwara Arisar Sahib is located near the Dhaula village at about 14 km from Barnala. This Gurudwara is made with white stone, built at the spot where the ninth Sikh Guru, Guru Tegh Bahadur's horse stood still on one of his travels. On being questioned by the villagers as to the reason why the horse wouldn't move, the Guru smiled and replied that the horse could smell tobacco which was grown in the village. The ninth Guru's martyrdom day, Shaheedi Divas, is celebrated with much fervor here.

Gurudwara Gurusar Pakka Sahib Patshahi IX

The village Handiyaya is famed to have been visited by the ninth Sikh Guru Tegh Bahadur during one of his excursions. Upon learning that the villagers were afflicted by some mysterious disease, he advised them to bathe in a local pond as a cure. When the villagers hesitated to dip in the same pond where tanners washed their hides, the Guru himself did so, following which everyone did the same and as a result, the affected people were miraculously cured. Today, the spot is marked by a sarovar, sacred

SHOP

The traditional handloom and handicrafts of Barnala are popular and the area is well known for its lacquered woodwork, traditional jewellery, and Phulkari or traditional embroidery. Also check out the wooden kitchen items, quilts, leatherworks, jewellery, blankets, sports goods, flowers and furniture. The old city bazaars are better than the new markets for authentic traditional handloom and craft goods.

EAT

At barnala too one can find the typical Punjabi food cooked with much love and care, using core ingredients of desi ghee and rich spices. A typically Punjabi meals always begins and ends with a glass of Lassi

Galaxy Plaza

Old Cinema Road, Barnala 148101,
Ph: 9780007916

Gazal Restaurant

Kacha College Road, Barnala 148101.
Ph: 09878770054

Dawaat Restaurant

Opp. St. 8, Shorey Complex, K.C. Road,
Barnala, Ph: 01679-233366.

Bansi di Poori

Near Chatta Khoo and Ruldujagrao Wale
Shop.

STAY

Midway Hotel **

Address: 22 Acre Scheme, Barnala

Tariff: Rs. 1000-1500

Visit Hotel**

Address: Geeta Bhawan, Pharwahi Bazar,
Barnala 148101.

Tariff: Rs. 1,190-1,256

UNA Smart Radiant Plaza, Barnala****

Address: Dhanaula Road, Barnala ,Barnala
– 148105.

Tariff: Rs. 2,566- 3,007

Chawla Hotel ***

Address: New Bus Stand Road, Barnala,
148101

Tariff: Rs. 1,014-1,500

EVENTS

Amavasya or Amavas: Festive bathing takes place at most religious spots around the area on the Amavasya day (new moon)

When: Every Hindu calendar month on new moon day

Guru Parab : Religious festival of Sikhs marking the birthday celebrations of Guru Nanak

When: In the month of November or January

Thikriwala : A three-day fair-cum-festival is organised at the city centre in memory of Riyasati Praja Mandal founder Sewa Singh Thikriwal

When: Every year on January 19

DRESS

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When you visit a Gurudwara make sure you leave your footwear outside and cover your head with a scarf or bandana.



Gurudwara Arisar Sahib

pool. Large gatherings take place on the martyrdom day of Guru Arjan Dev and Guru Tegh Bahadur, and Amavasya, (dark moon) is celebrated every month. An annual religious fair is held during the month of January/February.

Sekha (village located at 7km)

Sekha was originally a part of the 22-village cluster called 'Bahia' (in Punjabi meaning composed of twenty-two entities), associated with legends surrounding the visit of the Ninth Sikh Guru Tegh Bahadur during his Malwa tour. The Guru on being denied a resting place by the then ruler of the clan is said to have turned the village into a heap of debris (theh) that exists as a mound to the west of the village. 'Gurudwara

Patshahi Naumi, Sekha', marks the spot where he meditated. Every year, on 22 Poh (Punjabi Calendar) i.e. in early January, a three-day fair is held in the village in remembrance of the Guru's visit. A small pond existed on the way to village Sekha where Guru Tegh Bahadur is believed to have bathed. It is assumed that the pond is blessed and taking a dip on amavas (new moon) would rid a devotee of all his woes. A hukamnama, said to have been of Guru Gobind Singh, dated 15 Poh, 1761 Sambat (December-January 1704) is also preserved here. A big fair is held on 15 Poh (December-January) every year.

AROUND BARNALA

The Bhadaur fort (27 km)

The Bhadaur fort was built in 1693 AD by Baba Ram Singh, descendant from the Phulkian Misl, and is now in private ownership. Constructed in small lakhori bricks, it has high ceilings and thick walls which aid climate changes. The fort has historical connotation to it. Akali Phoola Singh took shelter here before being sent to Maharaja Ranjit Singh for annexation meetings of Sutlej states by British East India Company. Important

meetings between the British and Sir Attar Singh took place here. Further during partition in 1947, Sardar Harjang Singh provided shelter to Muslim citizens here, and saved them from the riots. Today it is a popular shooting destination for the Indian film industry and the Punjabi film industry.





SAHIBZADA AJIT SINGH NAGAR

Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar is a young district formed in the year 2006. It has great religious and historical significance. SAS Nagar is named after the eldest son of Guru Gobind Singh, Sahibzada Ajit Singh and means “House of Sahibzada Ajit Singh”.



Gurudwara sri Amb Sahib

ABOUT SAS NAGAR

Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar or SAS Nagar District has been carved out of areas falling in Ropar and Patiala District as 18th District of Punjab on 14th April, 2006. Owing to its contiguity with the union territory of Chandigarh, the district has been formed to achieve growth of development as this area is emerging as a major info-technology hub of Northern India. The district includes Mohali, Kharar and Dera Bassi teshils.

TRAVEL

TRAIN

Delhi to Mohali: 4hours

The route is well connected to major cities: Delhi, Chandigarh, Ambala and other cities in Punjab

FLIGHT

Delhi to Chandigarh: 1.5 hours
(including travel by road)

The nearest International Airport from Mohali is Chandigarh Airport (16 km)

ROAD

Delhi to Mohali: 4.25 hours (NH 1);
Chandigarh (0.5 hour), Ludhiana (1.5 hours)

STAY

Hotel Cama*** 1/2

Address: SCF 13-14-15 | Sector 53 (Phase 3A), Mohali 160055, India

Tariff- Rs. 3,714 - 4,539

Hotel Daawat*

Address: SCO 10C, Phase V, Mohali 160059, India

Tariif – Rs. 3,301-4,883

Imperial Hotel

Address: SCO-1, Phase-I | S.A.S Nagar, Mohali 160055, India

Tariff- Rs. 2,407-3,232

Casba Farm Retreat (Farmstay)

Address: Sh. Karamjeet Singh Sra, VPO Swara Tehsil Kharar distt S.A.S Nagar

Baans Bagh (Farmstay)

Address: Baans Bagh Farms Village Siswan Baddi Road, on Parol Link road, District S.A.S Nagar

DRESS

A land experiencing extreme temperatures (47o C in summer and below freezing in winter), it is advisable to travel with light cotton clothes in summers and heavy woollens or jackets in winters.

When you visit a Gurudwara particularly,

make sure you leave your footwear outside and cover your head with a scarf that is available outside most Gurudwaras.

EAT

Katani's

SCF-42, Mohali Stadium Road, Phase 3B-2, Sector 60, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar, 140308; Ph: 0172 462 0242

La Pino'z Pizza

Shop No. 153, Mohali Stadium Road, Phase 7, Sector 61, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar, Punjab 160059; Ph: 0172 401 6565

Bittu da Dhaba

Bay Shop Number 144, Phase 7 Mohali, Sector 61, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar, Punjab 160062; Ph: 073555 58033

EVENTS

Baisakhi - Festival to celebrate harvesting of crops.

When: 13th of April

Guru Purab - Religious festival of Sikhs

When: Celebrated in the month of November and January



Fateh Burj at Chappar Chiri

SEE

Fateh Burj at Chappar Chiri

Located at a few kilometres from Mohali at Ajitgarh, the victory tower is also known as Banda Singh Bahadur War Memorial. It was the place where Banda Singh Bahadur, one of the most respected Sikh warriors, won a decisive battle against Wazir Khan, commander of the Mughal army. The majestic Fateh Burj (victory tower) stands at the centre of the field where the battle was fought in 1710.

Open: Tuesday to Sunday, 10.00 am- 8.00 pm

Gurudwara Amb Sahib

Located in SAS Nagar (Mohali), the Gurudwara is one of the religious and historical importances. It revolves around a story of Guru Arjan Dev and one of his devotees, Bhai Kuram ji of village lambia where the latter gifted an amb (Mango) to Guru Arjan Dev as a token of true worship.

Open: 24 hours

Chhatbir Zoo

The 202 acres Chhatbir Zoo initially known as Mahendra Chaudhary Zoological Park was created out of the Chhatbir Protected Forest in 1977. named after the governor of Punjab who envisioned it, the Park continues to support conservation of endangered and rare species of wildlife through captive breeding as well as encouraging research and awareness on wildlife. It is the biggest zoological park in north-



Chhatbir Zoo

west India, with a population of nearly 1,000 animals and birds including big cats and several varieties of deer and antelope, zebras, hippopotamus and gharial (crocodiles).

Open Tuesday to Sunday: 9.00 am- 4.30 pm



MANSA

Mansa is a district formed on 13th April 1992 which is situated in the cotton belt of Punjab. It is during the month of November and December when a visitor to this part of Punjab is enchanted by miles of blooming clouds of cotton.



ABOUT MANSA

The town Mansa is said to have been founded by Bhai Gurdas who was married to a local girl. When her family refused to send her back with Bhai Gurdas, he sat in meditation before the house of his in-laws. When they agreed, he refused to take her along with him, stating that he had now renounced the worldly way of life. In his memory, a Samadh was constructed where a fair is held every year in March-April.

TRAVEL

TRAIN

Delhi to Mansa: 6.5 hours

Connected to major cities: Delhi, Chandigarh nearest link Nawanshahr and Bathinda.

FLIGHT

Delhi to Chandigarh: 1 hour

The nearest International airport from Mansa is Chandigarh Airport.

ROAD

Delhi to Mansa: 6 hours (NH 10).

STAY

Mehak Resorts ****

Address: Near Nehru Memorial Government College, Sirsa- Barnala Highway, Mansa, Punjab 151505

Tariff: Rs. 1900-3000

Hotel 4 Seasons *

Address: Near Silver City, Rambthalog Bala Chowk, Mansa, Punjab- 151505

Tariff : Rs. 900-1,200

R M Hotel *

Address: Mandir Wali Gali, B.R.Ambedkar Nagar, Sadar, Mansa, Punjab -151505

Tariff: Rs. 840-1,200

DRESS

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When you visit a Gurudwara make sure you

leave your footwear outside and cover your head with a scarf or bandana.

EAT

Mehak Resorts

Near Nehru Memorial Government College, Sirsa- Barnala Highway, Mansa, Ph: 0165 223 2215

HBN Country Club

HBN Sunrise City, Mansa Road, State Highway-17, Bathinda

Hotel 4 Seasons

Near Silver City, Rambthalog Bala Chowk, Mansa, Punjab 151505, Ph: 098788 32045

EVENTS

Baisakhi: Festival to celebrate harvest

When: 13th of April

Guru Parb: Religious festival of Sikhs

When: Celebrated in the month of November and January

SEE

Samadhi of Bhai Gurdas

The Samadhi of Bhai Gurdas is constructed at the spot in his memory. This is the place where he meditated after his in-laws refused to send his wife back. An annual fair is held here every year in the months of March and April in his honour.

Budhlada

Budhlada is a city and a municipal council in Mansa district in the state of Punjab. It is one of the largest cotton markets in Asia. A popular Gurudwara Brahm Bunga is situated in Dodra 10 km from Budhlada. Every year, three

main samagams or gatherings are held at Dodra in the months of March, September and December. Sangat from all over the world comes over during these samagams.

Sardulgarh

Historically known as Rori Dhudal, Sardulgarh town was a part of Patiala princely state before India gained independence. It served as the hunting ground for Shri Sardul Singh, son of Maharaja of Patiala. The town also houses a fort of Maharaja Patiala which is in a neglected state, currently used as the office of the police station of Sardulgarh.



PUNJAB HERITAGE AND TOURISM PROMOTION BOARD
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