

# GURDASPUR & Pathankot

Tourist Map



## Quick Facts:

Gurdaspur (Area) : 2610 Sq. km  
 Pathankot : 929 Sq. km  
 Gurdaspur (Std Code): +91-1874  
 Pathankot : +91-186  
 Language : Punjabi, Hindi, English

## Location

Gurdaspur and Pathankot districts are the northern most districts of Punjab. Gurdaspur lies between north-latitude 31°-36' and 32°-34' and east longitude 74°-56' and 75°-24' and shares common boundaries with Pathankot district in the north, Beas River in the north-east, Hoshiarpur district in the south-east, Kapurthala district in the south, Amritsar district in the south west and Pakistan in the north west.

Pathankot lies between Latitude 32° 16' 40" N to 32° 21' 21" N and Longitude 75° 31' 15" E to 75° 46' 56" E and shares common boundaries with Kathua district of Jammu and

Kashmir state in the north, Chamba and Kangra districts of Himachal Pradesh in the north-east, Hoshiarpur district in the south-east, Gurdaspur district in the south west and Pakistan in the north west.

## Introduction:

Punjab's northern-most districts i.e., Gurdaspur and Pathankot, are flanked by rivers Beas and Ravi and have many places of both historical and spiritual significance. Antediluvian caves along the river Ravi in Shahpur Kandi are said to be associated with the Pandavas, heroes of the epic Mahabharata. It is here that Alexander – the Great, is believed to have fought one of his many battles, while Mughal ruler Akbar was crowned as the Emperor of India in Kalanaur when he was only 13 years of age. Dera Baba Nanak located few kilometers from the border with Pakistan is the home to the Dera of Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji, the founder Guru of Sikhs, while

Batala town is where he got married to Bibi Sulakhni. Batala has also the Baradari and Palace built by Maharaja Sher Singh, son of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Currently, it houses 19th Century Chapel under the administration of the Union Baring Christian College. The tomb of Sher Khan here, said to be a foster brother of Mughal Emperor Akbar, is also a fine example of Mughal architecture of that time.

Near Batala, there is another town of 'Qadian', the birthplace of the founder of the Ahmadiyya community, who led the 19th century Islamic revival movement. A multi-faith monument called 'Guru Di Maseet', built by Sixth Guru, Sri Guru Hargobind Ji, is an attraction in the town of Sri Hargobindpur. This town is also associated with Baba Banda Singh Bahadur, a disciple of Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji and one of the renowned Sikh warriors. He fought his last battle with Mughal forces at Gurdas Nangal, a village on the

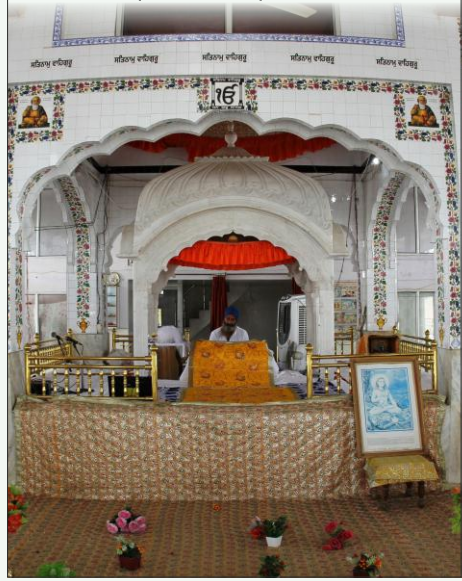
outskirts of Gurdaspur, where a Gurdwara has been raised in his honour. Another Gurdwara and a Temple in Achal village draw devotees of all faiths round the year. While the Pindori Dham, a Vaishnavies establishment has been a hermitage and center of influence for over 300 years. Dinanagar, a town to the northeast of Gurdaspur, was once the most favorite summer capital of Maharaja Ranjit Singh Ji. Pathankot is a small city of Punjab. It's the meeting point of the three northern states i.e., Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. Due to its ideal location, Pathankot serves as a travel hub for the three northerly states. Situated in the picturesque foothills of Kangra and Dalhousie, the city is often used as a rest-stop before heading into the mountains of Jammu and Kashmir, Dalhousie, Chamba, Kangra, Mata Vaishno Devi shrine and deep into the Himalayas.

## Places to Visit

### Gurdwara Darbar Sahib & Kartarpur Sahib Corridor, Dera Baba Nanak

Dera Baba Nanak Sahib is located on the banks of the River Ravi, which is at a short distance from the International border with Pakistan and marks the spot where Guru Nanak Dev Ji delivered his discourses. His son Baba Sri Chand salvaged the urn with his ashes and buried here near a well where Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji used to preach. He raised another Samadh at this site and we know it today as the Dera of Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji. Almost 300 years later, Maharaja Ranjit Singh, had the Gurdwara Darbar Sahib built over the original Dera, enclosing the well in its basement, the water of which is said to

have curative powers. Despite its locations in a



busy market area, what distinguishes it from other Gurdwaras, is that the Darbar Sahib, including its sarovar is surrounded by lawns, evergreen shrubs and flower beds. In a close proximity lies another prominent Gurdwara Chola Sahib where Chola (clock) and rumal (Handkerchief) of Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji can be seen. With opening of Kartarpur Sahib Corridor between India and Pakistan, Dera Baba Nanak has gained much more historical and religious importance.

### Sri Hargobindpur - Guru ki Maseet Mosque

A multi-faith monument called 'Guru Di Maseet', built by the Sixth Guru, Sri Guru Hargobind Ji, is an attraction in the town of Sri Hargobindpur. Located on a mound overlooking the picturesque Beas river, the Mosque has existed at this spot since 17th

century. The octagonal-shaped, thick-wall bricked and lime structure was built along with the Temples and Gurdwaras to accommodate the spiritual needs of all the inhabitants of the new settlement. It continues to be a devotee-draw the year-round.

### Kalanaur- Takhat-e-Akbari

A 13years old Akbar, was crowned Mughal Emperor of Hindustan at Kalanaur where he and his advisor had camped while on a military expedition in 1556. Destined to be India's



greatest Mughal ruler, he was declared emperor by Bairam Khan immediately on learning of Humayun's demise in Delhi. The Takhat-e-Akbari, a double tiered brick throne at one end of a platform surrounding a water tank, marks the site where the coronation ceremony was performed. Other attraction of the town is Mahakaleshwar Temple dedicated to Lord Shiva. **Masanian- Dargah Baba Shah Badar** Diwan Badar Shah was a fakir who came from Baghdad. The Dargah has the graves of Baba Budhan Shah's family members. A melā is held annually in the complex in the month of June. The complex, of which the Dargah is a part, is located within the residential area of the village. There are open fields on its south-east side. The structures within the complex include a mosque and a mazaar. The Dargah is entered through a rectangular courtyard space with a gateway on its western side.

### Mukteshwar Temple / Doong cave Temple

Temple is situated in Doong Village, Shahpurkandi, Pathankot which is 22 Kms from the Pathankot city. The cave temples are dedicated to Lord Shiva and are located on the banks of the river Ravi. The caves are said to have been used by the Pandavas for staying during their final year in exile. Mukteshwar Temple is situated at a top hill and contains a marble Shiva lingam and a copper yoni. The idols of the various Hindu deities Brahma, Vishnu, Hanuman, Parvati and Ganesha surround the Lingam.

These are 5500-year-old caves and; a temple built by Pandavas. According to the Hindu Mythology, these caves are as old as the Mahabharata. It was built by pandavas during

their exile, as according to a legend stated in the mythology, these caves served as home to the pandavas as they rested and took shelter over here during their exile. It was during their Agyatvas that they stayed in these caves for six months. This place is also known as Mini Haridwar. Those people who cannot go to Haridwar, they immerse the ashes of their relatives here in Ravi River at Mukteshwar Mahadev Temple.

### Batala Shamsher Khan Tomb

Batala is also home to the high - walled tomb of Shamsher Khan's set amidst well maintained gardens. Legend has it that Emperor Akbar bestowed Batala to Shamsher Khan, his foster brother as a Jagir; who went on to greatly improve and beautify the Place. This 16th

century mughal monument with its striking circular bastions crowned by small domes, houses the cenotaph of Shamsher Khan within a spacious double height hall. Persian inscription, calligraphy, geometric and floral adornments in terracotta and indigo are still visible in parts of walls, cornices and arches.



### Sri Kali Dwara Temple, Batala

Sri Kali Dwara, a temple dedicated to Goddess Kali is one of the most famous and the most-visited devotional places in Gurdaspur. It's situated in the heart of the city i.e., Chakri Bazar and maximum crowd of devotees is seen on Tuesdays. During the time of Navratri, many devotees from the city and surrounding region also visit the temple. People from both Batala and outside have immense faith in Mata Kali Dwara Mandir. There are many other temples as well situated in Batala City.

### Batala - Maharaja Sher Singh Place

The palace of Maharaja Sher Singh is reminder of the patronage that rich architectural structures

received from Sikh rulers. This beautiful 19th century building along with the Baradari was a part of the Anarkali complex, landscape akin to the Shalimar Garden of Lahore. This two-storey structure, with circular bastions, in all corners is currently under the Union Baring Christian college and functions as their administrative block.



### Mukteshwar Temple



### Gurdwara Sri Kandh Sahib

Gurdwara Sri Kandh Sahib was built at the place where the marriage party of Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji rested before the wedding took place. The Guru was sitting beside a crooked mud wall (kandh) discussing the marriage plans with the Brahmin clergy. As the wall was damaged in a poor state, and there had been recent rains, some in the bride's party thought that it may fall on the Guru. An elderly lady was asked by the bride's family to warn Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji about the danger. The old woman approached the Guru and warned him of the pending danger from the damaged wall. Guru Nanak just smiled and said 'Mata Ji, ehk kand sadeeya layah nehee digdee' This wall will not fall in centuries. The wall so consecrated by the Guru became an object of veneration for Sikhs who also constructed a memorial platform near it. A

symbolic mud wall, neatly plastered, encased in glass, next to the Guru Granth Sahib at the ground floor, now represents the original wall.

### Chhota Ghallughara

Chhota Ghallughara, a 15km drive south from Gurdaspur, is an important spot in Sikh history marked by bloody battles and martyrdom. In 1746, a large force led by Lakhpat Rai, the chief revenue officer of the then governor of Lahore attacked the sikhs in order to avenge the death of his brother. Caught in the deadly swamps of Kahnawan, 7000 Sikh soldiers died in the ensuing bloodbath, and 3000 prisoners were executed at Shahid Ganj in Lahore. This massacre is referred to as the Chhota Ghallughara or minor holocaust. A memorial tower at the spot serves as a reminder of this chapter in Sikh history.

### Batala-Union Baring College Chapel

Built in the colonial style with bricks and timber, this late 19th century Chapel is located within the premises of the Union Baring Christian College here. The Chapel is a must visit place, its red facade crowned by white domes, has an elaborate entrance flanked by rooms on either side. The most striking feature is the altar with a backdrop of beautifully stained-glass windows.



### Achal Sahib

Achal Sahib is located 8 km from Batala on Batala-Jalandhar road. It is associated with Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji and Lord Kartik, the son of Lord Shiva and Goddess Parvati. Achal Sahib has been the most important centre of Nathpanthi Yogis. The place is historically important for a Sidhghoshti (debate) between Yogi Bhangar Nath and Guru Nanak Dev Ji. Guru Ji taught yogis to renounce black magic, miracle and occult practices and advised them to always follow the path of love i.e., grace of God.

### Gurdwara Sri Satkartaia Sahib

Gurdwara Sri Satkartaia Sahib marks the site where Sri Guru Hargobind Sahib Ji arrived with the wedding procession of his son, Baba Gurditta Ji. The Gurdwara management is under the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee (SGPC).

**Ghuman-Samadhi of Baba Namdev ji**  
 Baba Nam Dev with whom this temple is associated, was born in Maharashtra. In the later part of his life, visiting many holy places, he reached Punjab and lived for more than 20 years in Ghuman village and finally died here. He was one of the main spiritual leaders of the Bhakti Moment.

### Achaleswar Temple

It is believed that Achaleswar Temple belongs to satyug period and is related to Lord Kartik, the son of Lord Shiva and Goddess Parvati. This place signify and peaceful collaboration between Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji and Lord Shiva. It is built of white marble. There is a beautiful sarovar and a rare Rudra Temple in the sarovar. Inside the main Rudra Temple, there are four other Rudra temples representing the four cardinal directions.



### Kishankot- Krishna Temple

The Temple is a two chambered structure-a mandap and a garbha-griha. The mandap is square in plan with three sides having semicircular arch openings supporting a vault inside. The garbha-griha is entered through a

single opening having an arched span. The door is housed in a flat lintel opening. The east and west sides have arched recesses housing a small opening of arched span. The southern wall has a niche housing the idols of the deities. On the inner side, the roof has a Bengali vault. On the outer side it forms a shikara. It is famous for its exquisite frescos, which reflects the Basholi and Kangra style of painting. These paintings are so unique and beautiful that they deserve to be called as 'The Kishankot Style'.

### Pindori Mahantani

This village is 10 km from Gurdaspur and is also known as Talabpur Pindaori It was founded by one Muslim Fakir, Talib Shah Bains who made it his permanent residence. There is a famous

Shrine of the Vaishnavies sect, said to be built by Emperor Jahangir. People from far and wide come to pay their homage at this Shrine on the Janarn Ashtami and Baisakhi festival The temple also attracts historians and heritage seekers from all over the world.



### Qadian —Aqsa Mosque

Qadian is best known for the birthplace of Mirza Ghulam Ahmad who founded the Ahmadiyya Movement (an Islamic reformist moments) in 1889. It still has the look and feel of the original town. It emerged as a centre of religious learning and remained the administrative headquarters of the Community till 1947. The Mosque was built in 1876 by Mirza Ghulam Ahmed's father while the foundation of Mubarak Masjid, the first ever Ahmadiyya mosque which was laid by his son in 1883. Twenty years later he added the White Minaret, a tower, which is today the symbol of sect that attracts followers from across the world and has transformed Qadian into busy pilgrimage site.

### Barth Sahib Gurudwara (Gurdwara Tap Asthan Baba Sri Chand Ji)

Gurudwara Shri Barth Sahib is 11 kms from Pathankot city where Baba Shri Chand Ji Son of



Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji spent a long-time meditating. Baba Shri Chand Ji sent his disciple Baba Kamlya Ji to invite Shri Guru Arjan Dev Ji to Barth. When Shri Guru Arjan Dev Ji Came here, Baba Shri Chand Ji was meditating. Guru Sahib kept waiting for Baba Ji to complete his meditation. Guru Sahib stayed nearby for Six months. Daily Guru Sahib used to come here (kept standing at the place where the pillar is situated). Finally, when Baba Shri Chand Ji got up from his meditation, and Guru Sahib had discussions with him. Shri Guru Hargobind Sahib also came here to meet Baba Shri Chand Ji. Baba Ji asked Guru Sahib, will keep all your sons on your way (teachings) or will give any son to him also (For Udaasi Teachings). Guru Sahib

asked Baba Gurditta Ji to stay there and follow Baba Shri Chand Ji's following. To help followers, Baba Ji dug a well here. Now Sarovar Sahib is situated on both the sides of well.

### Atal Setu, Dunera, Pathankot

Atal Setu near Pathankot is a 592 mtr. long cable-stayed bridge on Ravi river commissioned to the nation on 24th December 2015. The bridge is situated on Dunera (Pathankot) to Basholi road and built to improve connectivity among three states of India- Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. This bridge is the first of its kind in North India and fourth of its kind in the nation. The other three bridges are in Mumbai (Bandra-Worli sealink), Allahabad (Naini) and Kolkata (Vidyasagar Setu or Howrah Bridge).

### Dhianpur- Baba Lai Dyal Ji

The listed portion of the dera comprises of two temple structures and a sarai. The Temple in the middle is a tall tower, square in plan and four storey high. It is topped by a tall shikhara. It is a single chamber temple with a steep staircase on its one side to reach the upper levels. There are projections at various levels. The other temple is much lower in height. It is only a single storey. This temple has a large hall with a small square garbhgriha towards its one side with a small circum-ambulatory passage. The hall is lined with paintings depicting scenes from Hindu mythology. The roof of the temple is flat with a squat fluted dome atop the garbhgriha. The details have been completely obliterated by the glazed tile cladding.

### Batala-Baradari

Unlike other similar structures, this beautiful Baradari (twelve - door - Pavilion) was built by Maharaja Sher Singh, a son of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, as a two-storey structure; the lowest level with eight doors and the upper with four doors. Said to be the site where Sher Singh held meetings with his courtiers, this pavilion stands amidst a square shaped water reservoir built by Shamsher Khan, foster brother of Emperor Akbar. Constructed in the Mughal style of architecture, steep steps made of Nanakshahi bricks lead into the tank from an Octagonal faced pier. It is said that the Baradari was connected to the Maharaja's Palace through the tunnel.

### Gurdaspur -Keshopur Wetland

The only major natural wetland in the state, the reserve is spread over 850 acres of marshy land



near Gurdaspur. It has been designated as the community reserve under the Wildlife Protection Act it attracts thousands of migratory birds from Central Asia and Siberia in winters. Birds like Wigeon, Dub chick, Black Ibis Gadwall, Common Teal, Pintail, and Northern Shoveler and sarus crow can be spotted here in large numbers. By co-opting local village

panchayats for the conservation of this wetland, the Keshopur Community Reserve holds the distinction of being the first of its kind in India.

### Dera Baba Nanak Battle Memorial, Batala

This extremely important memorial related to the Dera Baba Nanak Battle 1971 is located near the RR Bawa College; Batala. This monument reminds one of the heroic deeds of the Indian Army during the 1971 war with Pakistan. The memorial currently falls under the supervision of Rotary Club, Batala.

### Nurpur Fort

Nurpur fort was formerly known as the Dhameri Fort and was built in the 10th century. The fort was destroyed by the British and then by an earthquake in 1905. The temple inside the fort called Brij Raj Swami was built in the 16th

century and is known to be one of the only places where both the idols of Lord Krishna and Meera Bai are worshipped.

### Bahrampur

This village is situated 5 miles from Dinanagar and was founded by Bahram Khan, the tutor of Emperor Akbar. During the Mughal period the town was used to be the seat of Governor who kept a check on the activities of the hill Chiefs. A mosque and an Idgah still exist. There used to be entry points known as darwazas to the town. The place was one of the centres of Arya Samaj activities and was well known centre of education.

### Ranjit Sagar Dam, Shahpurkandi, Pathankot

The dam is a part of the hydroelectricity project of the state Government of Punjab and was

completed in 2001. The Ranjit Sagar Dam is also known as the Thein Dam and constructed on river Ravi. The dam is a great picnic spot with its lush green surroundings. The Ranjit Sagar Dam is located in a very serene and idyllic location. It is at a drive-able distance from Pathankot and the drive is also very scenic and enjoyable. To be able to enter the dam, visitors will need a permission from the authorities.



### Shahpur Kandi Fort

The Shahpur Kandi fort, named after Shah Jahan nestles on the banks of the Ravi river in the picturesque foothills of the Himalayas. Located on the outer periphery of Pathankot, it was built in the 16th century and stands surrounded by outstanding natural beauty. A part of the fort functions as a rest house today.

### Dhar Nature Retreat

Dhar Nature Retreat is an initiative in the direction of sustainable tourism and empowerment of local communities in the Dhar area which along with Ranjit Sagar Lake extends over Dunera and Dhar Forest Ranges. This forest has pristine beauty which so far has been protected from human depredation. Located among the picturesque landscape of Dhauladhar ranges and offering surreal photography shots, this place is fast developing into a major tourist

destination. Four all weather luxury resort tents with attached bathrooms offering the best views of the serene landscape have been built which can be booked for stay. The whole place is managed by local Village Forest Community (which has been imparted professional training by local Administration) and food prepared by them can parallel that of any five star destination. You are bound to have a memorable stay here in the lap of nature!



### Hotel

- Hotel Hunky Dory**  
Dhangu Road, Pathankot  
Email: hunkydoryresort@gmail.com  
Cont: 9888278888
- Coral River Resort**  
NH 1 Madhopur District Pathankot  
Email: coralriverresort1@gmail.com  
Cont: 9115903604
- Hotel Woodland**  
Fashion Street, Dhangu Road Pathankot  
Email: woodlandhotelpk@gmail.com  
Cont: 9878941413
- Hotel Opulence**  
Dalhousie Road, Pathankot  
Email: hotelopulence@gmail.com  
Cont: 7837020428
- Hotel Jannat**  
Dalhoji Road, near Chakki Haryal, Pathankot  
Email: jannatresort2012@gmail.com  
Cont: 9988782012
- Hotel Golden Palm**  
Near bypass Pathankot Chowk, Near Brant Gurdaspur  
Cont: 94643-67786

- Hotel Best Western**  
Patel Chowk, Pathankot  
Cont: 6284999628

- Hotel Capri**  
Dhangu Road, Pathankot  
Email: renacasipk@gmail.com  
Cont: 9464133789

### Farm House

- The Kothi**  
Village Pind Sardara, PO. Tibber, Kanuwan Road near UBDC Canal, District Gurdaspur  
Email: msangha.thekothi@gmail.com  
Cont: 94643-67786
- Punjabiyat**  
VPO Saidowal Khurd Tehsil, District Gurdaspur  
Email: jagdeep44@gmail.com  
Cont: 9868721804, 9814554755
- Kartar Farms**  
VPO, Dunera Block, Dhar Kalan, Kalan, Dalhousie Road, Distt. Pathankot  
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