



Sangrur

Sangrur is said to have been founded by Sanghu about five centuries back. The district remained a part of the Jind State till India gained independence in 1947. It attained fame for 'Shaheed-E-Azam' Udhham Singh and the Ghadar Movement. A part of the Patiala Kingdom and later PEPSU, Sangrur developed and became famous for its textiles, handicrafts, agriculture and education. It is home to various luminaries who have made Punjab proud in various fields; some of them are Shri Pritam Singh Rahi (Poet) and Shaheed Udhham Singh (the revolutionary).

Gurdwara Shri Akoi Sahib

About 5 km towards the north of Sangrur city, the Gurdwara in village Akoi was blessed by the great teachers of Sikhism who made their presence here. As heard, Guru Hargobind Sahib Ji, on his way to Nanak Matta in the year 1616, halted here at the request of Manak Chand Ji, a devout follower. Overjoyed with his hospitality, the guru blessed this land for prosperity. The karir tree where Guru Hargobind Sahib Ji tied his horse is worshipped even today. In 1665, the place also witnessed the arrival of Guru Teg Bahadur Ji, along with his followers. He organised a Kirton Darbar in this village which was attended by throngs of followers.

Sangrur Museum



Sangrur Museum (Diwan-e-Khas)

The district museum was established in 1972 and is situated in the premises of Dewan Khana which was once Dewan-E-Khas of the royal family and where Raja of Jind used to hold Darbar during the princely times. At present, it houses a huge collection of arms, ammunition, artworks, manuscripts and ivory idols. Along with the guru's arms, there are personal weapons of Maharaj Ragbir Singh and Maharaja Gajpat Singh which include their wooden bows, arrows, guns, *katar*, *kirch*, pistols, swords, etc. paintings depict incidents from the life of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and his different historical battles. A visitor will be amazed to see the varieties of badges, rare manuscripts, fountain

chandeliers, silver chariot, *char aina*, double dragon, *phulkari*, headgear (helmets) and Orders of the Holy Saints. The roof of this building is decorated golden colour. Bhai Ram Singh is the architect of this monument.

Shahi Samadhan

This age-old monument served as a crematorium. It is the final resting place of Sher-e-Punjab Maharaja Ranjit Singh's lineage and the legendary Phoolka Sardar warriors, Sardar Chuhar Singh and Dal Singh. The writings and paintings etched on the walls are a bit faint but clearly illustrate the rustic skills of the artists of those times.

The Marble Baradari



The Marble Baradari

More than two centuries old, the marble structure is a replica of the baradari built in Lahore by Maharaja Ranjit Singh Ji. Just as one enters the monument, one is overawed by the intricate carvings and decorated slabs created by the craftsmen of those times. Visit at night to witness a magnificent view of the illuminated baradari.

Banasar Bagh

Banasar Bagh is a garden with a beautiful marble Baradari of Mughal and Rajasthani architecture and a marble gate surrounded by a large tank. It is a popular picnic spot in Sangrur and was once a summer retreat for the then rulers of Jind. The garden welcomes everyone with its marble gate; inside it are four towers, a diwankhana, varieties of ornamental plants and trees of different species. The museum in its premises exhibits some weapons and rare articles.



Clock Tower

The Clock Tower situated in the middle of the town has a Roorkee made massive mechanical clock, which was constructed at Sangrur in 1885 AD. The sound of striking of hours could be heard at a distance of ten to twelve miles at night.

The Historical town Badrukhan

Badrukhan, about 5 km from Sangrur was the hometown of Sher-e-Punjab Maharaja Ranjit Singh. He was born on 13th November 1780 to Mata Raj Kaur, the daughter of Maharaja Gaipat Singh. It was also the birth place of Maharaja Hira Singh of Nabha, Major Ranjit Singh, Lt. General Harbaksh Singh (Vir Chakra) and Maj. Gen. Gurbaksh Singh (Mahavir Chakra). The key attraction here is the samadhi of Baba Guddar Singh whose anniversary is celebrated with great fervour; sweet bread is distributed as prasad.



Wadda Ghallughara Memorial

The memorial has been made by the Punjab Govt. to commemorate the genocide perpetrated on Sikhs on February 5, 1762 by the army of Afghan invader Ahmed Shah Abdali. The memorial known as Wadda Ghallughara (mass genocide) is spread over 9.5 acre, is located in Kup Rohira village of Sangrur district and is a popular destination where people pay homage to their martyrs.

Bagrian

The village is famous all over the state for its Bagrian Shoes which are also exported. Located on Malerkotla-Nabha road, the major attraction is the 20th century fort constructed by S. Arjan Singh. It has a gurdwara inside which has been built with design & size as that of Golden Temple of Amritsar. The tradition of Langar was started from the time of Sri Guru Hargobind Ji, the sixth Guru. For the preparation of langar wet fuel is used. It is said that the sixth Guru blessed that even wet fuel would work.



Shiv Mandir



Malerkotla

Excavations in Malerkotla Tehsil claim the region around modern-day Sangrur to be even older than the Harappan Civilization. With settlements dating back to 2300 B.C., people from Sind and Baluchistan were lured by its fertile agricultural soil. They appeared in huge groups and constructed thatched homes in Rohira. Their efforts later resulted in sun-dried brick houses, innovation of pottery and other farming related progress. Famous as the 'City Peaceful', Malerkotla is a municipal council town on the Sangrur Ludhiana State Highway. An affluent industrial settlement, it is home to many big and small units which are huge manufacturers of cycle parts and agricultural machinery. The town is famous for methi (fenugreek) and cauliflower production. Two towns existed as Maler and Kotla; Maler was

ruled by Malher Singh and was supposedly named after him. Some myths also depict that a fort named Malhergarh was built during that time and it might have given its name to the town. Kotla was established by Bayazid Khan towards the middle of the 17th century and was guarded by huge gates. Both towns were connected by a Mod Bazaar, set up by Nawab Ahmed Ali Khan in 1902. It was during this time that the region became famous as Kotla Maler which later became Malerkotla. The town grew and became the capital of the princely State of Malerkotla before PEPSU merged it with Sangrur and it became a tehsil of Sangrur district.

Jama Masjid

Quite close to the Palace of Mirrors, the age-old place of worship was constructed during the rule of the Nawabs. The building attracts hundreds of namazis who come here every day for prayers.

Wadda Ghallughara Memorial



Dera Baba Atma Ram

One of the oldest Hindu shrines in the town, the dera belongs to a saint of the Neem Margai Sampraday. The presiding deity here is Lord Hanuman whose idol has been carved out of a huge piece of coral. It serves as a venue for special Dussehra celebrations which is attended by people of all castes and creeds.

Kuka Memorial

This is a memorial dedicated to a group of individuals who were martyred during the famous Kuka movement. The movement was led by Baba Ram Singh ji against the British regime. The entire complex is beautifully designed.

Idgah

One of the most beautiful mosques in the country, the Idgah here stands as a wonderful piece of Mughal architecture. The devout throng here for Namaz-e-Eid.



Dhadogal

This village of Malerkotla Tehsil, about 11 km from Dhuri is associated with Bhagat Singh, a co-worker of Sardar Sewa Singh of Thikriwata. He was arrested by Maharaja of Patiala for his rebellion against the British and sent to Narnaul where he died. His last rites were performed in this village and since then a 3-day fair is held to commemorate his sacrifice. Another fair Gugga Naumi is held at the same time.

Maqbara of Nawab Sher Mohammad Khan

The tomb of this Nawab is highly venerated by people. He is respected for his strict objection and protest in the court of Aurangzeb when the cruel Emperor ordered the execution of the young children of Guru Gobind Singh Ji.

Shahi Maqbara Malerkotla



Namdhari Shaheedi Smarak

A witness to the historical Namdhari Freedom Movement against cow slaughter, the memorial stands at the place where 66 soldiers were martyred. The memorial named Khanda has 22 holes on every side which depicts 66 cannon balls that were fired on the soldiers.

Sheesh Mahal

The hall of Mirrors, an imposing monument was the palatial residence of the Nawab of Malerkotla. Commissioned by Nawab Sikander Ali Khan, the exquisite mirror work and the arched windows continue to bewitch visitors. Located in a forest area, the palace has meticulously landscaped gardens, fountains and also a man-made lake.

Namdhari Shaheedi Smarak



Idgah



Sunam

The history of Sunam goes back to the Vedic period, when its name was Surajpur. The Saraswati River is believed to have flowed by it. Sunam is the birthplace of the great patriot Udhham Singh who shot dead Sir Michael O' Dwyer on 13th march 1940 in London to take revenge of 1919 Jallianwala Bagh massacre at Amritsar. The town is also famous for the samadhi of Bhai Mool

Chand, who was recognized by Sri Guru Teg Bahadur ji for his intense spirituality even when he was a child.

SITA SAR

It is an ancient tank spread over 80 bighas. It is said that Mata Sita, wife of Lord Rama, washed her hair in this tank when she was exiled by Rama. It is said that at one time 'Kumbha' fair of the Punjab was held here. A Shiv Mandir and a small Shitla Mata Mandir have also been built near the tank in which an ancient idol of Mata Sita has been installed. Water in this tank is believed to be fed from River Saraswati which has now become extinct.

Hotel

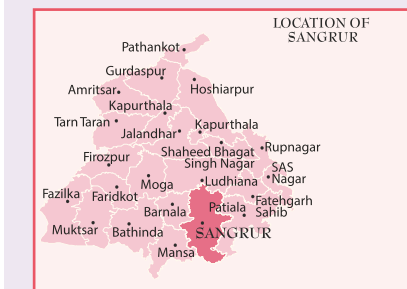
- Hotel Chef**
Near By pass, Sangrur
Cont: 01672-239580, 98156-90701
- Hotel KT Royal**
Patiala Bypass Road, Sangrur
Cont: 94171-90121
- Hotel Maharaja**
Near Bus Stand, Sangrur
Cont: 98143-68758
- Hotel Mayur**
Opp. Dhuri gate Sangrur
Cont: 01672-236745, 99158-69442
- Hotel Divine Regency**
BHAGAT SINGH CHOWK, MEHLAN ROAD, Sunami Gate, Sangrur, Punjab 148001
Cont: 80545-34000, 94172-38325
- Hotel Royal plaza**
Dhuri Road Sangrur
Cont: 94171- 82796
- Red Apple**
Opp Military Station, Patiala Rd, Sangrur, Punjab 148001
Cont: 85588-21941, 98782-99201

Other Nearby Places of Interest

- Ancestral House of Akali Phula Singh**
- Gurdwara Sri Wada Ghallughara**
- Gurdwara Mastuana Sahib**
- Ranbir Club, Sangrur**
- War Heroes Stadium, Sangrur**

Quick Facts:

Area	: 3625 sq km
Temperature	: Summer 27° to 48° Winter 7° to 20°
Annual Rainfall	: 590 mm
Best Season	: January to March
STD Code	: +91-1672
Language	: Punjabi, Hindi, English



Location

Sangrur district is in the state of Punjab in northern India, is situated at elevation 241 meters above sea level and lies between latitude is 30°25' and longitude 75°84' It is surrounded by Barnala, Mansa, Ludhiana Patiala, Fatehgarh Sahib districts

of Punjab and Fatehbad district of neighbouring state Hararyana.

How to Reach:

By Rail

Sangrur is well connected to other major cities of the country via regular trains.

By Air

The air connectivity to Sangrur district is through international airport Chandigarh and Amritsar at a distance of about 107 km and 218 km respectively. The nearest domestic airport is Ludhiana at a distance about 69 km.

By Road

Sangrur is well connected by roads to other cities. Regular Bus services are easily available to Sangrur from other major cities of the country.

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