

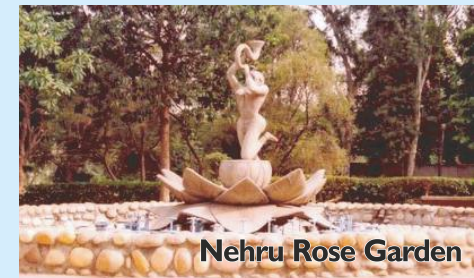
## Introduction

Ludhiana, the site of a great battle of the First Anglo-Sikh War, is now Punjab's most populous city, located on the banks of the Sutlej in the Malwa region of the state. Ludhiana was earlier known as Lodhiana which literally means the town of the Lodhis. It is named after the Lodhi Sultans who founded the city in 1480. Besides being a major textile and light engineering centre, Ludhiana's hosiery goods are in great demand all over the world. Ludhiana exports woollen garments, machine tools, dyes, cycle parts, mopeds, sewing machines and motor parts all over the world. The city has a large grain market and is famous for its Rural Olympics. The famous Punjab Agricultural University is situated on the outskirts of Ludhiana.

## Places to Visit in Ludhiana

### Nehru Rose Garden

Spread over an area of 30 acres, Nehru Rose Garden and Lake is located in the Civil Lines area of Ludhiana. It consists of a flower garden and a path for walkers as well as an illuminated musical fountain. The garden boasts more than 17,000 plants including 1,600 varieties of roses and several fountains. An annual Rose Festival is held here.



Nehru Rose Garden

### Tiger Safari/ Zoo

The Tiger Safari is located on GT Road (Ludhiana- Jalandhar Highway) and is just 6 km away from the main city. People come here for the exciting tiger safari where tigers can be viewed up close.

Timings: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Monday Closed)



Tiger Safari



Clock Tower

### Clock Tower

The Clock Tower, popularly known as 'Ghanta Ghar', is an icon of Ludhiana. Inaugurated on 19 October 1906 by Sir Charles Montgomery; Lt Governor of Punjab and Deewan Tek Chand, Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiana, the Victoria Memorial Clock Tower has become the prime landmark and the representative emblem of the city. This clock tower was erected to mark the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign. Victoria Memorial Clock Tower was renamed Bhawan Mahavir Clock Tower by Giani Zail Singh on the demand of the Jain community of Ludhiana. However, the clock tower is still popularly known as the 'Ghanta Ghar'. Located near the railway station in Chaura Bazar, the commercial hub of Ludhiana, the clock tower is in the heart of the city.

## Ancestral House of Shaheed Sukhdev Thapar

Ludhiana was home to many warriors of Indian independence movement. Shaheed Sukhdev Thapar was a senior member of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Party, who was hanged along with S. Bhagat Singh and Shivaram Rajguru by the British authorities on 23 March 1931 at the age of 23. The ancestral house of the great freedom fighter is a state protected monument and located in Naughara Mohalla, Ludhiana. Every year, the martyrdom day of the great freedom fighter is observed in March.



Kos Minar

### Kos Minar (Mile Pillars)

The Kos Minars (translated: Mile Pillars) are medieval Indian milestones along the Grand Trunk Road that were introduced by the 16th-century Pashtun ruler Sher Shah Suri. Kos Minars were erected to serve as markers of distance along royal routes from Agra to Ajmer, Agra to Lahore, and from Agra to Mandu in the south. A Kos in Sanskrit is one fourth of a yojana, an ancient Indian unit of distance. It represented a distance of approximately 3.22 kilometers (2.00 mi). A minar is a Persian word for tower. Kos Minars are solid round pillars, around 30 feet (9.1 m) in height, on a masonry platform built with bricks and plastered over with lime. They are not identical as milestones, they were an important part of communication and travel.

## Ancestral House of Shaheed Kartar Singh Sarabha

Shaheed Kartar Singh Sarabha was an Indian revolutionary and his ancestral house is located in the Sarabha village of district Ludhiana. This house is now a State Protected Monument under "The Punjab Ancient & Historical Monuments & Archaeological sites & remains Act, 1964

Timing: 9.00am to 5.00pm Closed on Monday

## Anglo Sikh War Memorial at Aliwal

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 Ferozepur,

Sabhraon, and Aliwal where obelisk style memorials have been built to pay homage to the soldiers who lost their lives.

## Guru Nanak Dev Bhawan

Guru Nanak Bhawan of Ludhiana is an air-conditioned auditorium where plays are staged. The Guru Nanak Society was registered with the Registrar of Societies, Punjab in the year 1986-87, to mark the celebration of Shri Guru Nanak Dev Jayanti. The Government of Punjab allotted them land in the year 1987. The project of Guru Nanak Dev Bhawan commenced in the year 1996 and the auditorium was inaugurated by the Chief Minister of Punjab on 2nd April, 2000. Guru Nanak Dev Bhawan is a multi purpose complex that houses an auditorium, a library, a shopping arcade and an open air theatre.

## Hosiery Markets

Ludhiana is a leading producer of woollen and acrylic knitwear. Cotton and other blended fibres are also used to produce a wide range of fabrics, hosiery, knitwear and ready-made garments. The industry caters largely to the domestic market, and also exports knitwear. The best hosiery items are to be found in Lajpat Rai Market, Bajwa Nagar, Dal Bazaar; Purana Bazar; Mall Road and Ghumar Mandi.

## Maharaja Ranjit Singh War Museum

Instituted in the year 1999, this is a museum of international repute. It features History Gallery, War Heroes Gallery, Uniforms Gallery, Air Force and Navy Gallery, Signal and Medical

Corps Gallery, Kargil Gallery and an Audio Visual Theatre. A statue of Maharaja Ranjit Singh on a magnificent throne graces the entrance. Tanks, anti-aircraft guns, cars, car scouts, an old Sukhoi fighter aircraft and a model of the INS Vikrant are some of the attractions of the museum.

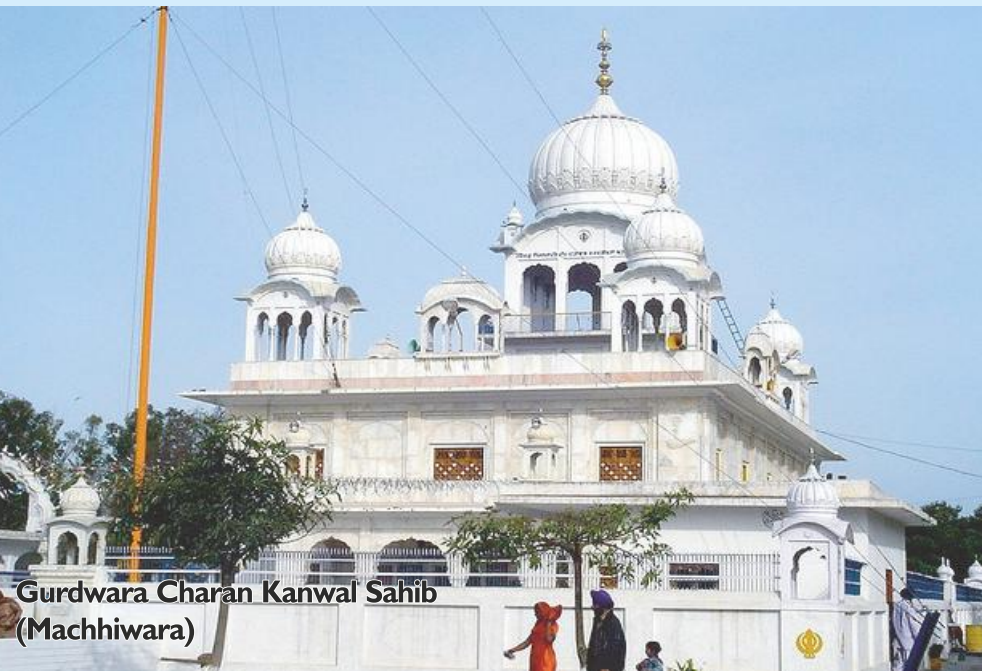
## Rural Museum

The Punjab Agricultural University Museum, is located within the campus of Punjab Agricultural University on the outskirts of the city on Ferozepur Road. Acclaimed as a significant educational and sightseeing attraction of Ludhiana, this museum attracts visitors from far and wide. The Punjab Agriculture University was established in



Rural Museum

the year 1962. Shown in the picture is the Rural History museum of Punjab which is built to resemble traditional rural houses. A 100 yard long path, flanked by water channels on both the sides, leads to the finely carved doors of the museum. This is the only university in India that boasts this kind of museum. The museum exhibits various local arts, crafts, tools and implements used to decorate draught animals as well as other animals. The Punjab Agricultural University organises the popular 'Kisan Mela' every year when new techniques of farming are introduced to farmers. Farming equipment and old bronze utensils are displayed at the mela.



Gurdwara Charan Kanwal Sahib (Machhiwara)



Maharaja Ranjit Singh War Museum

## Sarai Lashkari Khan,

This was built in the 17th century during Aurangzeb's rule as a resting place for trading caravans that used to traverse the Grand Trunk Road which cut through the state. It has started attracting tourists, especially after Amir Khan shot a sequence for his film Rang De Basanti here and the place is now popularly called 'RDB Fort'. Although a bit dilapidated, two gateways are still intact and, standing against the backdrop of green fields, it is an impressive sight. It is about 30 km from Ludhiana near Doraha on GT Road.

## Qila Payal

The Qila at Payal was built by Maharaja Amar Singh of Patiala with the co-operation of Mughals in 1771 AD. It is 4.5 kms from the national highway and 7.5 kms from the settlement of Doraha. The Qila is of high Architectural significance and is a State Protected Monument under "The Punjab Ancient & Historical Monuments & Archaeological sites & remains Act, 1964.



Gurdwara Sri Manji Sahib, Doraha

## Maharaja Duleep Singh Memorial (Raikot)

This existing structure of Bassian Kothi served as the temporary lodge of Last Maharaja of Punjab, "Maharaja Duleep Singh" son of Sher-e-Punjab Maharaja Ranjit Singh in the year 1850 before he was exiled to Britain. At this place, five revolutionaries of Namdhari sect, who were participated in Kuka movement also imprisoned. This museum dedicated to the life of "Maharaja Duleep Singh" where replica of his belongings are being kept.



Maharaja Duleep Singh Memorial (Raikot)



Sarai Lashkari Khan

## Ancestral House of Lala Lajpat Rai, Jagraon

The ancestral house of one of the most significant freedom fighters, Lala Lajpat Rai, is located in Jagraon. It is a state protected monument. It has been converted into a Museum for the remembrance of this great martyr; where the literature related with the struggle of India's Independence is being kept. A life size statue of Lala Lajpat Rai is also installed here. Open Tuesday to Sunday: 10am to 5 pm

## Gurdwara Sri Manji Sahib, Alamgir

Gurdwara Manji Sahib (also known as Alamgir Sahib) is located near the village of Alamgir, Bhogpur, Ludhiana district. Guru Gobind Singh, the tenth guru of the Sikhs, stayed here for a short while. This is where Guru Gobind Singh is

thought to have shot an arrow into the ground; a spring is said to have appeared from that place (now known as Tirsar). He was also presented with a horse here by a devoted follower.

## Gurdwara Charan Kanwal Sahib (Machhiwara)

Located on Charan Kamal Road, in the small town of Machhiwara, is Gurdwara Charan Kanwal Sahib which is at a distance of 35 km from Ludhiana. The site that the Gurdwara is built on has a religious significance. This is where Guru Gobind Singh stopped to drink water and to take some rest while fighting a guerrilla war against the massive Mughal forces. This is the place where his three devotees - Dharam Singh, Daga Singh and Manu Singh joined him. A religious fair is held here every year to commemorate this event.

## Kila Raipur - Rural Olympics

Kila Raipur, 20 km away from Ludhiana, is very famous for the Rural Olympics, held there annually in mid February. People from different corners of Punjab come to observe the village youth demonstrate their sporting skills. It was in 1933, that the philanthropist Inder Singh Grewal visualised an annual recreational meet where farmers from areas surrounding Kila Raipur could get together and test their strength and physical endurance. The idea gave birth to Kila Raipur Sports, the undisputed "Rural Olympics". Competitions are essentially of three types in the rural meets. Purely rural games are kabaddi, wrestling, and weight-lifting; other events are acrobatics, twisting an iron-rod by placing it on the Adam's apple, passing a tractor over the rib cage, cracking a big stone slab by place it on the chest, while there are modern sports like athletics, hockey, football, volleyball, handball, cycling as well.



Kila Raipur - Rural Olympics

## Mughal Sarai, Doraha

The Sarai is approximately a 168 sqm square enclosure of battlement walls with octagonal bastions at each corner. There are imposing gateways on the northern and southern sides. The northern gate has some remains of floral designs while the southern gate has paintings of flora and fauna. Both gates are connected with a kachna (unmetalled) gateway. The northern and southern sides of the Sarai have 20 rooms each, whereas the eastern and western sides have 30 rooms each with a suite of three rooms in the centre. On the north-east corner of the Sarai, there are some rooms which might have been a 'hamman' (bathroom). Access to the hamman is through a barrel-vaulted corridor. Many rooms have ceilings specially designed for light and ventilation. The walls and ceilings of these rooms were richly painted with designs executed in bright colours, traces of which are still visible.



Mughal Sarai Doraha

## Excursion from Ludhiana

### Maharaja Ranjit Singh Fort Phillaur

This impressive red brick fort was substantially reconstructed by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. It was originally a sarai built by Shah Jahan. It has an extensive moat and its outer walls are inclined inwards to deflect cannon balls. Later, it became an artillery centre for the British Indian Army. Since 1981, the fort is housing Punjab Police Training Academy. It also houses a museum displaying a collection of firearms including some used by freedom fighters like S. Bhagat Singh. The mausoleum of saint Pir Baba Abdullah shah Bayabani is inside the museum.

## Hotel

- Hotel Park Plaza**  
Bhai wala chowk, Ferozpur Road, Ludhiana  
Email: salesmanager@mhl.in  
Web: www.parkplaza.com  
Cont: 0161 - 2770111
- Hotel Keys**  
opp. City center, Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar Road, Southern bypass, Ludhiana  
Email: reservations.lud.keys@lemonreehotels.com  
Web: www.keysotel.com  
Cont: 0161-6602100
- Hotel Friends Regency**  
opp. Mini Secretariat Ferozpur Road, Ludhiana  
Email: hotelfriendsregency@yahoo.com  
Web: www.friendsregency.com  
Cont: 0161-2771111-15
- Hotel Onn**  
Yes Bank X-ing, Onn Lane, Off Ferozpur Road, Ludhiana  
Email: info@hotelonn.com  
Web: www.hotelonn.com  
Cont: 0161-5202020
- Hotel Regenta Central Klassik**  
near Bus Stand, Link Road, Ludhiana  
Email: reservations.rcl@royalorchidhotels.com  
Web: www.royalorchidhotel.com  
Cont: 0161-3066601
- Hotel Maharaja Regency**  
Aarti chowk, Ferozpur Road Ludhiana  
Email: info@maharajagroup.in  
Web: www.maharajagroup.in  
Cont: 0161-4688222
- Hotel Hyatt**  
site no 4 Ferozpur Road, Ludhiana  
Email: ludhiana.regency@hyatt.com  
Web: www.ludhiana.regency.hyatt.com  
Cont: 0161 - 4071234
- Hotel Radisson Blue**  
near M.B.D Mall Ferozpur Road, Ludhiana  
Email: reservations@rdbmludhiana.com  
Web: www.radissonhotels.com/ludhiana  
Cont: 0161-4303000
- Hotel Palm Court**  
opp MBD mall, Ferozpur Road, Ludhiana  
Email: info@palmcourt.in  
Web: www.palmcourt.in  
Cont: 0161 -5220001

## Beds & Breakfast

- Hotel Home Stay**  
HJ -31 Housing Board Colony, BRS Nagar, Ludhiana  
Email: contact@homestayludhiana.com  
Mob: 9432223222
- Aspire Rooms**  
712 Palam Vihar Pakhowal road ,Ludhiana  
Pincode: 142022  
Email: aspirerooms@gmail.com  
Web: www.aspirerooms.com  
Mob: 9876235777

## Other places to visit in Ludhiana

- Rakh Bagh
- Gurdwara Gau Ghat Sahib ji
- Mini Rose Garden & Leisure Valley
- Nehru Planetarium
- Chirst Church
- Statue of Flying Officer S. Nirmal Jit Singh Sekhon, PVC
- Memorial Major Bhupinder Singh

## Quick Facts:

Area	: 3767 sq km
Temperature	: Summer - upto 39°C Winter - 12°C to 20°C
Annual Rainfall	: 726 mm
Best Season	: Mid September to Mid April
STD Code	: +91-161
Language	: Punjabi, Hindi, English



## Location

Ludhiana is one of the centrally located district of Punjab, and falls in the Malwa region. It is connected via the Grand Trunk Road to Delhi and to Amritsar. To the north of Ludhiana is the River Sutlej, which separates it from Jalandhar district. In the east it shares a boundary with Rupnagar district and S.A.S

Nager District, Moga district lies in its west, Sangrur district is to the south and Patiala district to the south-east. Geographically the city lies at Latitude 30°55' North and Longitude 75°54' East Ludhiana is a part of the Ludhiana-Moga-Ferozepur-Bhatinda-Muksar-Faridkot Tourist Circuit of Punjab.

## Getting There

The airport located near Ludhiana is the Sahnewal Airport. The next nearest airport is in Chandigarh, the capital city of Punjab. Ludhiana is an important railway junction that connects the city with New Delhi, the national capital and various other important cities of India. Express and super fast trains regularly ply to and from Ludhiana. Since Ludhiana is located on the Amritsar-Delhi section of the Grand Trunk Road (GT Road), various important towns of Punjab such as Jalandhar, Amritsar and Chandigarh are linked to Ludhiana through an excellent road network.

  
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 www.punjabtourism.punjab.gov.in

