



**GOVT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS
DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS**

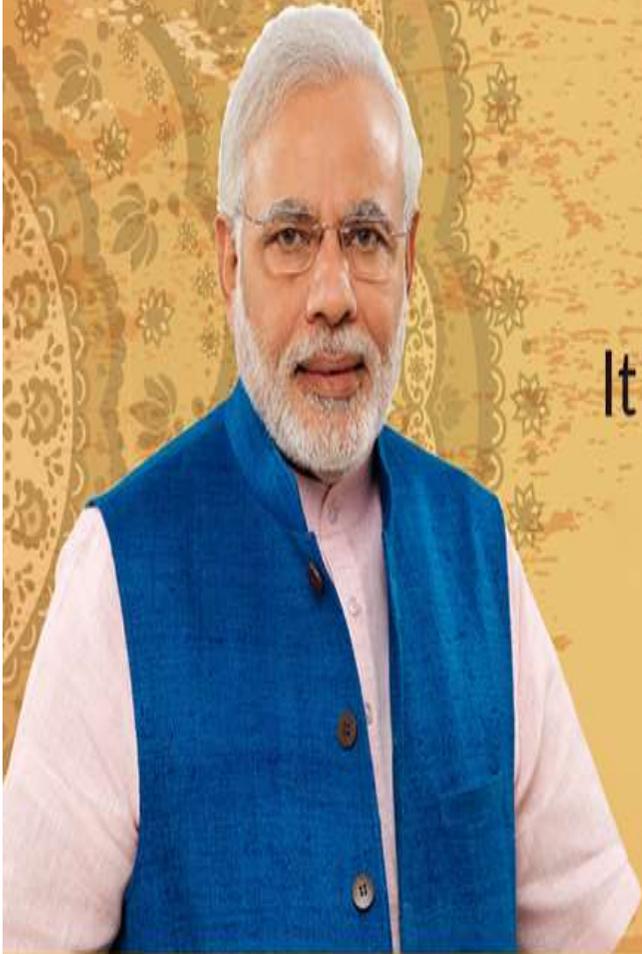
**NEHRU YUVA KENDRA SANGHATHAN
PUNJAB STATE**

**EK BHARAT SHRESHTHA BHARAT
(INTER STATE YOUTH EXCHANGE PROGRAMME)**

FOR PAIRING STATES : PUNJAB & ANDHRA PRADESH

**TOPIC : HISTORY, PEOPLE AND PLACES OF
HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE (tourism) of
Punjab**





“ Sardar Patel gave us **Ek Bharat**
It is now the solemn duty of 125 crore Indians
to collectively make **Shreshtha Bharat** ”



EK◉Bharat
Shreshtha Bharat

Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat

- The idea of “Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat” was announced by the Hon’ble Prime Minister on 31st October, 2015 on the occasion of the 140th birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and the Rashtriya Ekta Divas.
- Hon’ble Prime Minister propounded that cultural diversity is a joy that ought to be celebrated through mutual interaction & reciprocity between people of different States and UTs so that a common spirit of understanding resonates throughout the country.

Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat

OBJECTIVES

- **To CELEBRATE** the Unity in Diversity of our Nation and to maintain and strengthen the fabric of traditionally existing emotional bonds between the people of our Country;
- **To PROMOTE** the spirit of national integration through a deep and structured engagement between all Indian States and Union Territories through a year-long planned engagement between States;
- **To SHOWCASE** the rich heritage and culture, customs and traditions of either State for enabling people to understand and appreciate the diversity that is India, thus fostering a sense of common identity
- **TO ESTABLISH** long-term engagements and,
- **TO CREATE** an environment which promotes learning between States by sharing best practices and experiences.

Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat

- Under this initiative **Punjab** is paired with **Andhra Pradesh** to gain knowledge of the culture, traditions and practices of each other and thus enhance understanding and bonding between the States, thereby strengthening the unity and integrity of India.



Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat

Contents

1. History of Punjab

2. Profile of the State

3. Important Tourist places and Monuments

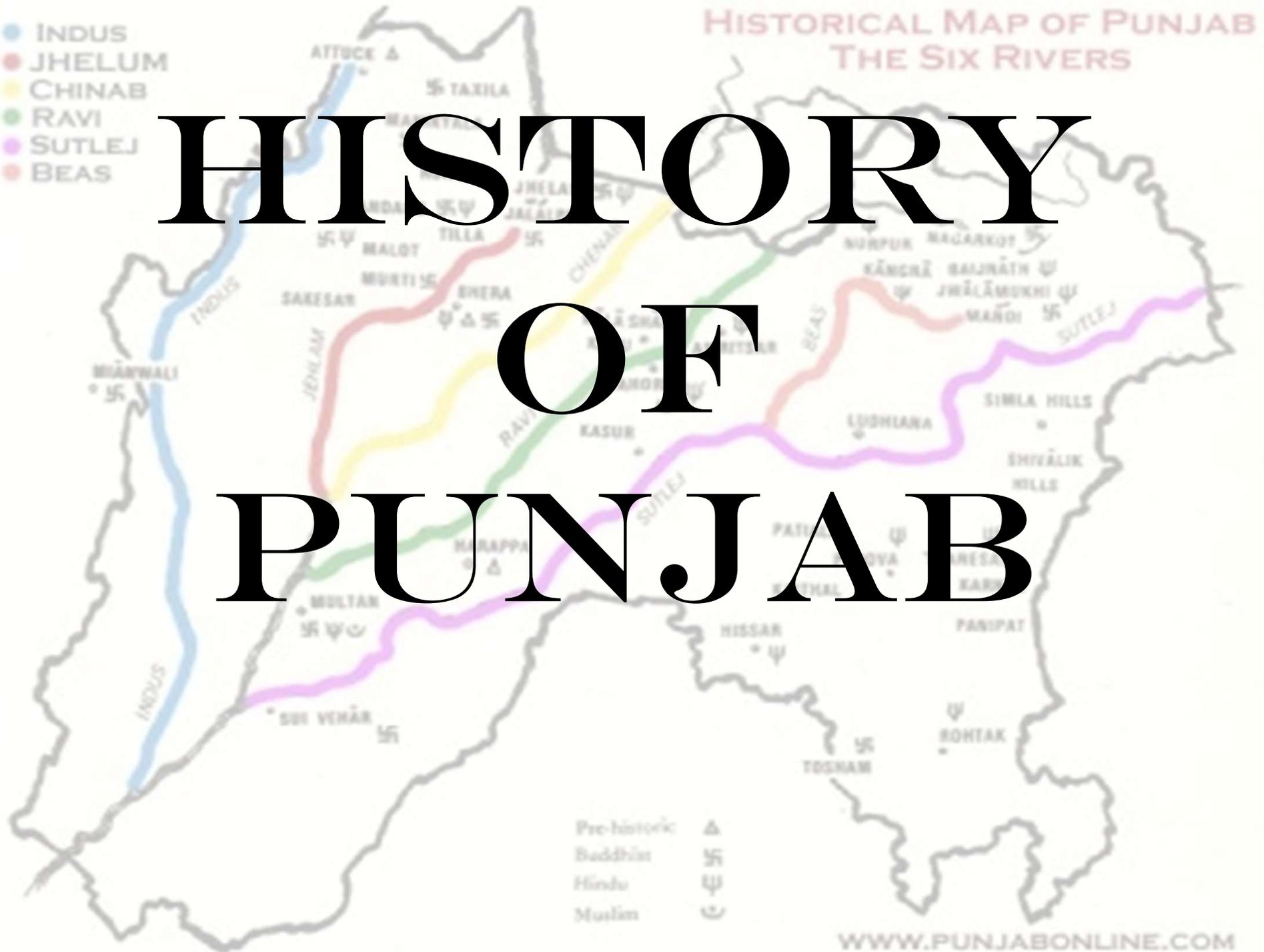
EKO Bharat
Shreshtha Bharat



HISTORICAL MAP OF PUNJAB THE SIX RIVERS

- INDUS
- JHELUM
- CHINAB
- RAVI
- SUTLEJ
- BEAS

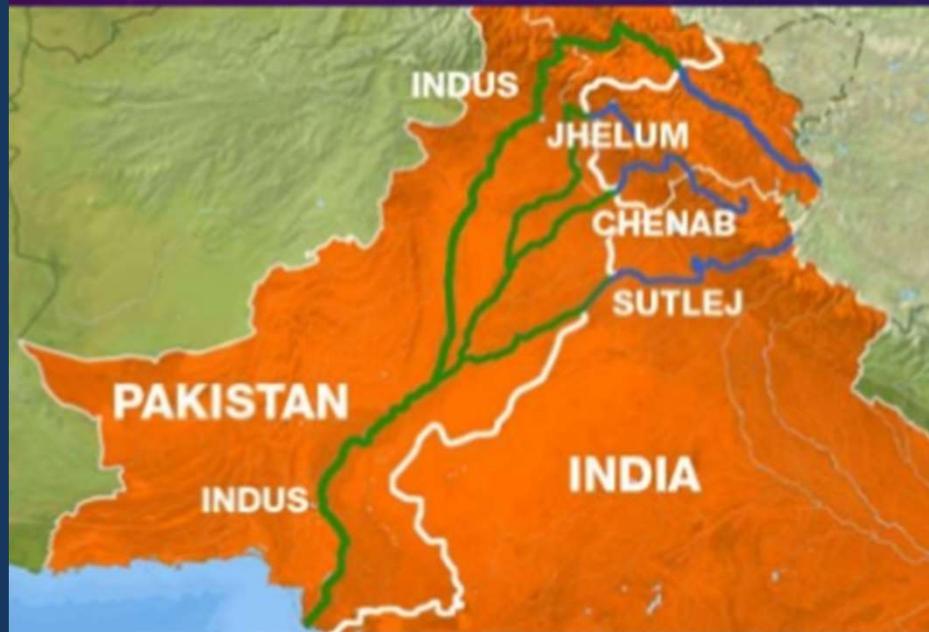
HISTORY OF PUNJAB



PUNJAB

The word Punjab is a compound of two Persian words, panj (“five”) and āb (“water”), thus signifying the land of five waters, or rivers

- Beas
- Chenab
- Jhelum
- Ravi
- Sutlej



As applied to the present Indian state of Punjab, however, it is a misnomer: since the partition of India in 1947, only two of those rivers, the Sutlej and the Beas, lie within Punjab’s territory, while the Ravi flows only along part of its western border.

HISTORY OF PUNJAB

Indus Valley Civilisation

It is believed that the earliest trace of human habitation in Punjab traces to the Soan valley between the Indus and the Jhelum rivers. Punjab and the surrounding areas are the location of the ruins of the Indus Valley Civilisation, also known as the Harappan Civilisation.



HISTORY OF PUNJAB

Vedic Period

Punjab in the ancient Vedic period was known as the *Sapta Sindhu*, or *land of the seven rivers*. The aforementioned seven rivers were the Vitasta and Vitamasā (Jhelum), Asikni (Chenab), Parusni and Iravati (Ravi), Vipasa (Beas), and the Satudri (Sutlej)



HISTORY OF PUNJAB

- 316 AD – The Great Sikander comes to India , from that time Punjab's struggles started .

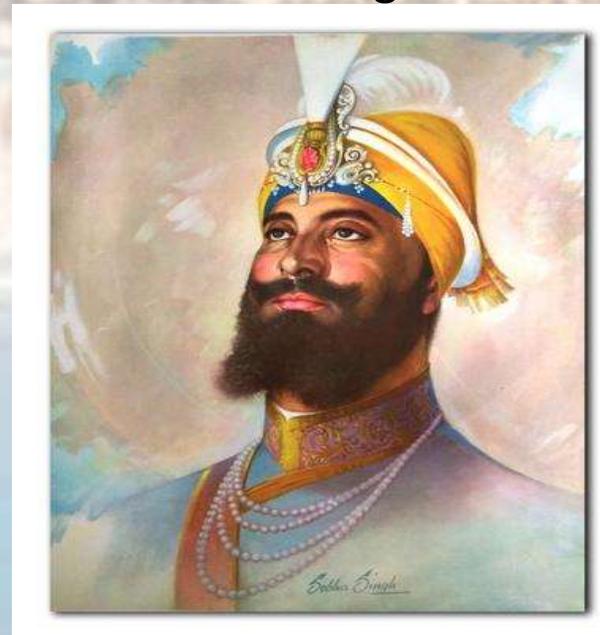


- Punjab was under the rule of the various dynasties that ruled over years namely Gandhars, Nandas, Mauryas, Shungas, Guptas ,Hindu Shahis .
- Due to its location, the Punjab region came under constant attack and influence of both west and east. Punjab faced invasions by the Archamenids, Greeks, Scythians, Turks and Afghans. This resulted in the Punjab witnessing centuries of bloodshed.



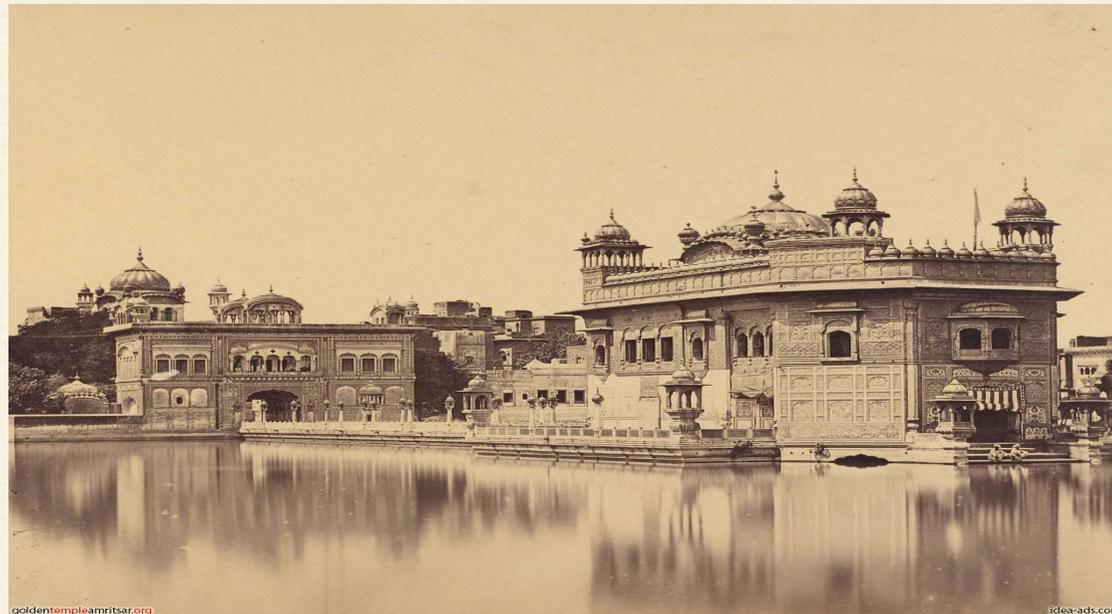
MUGHAL CONFLICTS WITH THE SIKHS

- During the Mughal rule(1526-1700's) , Punjab witnessed the birth of a new religion “ Sikhism” founded by Guru Nanak Dev , the first Guru of the Sikhs. The lifetime of Guru Nanak coincided with the conquest of northern India by Babur and establishment of the Mughal Empire.
- During this period, there were a lots of conflicts , chaos and upheavels in Punjab.
- The 10th and last guru of the Sikhs was Guru Gobind Singh .



MUGHAL CONFLICTS WITH THE SIKHS

- The city of Sri Amritsar Sahib was established by Guru Ram Das, the fourth Guru of Sikhs.
- Guru Arjan Sahib, Fifth Guru, got the foundation of Golden Temple laid by a muslim saint Hazrat Mian Mir ji of Lahore in December, 1588.



MUGHAL CONFLICTS WITH THE SIKHS

The later Mughal Emperor Jahangir saw the Sikhs as a political threat. Jahangir ordered the execution of Guru Arjun Dev, the fifth Guru.



MUGHAL CONFLICTS WITH THE SIKHS

- Guru Arjan Dev's death led to the sixth Guru, Guru Hargobind to declare sovereignty in the creation of the Akal Takht (At the Golden Temple) and the establishment of a fort to defend Amritsar.



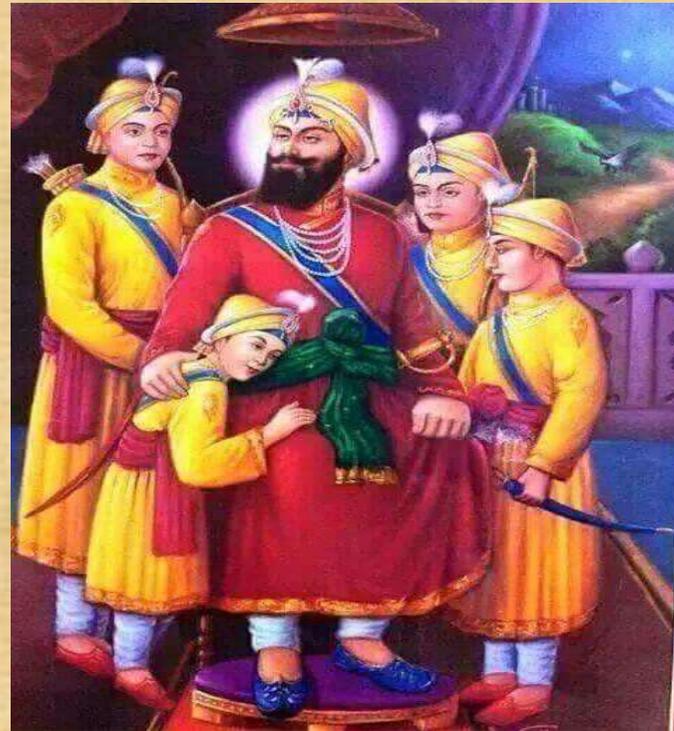
MUGHAL CONFLICTS WITH THE SIKHS

- The ninth Guru, Guru Tegh Bahadur, moved the Sikh community to Anandpur and travelled extensively to visit and preach in defiance of Aurangzeb, Guru Tegh Bahadur aided Kashmiri Pandits in avoiding conversion to Islam and was arrested by Aurangzeb and executed.



MUGHAL CONFLICTS WITH THE SIKHS

- Guru Gobind Singh assumed the guruship in 1675 and established the Khalsa, a collective army of baptised Sikhs, on 13 April 1699. The establishment of the Khalsa united the Sikh community against various Mughal-backed claimants to the guruship. His four sons and mother were also executed by the Mughals



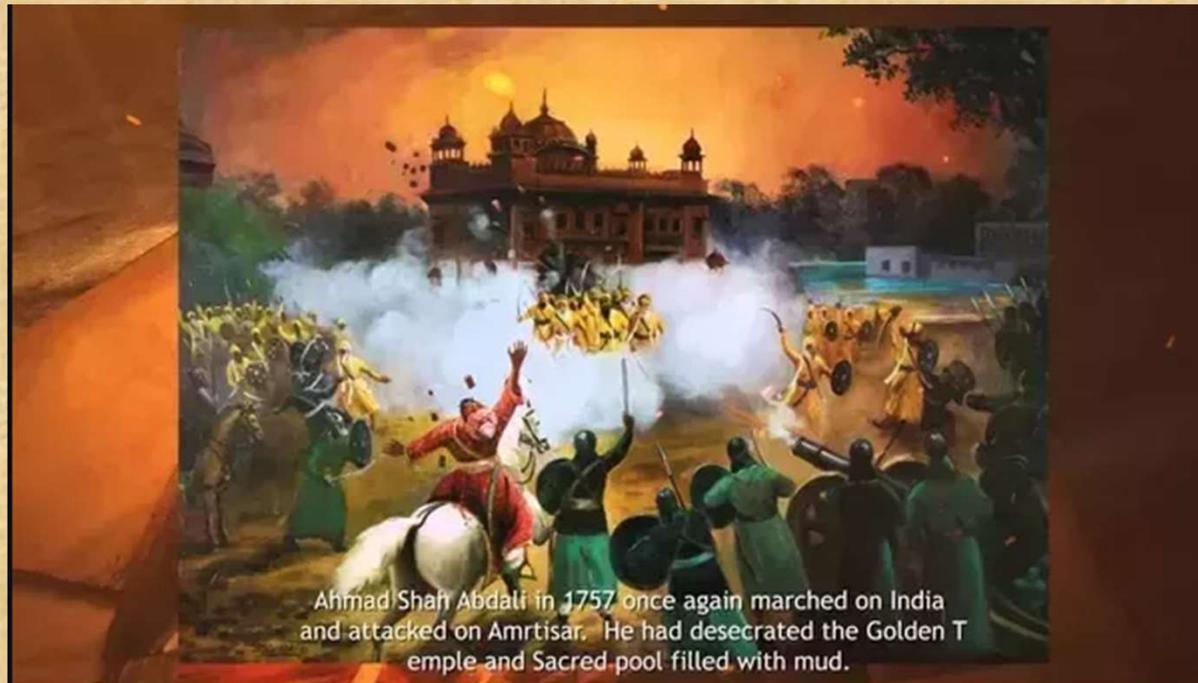
MUGHAL CONFLICTS WITH THE SIKHS

Banda Singh Bahadur met Guru Gobind Singh and adopted the Sikh religion. A short time before his death, Guru Gobind Singh ordered him to conquer Punjab and gave him a letter that commanded all Sikhs to join him. In 1716, he was defeated by the Mughals at his fort at Gurdas Nangal.



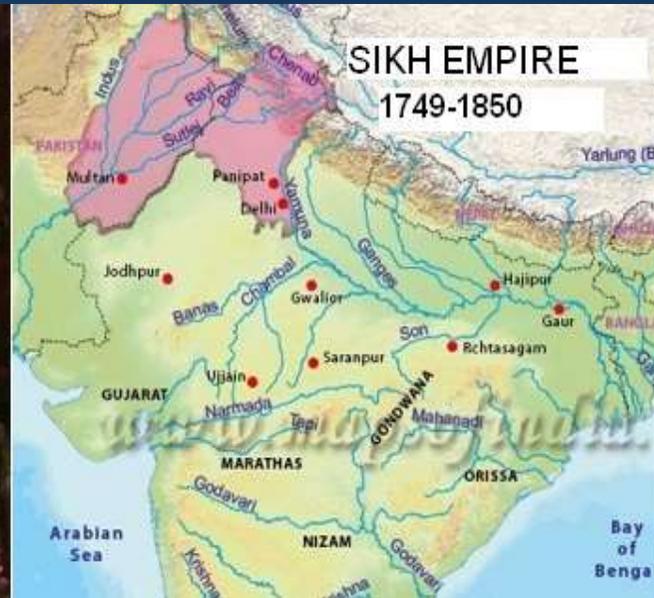
HISTORY OF PUNJAB

- Durranis: In 1747, Durrani Kingdom was established under Ahmed Shah Abdali who persecuted Sikhs over the decades and plundered the Golden temple (Harmandir Sahib) several times.



HISTORY OF PUNJAB

- Sikh Rule : In 1799, a process to unify Punjab was started by Ranjit Singh. He began modernization of the Punjab Army. Duleep Singh was proclaimed as Maharaja of Punjab in September 1843.
- In 1849, the British had formally taken control.



HISTORY OF PUNJAB

Colonial Period: The infamous Jallianwala Bagh Massacre in Amritsar took place on 13 April, 1919 when General Dyer ordered fire on a crowd of unarmed civilians , killing thousands of people.



HISTORY OF PUNJAB

- Independence and Partition : After the partition of India in 1947 , the Punjab province of British India was divided between India and Pakistan.

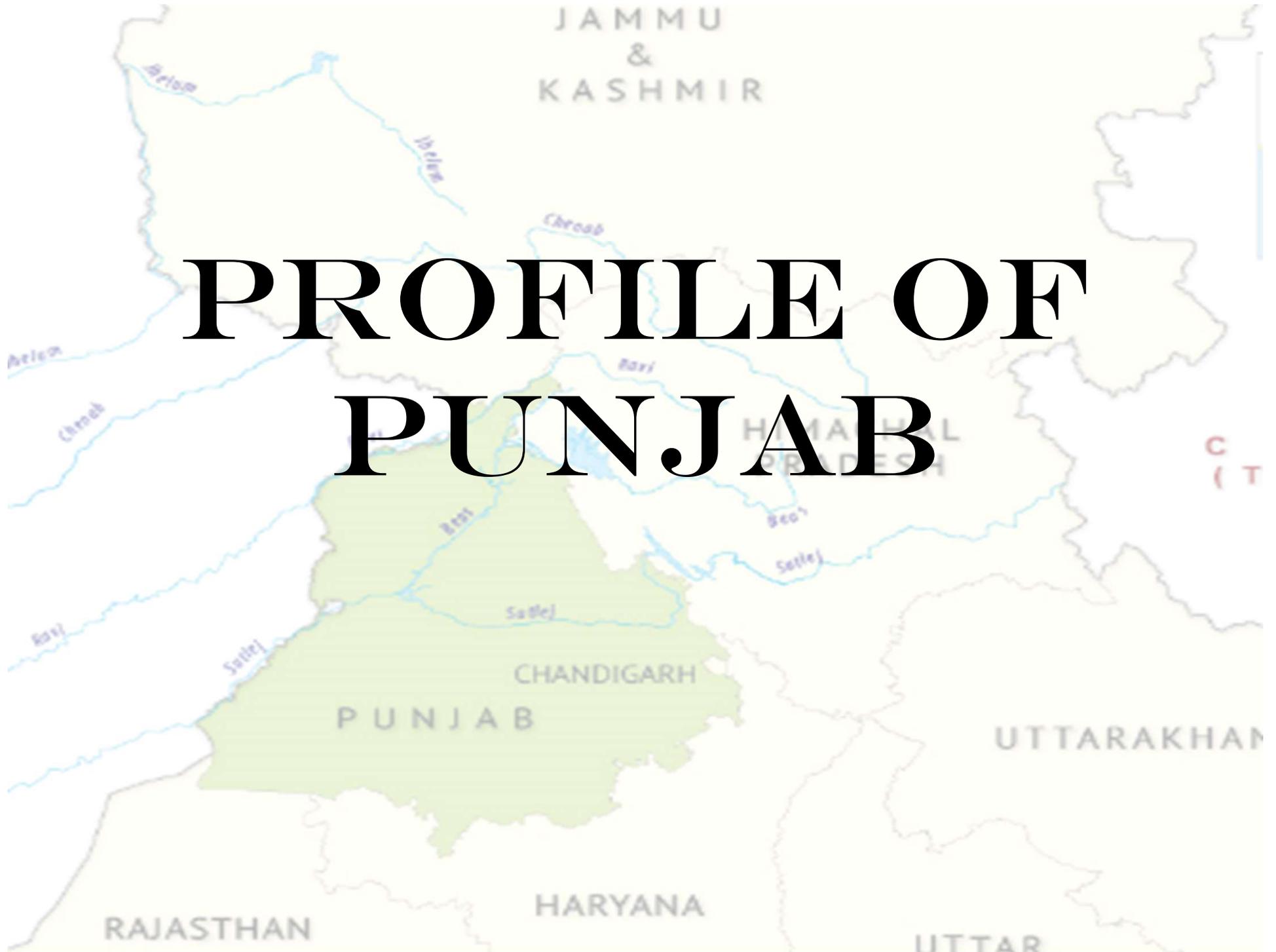


HISTORY OF PUNJAB

- The Indian Punjab was divided in 3 parts on basis of language in 1966 .
- Punjabi language speaking areas formed the current Punjab.
- Punjab is the only Sikh majority state in India with Sikhs being 57.69 % population



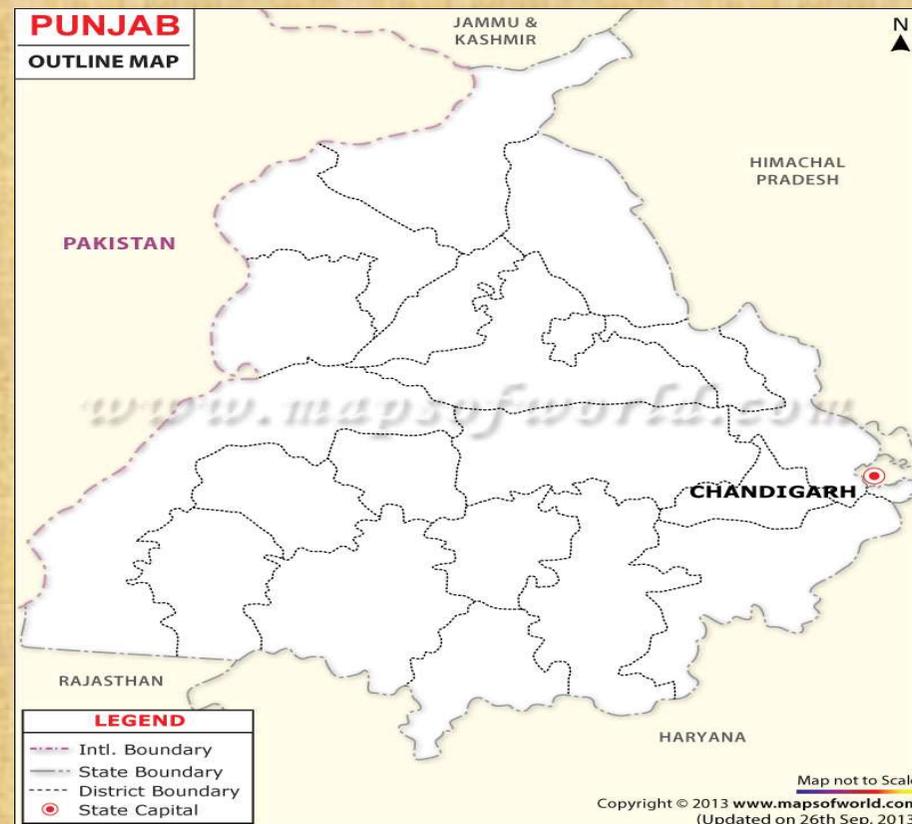
PROFILE OF PUNJAB





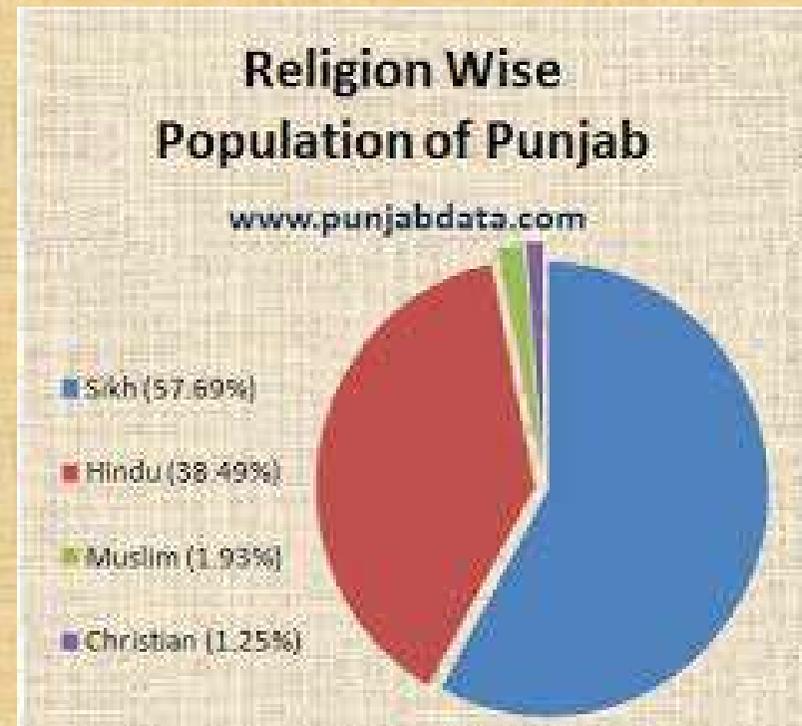
AREA- 50,362 square kilometres(1.53% of India's total geographical area).

20th-largest Indian state by area



POPULATION

- With a population of 2.8 crores, Punjab is the 16th-largest state by population.



22 DISTRICTS OF PUNJAB STATE



Sno.	District	Area(sq Km)	Population
1	Amritsar	2,647	2,490,891
2.	Barnala	1,410	596,294
3.	Bathinda	3,385	1,388,859
4.	Faridkot1,469	1469	618,008
5.	Fatehgarh Sahib	1180	599,814
6	Firozpur	2190	965,337
7	Fazilka	3113	1180483
8	Gurdaspur	2635	2299026
9	Hoshiarpur	3365	1582793
10	Jalandhar	2632	2181753
11	Kapurthala	1632	817668
12	Ludhiana	3767	3487882
13	Mansa	2171	768808
14	Moga	2216	992289
15	Sri Muktsar Sahib	2615	902702
16	Pathankot	929	676598
17	Patiala	3218	1892282

CAPITAL CITY- CHANDIGARH



OFFICIAL LANGUAGE:
PUNJABI
(ਪੰਜਾਬੀ)

STATE BIRD : Northern Goshawk (Baaz)



STATE FLOWER: **Gladiolus**



0 40 km

STATE ANIMAL: Blackbuck



0 40 km

STATE TREE : SHEESHAM



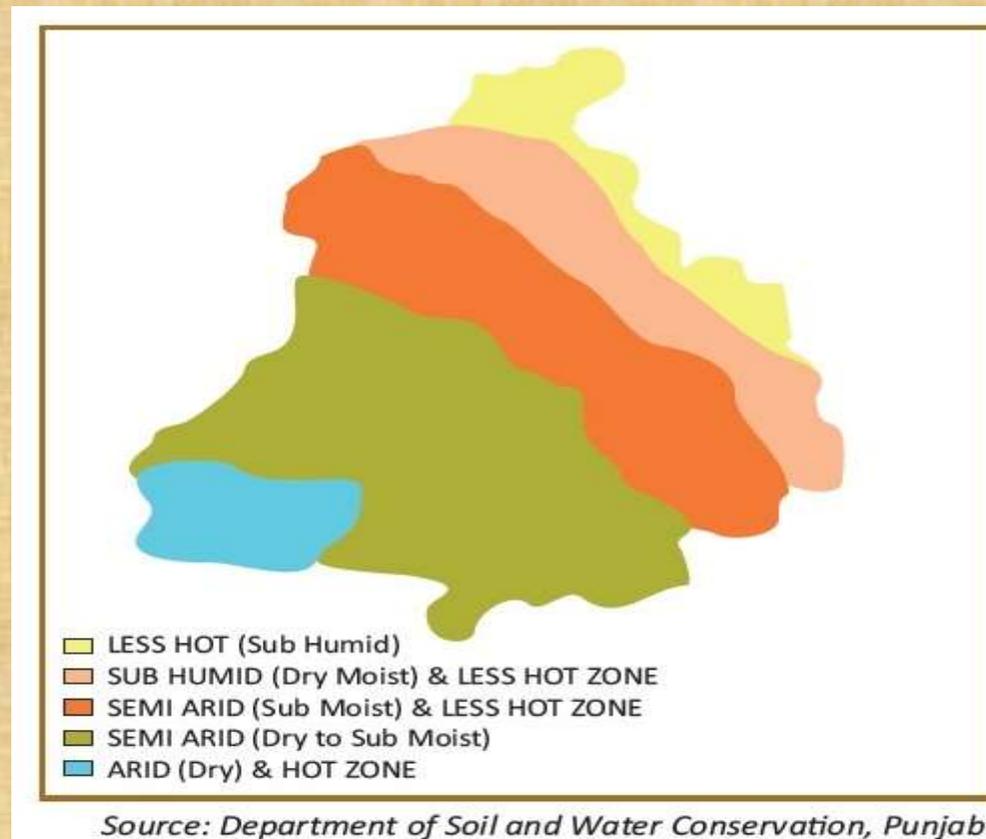
0 40 km

STATE SYMBOL



CLIMATE OF PUNJAB

Climate is tropical , semi arid, hot and subtropical monsoon type with cold winter and hot summer.



CONNECTIVITY OF PUNJAB



AGRICULTURE

- Some two-fifths of Punjab's population is engaged in the agricultural sector. Punjab produces an important portion of India's food grain and contributes a major share of the wheat and rice stock .
- Punjab, with 6.3 mn ha of its agricultural area under cultivation of foodgrains, offers India's highest yield of over 4,200 kg per ha.
- Much of the state's agricultural progress and productivity is attributable to the so-called Green Revolution, an international movement launched in the 1960s.



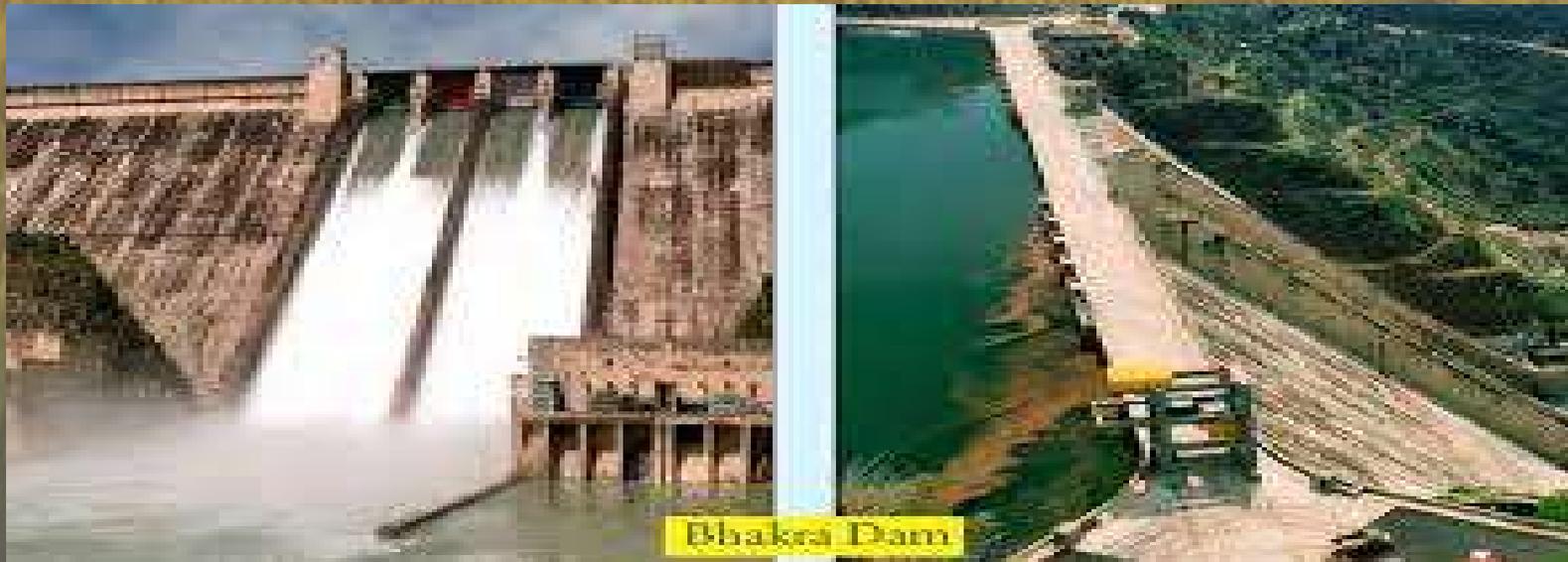
AGRICULTURE

- Aside from wheat and rice, corn (maize), barley, and pearl millet are important cereal products of Punjab. There has been a rapid increase in the commercial production of fruit, especially citrus, mangoes, and guavas. Other major crops include cotton, sugarcane, oilseeds, chickpeas, peanuts (groundnuts), and vegetables.



AGRICULTURE

- With almost the entire cultivated area receiving irrigation, Punjab is among India's most widely irrigated states. Government-owned canals and wells are the main sources of irrigation.
- The Bhakra Dam project in neighboring Himachal Pradesh provides much of Punjab's supply of irrigation water.



MAJOR INDUSTRIES IN PUNJAB

- **Bicycle and bicycle Parts Industry:** The state is the second largest manufacturer of Bicycle and bicycle Parts in the world, The Ludhiana cluster produces about 60% (large) and 80% (small scale) of the country.
- **Automobile and Components Industry**
- **Agro/Food processing industry**
- **Textile and Hosiery industry**
- **Metal Rolling and Re-rolling industry**
- **Traditional Rural and tiny Khadi units**
- **Electronics and electrical industry**

MAIN INDUSTRIAL CENTRES IN PUNJAB

- **Ludhiana:** Production of hosiery , ready made garments, bicycles, machine tools, electrical & electronic goods . About 21% of total industrial units of Punjab are in Ludhiana. It has the highest no. of large and medium units
- **Jalandhar:** Well Known for sports goods, hand tools , pipe fittings, valves and leather products
- **Mandi Gobindgarh:** popularly known as Steel Town of Punjab, hosts more than 300 steel rolling mills
- **Batala :** famous for its castings and machine tools
- **Amritsar :** Food products , paper machinery and textiles
- **Mohali:** Sunrise Industries

Other districts contribute 1-2% to the industrial output of the state



Traditional games of Punjab



KABADDI

HIMACHAL
PRADESH

C
(T

KUSHTI

PUNJA



AM

Traditional Dances of Punjab



Bhangra



GIDDHA



Luddi

Traditional Dresses of Punjab

Phulkari, which means 'flower craft' has been nestled in the culture of Punjab that goes back to the 15th century. Its bright colours embroidered in a manner that speaks volumes about the women and their clothing desires.



Patiala Salwar This baggy and pleated trouser has its roots in the city of Punjab called Patiala and was initially donned by men but later became a part of women's attire as well. It is usually combined with a Kurti and a chunni for women with a draping pattern at the back



The Jutti or the Punjabi Jutti has been a part of the royalty of the Kings for 400 years and is traditionally embroidered on leather in real gold or silver threads. One of the unique features of this handcrafted footwear is that it has no left or the right side distinction and can be worn on any foot of choice.



Bedecked with jewellery and colourful threads, Parandi or Paranda is a hair accessory used by the women of Punjab. In older times, women wore Parandis to enhance their traditional beauty and make their hair look longer in the simplest way possible by intricately weaving threads together and tying it to their long and lush hair.



Turban :Sikh men don a headwear based on cloth winding known as *pugg* or *pagri*. It is a customary turban that is worn by men and is available in multiple colours.



The most popular traditional wear of Punjabi men includes Kurta and Pyjama. Kurta is a long shirt with slashes on both the side and long sleeves. Pyjamas are loose baggy pants tied with a drawstring. However, the kurta can be worn with lungi, dhoti or jeans.

Tamba or Tehmat is a Punjabi style lungi with folds at the front. It is typically worn by men Bhangra dancers with a kurta. This is one of the dance costumes of Punjab



FOODS OF PUNJAB



The community kitchen of every gurdwara is open to all for service and serving. Anyone can go there and help to cook for the people, as well as receive a meal. Being just simple food consisting of naan, daal and some Prashad, it is definitely one of the humblest meals while sitting with people across castes, creeds, genders and everyone is treated equally here.

LANGAR

LASSI



KADHA PRASAD



CHOLE BATHURE

DAL MAKHNI



ALOO PRANTHA



SARSON KA SAAG MAKKI DI ROTI

Ludhiana

Jalandhar

IMPORTANT CITIES OF PUNJAB

Patiala

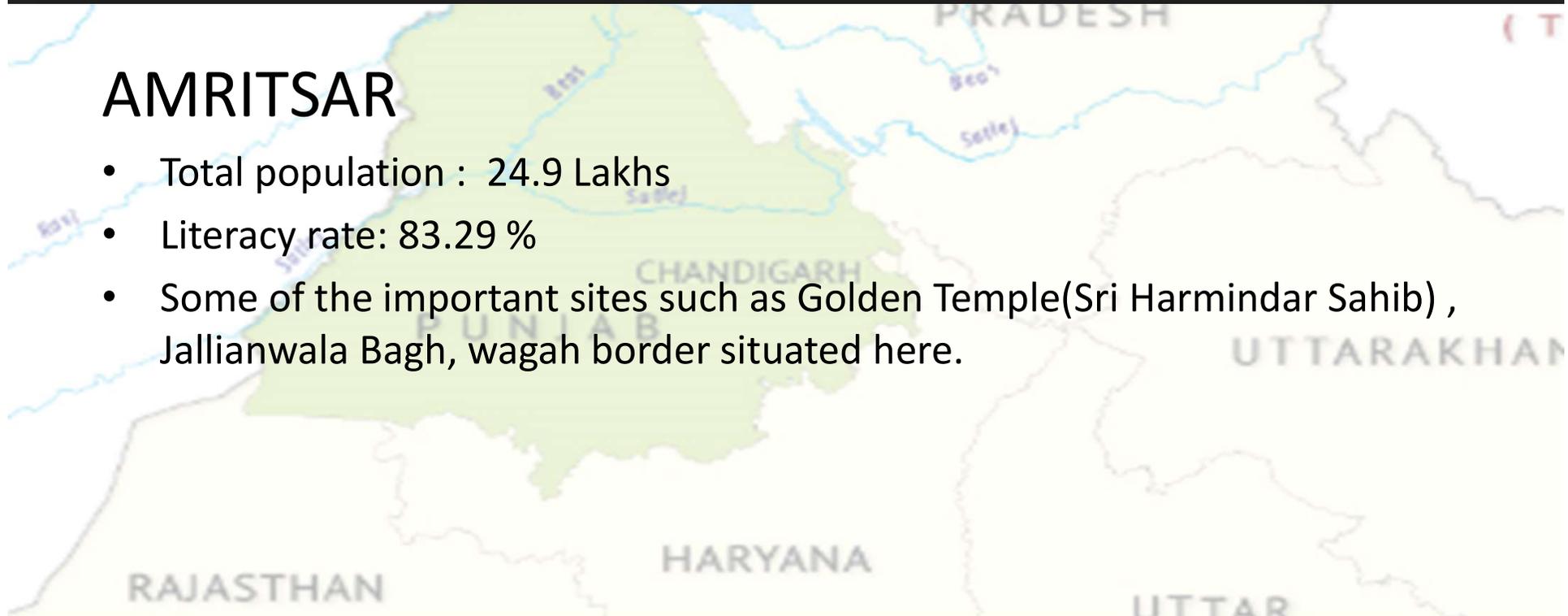
Mohali





AMRITSAR

- Total population : 24.9 Lakhs
- Literacy rate: 83.29 %
- Some of the important sites such as Golden Temple(Sri Harmandir Sahib) , Jallianwala Bagh, wagah border situated here.



CHANDIGARH



Total Population: 10.6 lakhs

Literacy Rate: 86.77%

Capital City of Punjab , also called as city beautiful

Sukhna Lake, Rock Garden, rose garden among the many tourist spots of the city

Pre-historic Δ
Buddhist Ω
Hindu Ψ

JALANDHAR



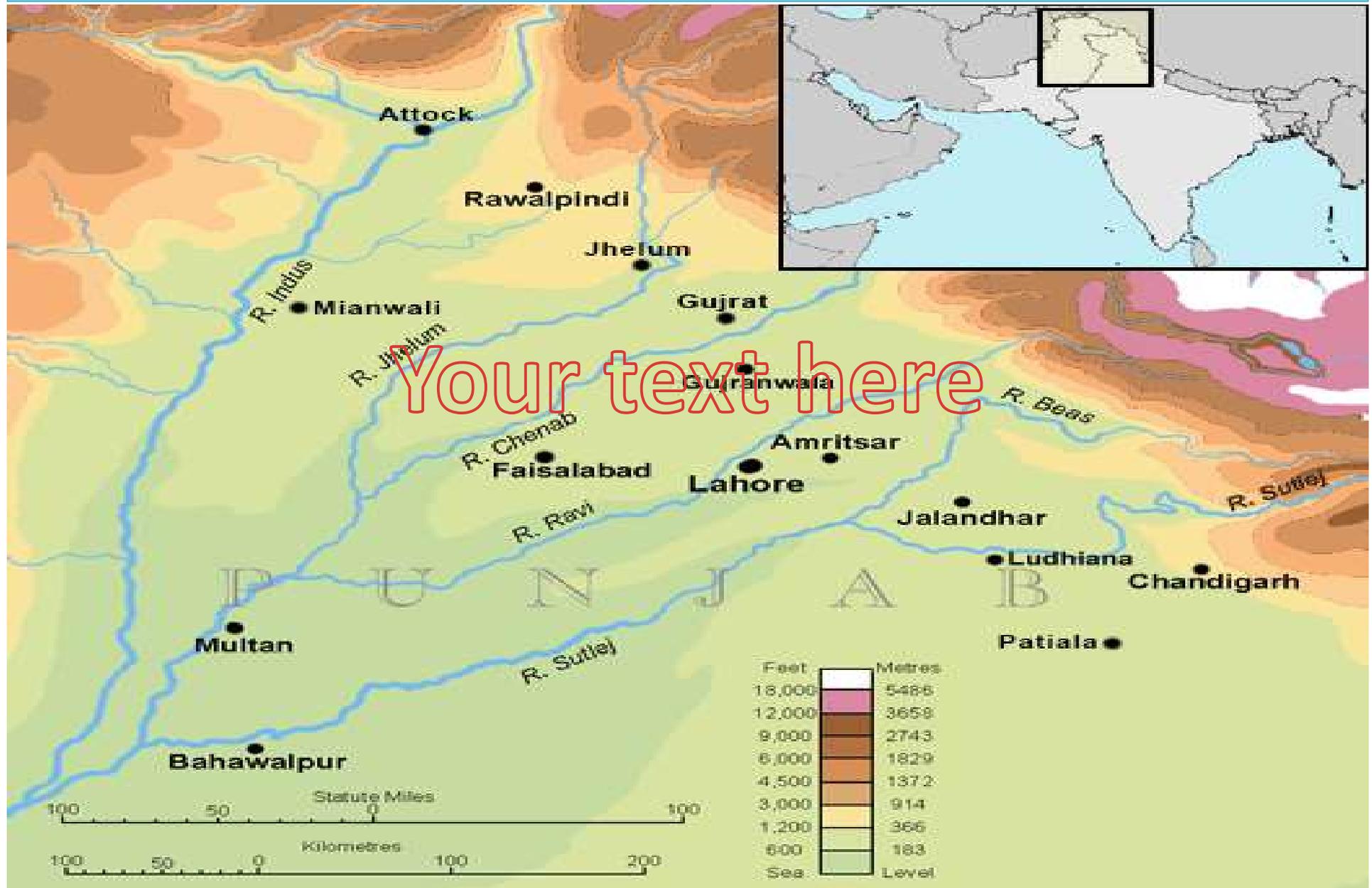
- Total Population : 8.62 lakhs
- Literacy Rate : 82.4 %
- Known for its religious spots, this city is not only famous and most visited by Sikh community alone but also Hindus and Muslims. There are many big sports complexes too where sportspersons get training to participate in different tournaments. And top tourist destinations, there are many like Imam Nasir Masjid, Devi Talab Mandir, Rangla Punjab Haveli, Wonderland Theme Park, Science City and Tulsi Mandir.



LUDHIANA

- Total Population : 16.2 Lakhs
- Literacy Rate : 82.20 %
- Ludhiana has many famous monuments, wildlife and other interesting places which will connect you with Punjab even more. Some places include Lodhi Fort, amusement park called Hardy's World and Museum of Rural Life.
- Ludhiana also accounts for 90% of the country's woollen hosiery industry which also meets demands of various foreign countries.

IMPORTANT RIVERS



Five Rivers of Punjab :: Punjab means “land of five rivers,” stemming from the Persian words ‘panj,’ meaning ‘five,’ and ‘aab,’ meaning ‘water.’ The five rivers — Beas, Chenab, Jhelum, Ravi, Sutlej — are now divided between India and Pakistan. But before India’s independence from colonial rule, there was one Punjab region that encompassed both sides of the India-Pakistan border.

- 1.Jhelum
- 2.Chenab
- 3.Ravi
- 4.Sutlej
- 5.Beas





Jhelum River

The Jhelum River (Hindi: झेलम, Sanskrit: वितस्ता) is a river in northern India and eastern Pakistan. It is the westernmost of the five rivers of the Punjab region, and passes through the Kashmir Valley. It is a tributary of the Chenab River and has a total length of about 725 kilometres (450 mi).



Chenab River

The Chenab River ([Sanskrit](#): असिकनी *asikni*; [Hindi](#): चिनाब) having length of 960 km (600mi) approx. It rises in the upper Himalayas in the Lahaul and Spiti district of Himachal Pradesh state, India, and flows through the Jammu region of Jammu and Kashmir into the plains of Punjab, Pakistan.



Ravi River

Bridges: Basohli Bridge

Cities: Pathankot, Lahore, Kamalia

The Ravi has its source in Kullu hills near the Rohtang Pass in Himachal Pradesh.

It drains the area between the Pir Panjal and the Dhaola Dhar ranges.

It enters Punjab Plains near Madhopur and later enters Pakistan below Amritsar.



Beas River

The Beas River (Sanskrit: विपाशा or Vipasha) is a river in north India. The river rises in the Himalayas in central Himachal Pradesh, India, and flows for some 470 kilometres (290 mi) to the Sutlej River in the Indian state of Punjab.[2] Its total length is 470 kilometres (290 mi) and its drainage basin is 20,303 square kilometres (7,839 sq mi) large.

As of 2017 the river is home to a tiny isolated population of the Indus dolphin.



Satluj River

The Satluj rises from the Manasarovar-Rakas Lakes in western Tibet at a height of 4,570 m within 80 km of the source of the Indus. Before entering the Punjab plain, it cuts a gorge in Naina Devi Dhar, where the famous Bhakra dam has been constructed.

After entering the plain at Rupnagar (Ropar), it turns westwards and is joined by the Beas at Harike.

From near Ferozepur to Fazilka it forms the boundary between India and Pakistan for nearly 120 km.

UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE

Sri Harimandir Sahib, Amritsar, Punjab

The Darbār Sahib, meaning "exalted court" or Harmandir Sahib, meaning "abode of God" also known as Golden Temple, is a Gurdwara located in the city of Amritsar, Punjab

Built during the period of Sri Guru Arjan Dev ji in 1589 (Temple).



Gurudwara Sri Fatehgarh Sahib

The Gurudwara Sri Fatehgarh Sahib is dedicated to the great martyrdom of younger sons of Guru Gobind Singh who were bricked alive in 1704 by Wazir Khan, the then Fauzdar of Sirhind.



Gurudwara Jyoti Sarup

This Gurudwara is situated at a place where the mortal remains of Mata Gujri, the mother of Guru Gobind and his two younger sons, Fateh Singh and Zorawar Singh were cremated. It is believed that Wazir Khan, the then Faujdar of Sirhind refused to allow the cremation of the bodies unless the land for the cremation was purchased by laying gold coins on it.



Sanghol Museum (Sri Fatehgarh Sahib)

This is an ancient site of Harappan culture and is being maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India.

Excavations at Sanghol yielded archaeological treasures of great significance indicating a long history of the cultural heritage of Punjab.



Aam Khas Bagh (Sri Fatehgarh Sahib)

The Aam Khas Bagh was built for the public and also for exclusive use of the Emperor Shah Jahan.

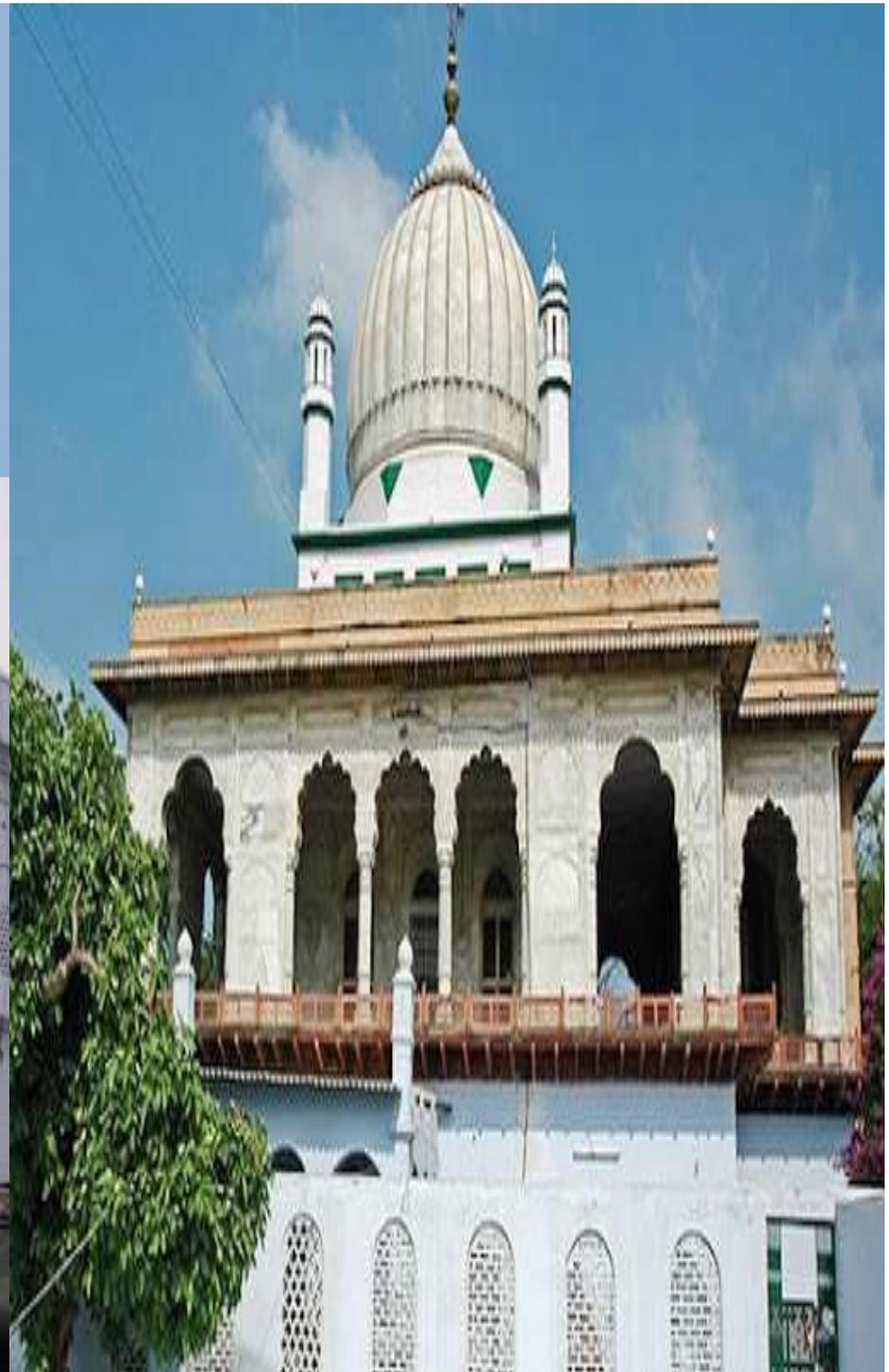
The Royal couple used to stay here while going to and coming back from Lahore.

A close scrutiny of the remnants of the palaces clearly indicate that there was a perfect system of air-conditioning in the palaces and the monument is called 'SARAD KHANA



Sri Rauza Sharif (Sri Fatehgarh Sahib)

RAUZA OR DARGAH of Shaikh Ahmad Faruqi Sirhindi, popularly known as Mujaddid, Alf-Isfani who lived in the times of Akbar and Jahangir from 1563 to 1624. The Shaikh is held in high esteem and is considered by Sunni Muslims to be second to prophet Mohammed.



The Haveli Todar Mal (Sri Fatehgarh Sahib)

The Haveli Todar Mal is situated within the premises of Gurudwara Fatehgarh Sahib. It was built in the 17th century and is also popularly known as Jahaz Mahal or



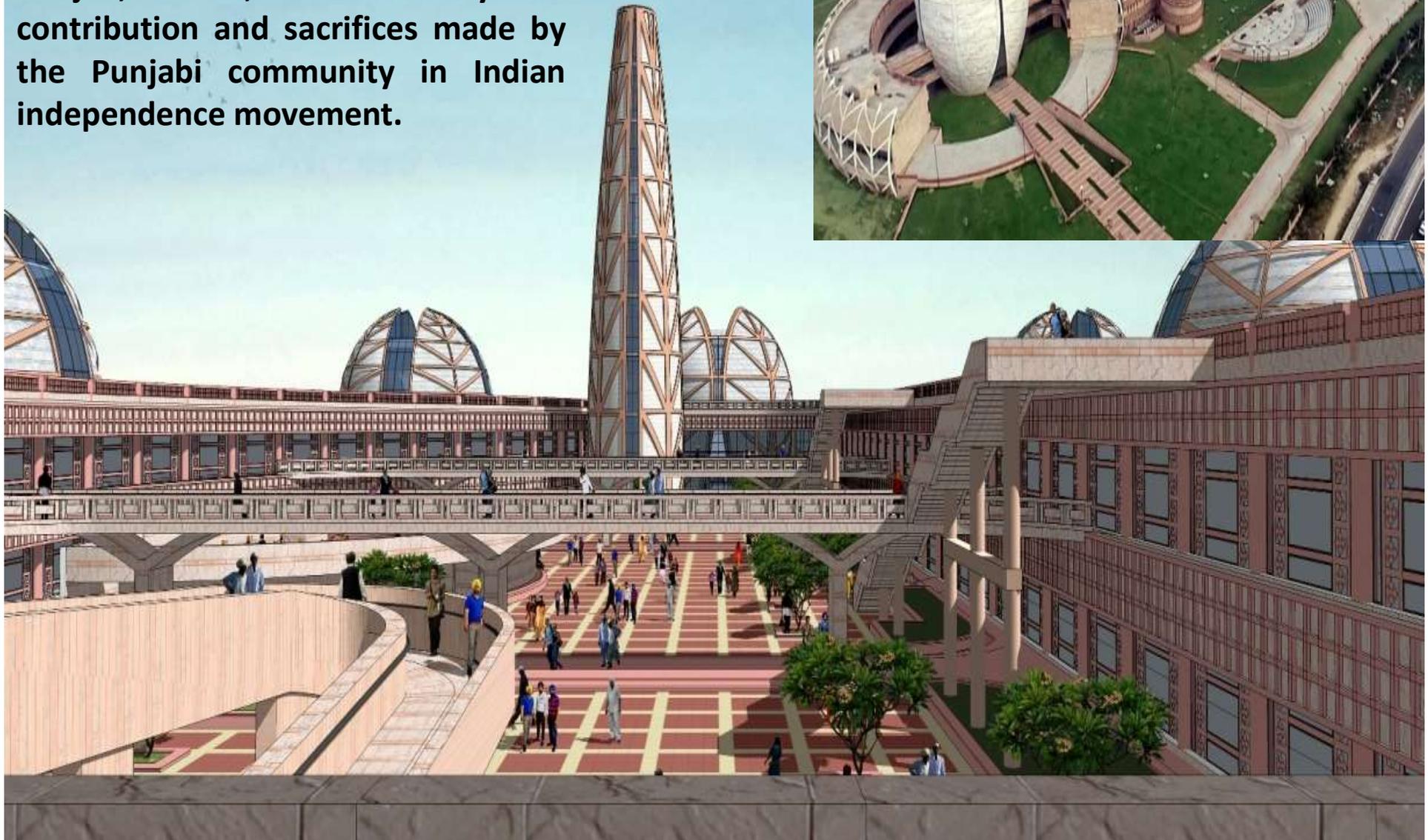
Devi Talab Mandir

Devi Talab Mandir is a Hindu temple located in Jalandhar, Punjab, India. This temple is devoted to Goddess Durga. Thousands of pilgrims visit the temple every year and is one of the 51 Shakthi pithas in India.



Jang-e-Azadi Memorial

Jang-e-Azadi Memorial is a memorial and museum being built in Kartarpur (town near the city of Jalandhar) of Punjab, India, in memory of contribution and sacrifices made by the Punjabi community in Indian independence movement.



The Pushpa Gujral Science City or PGSC is located on outskirts of Kapurthala on the Kapurthala-Jalandhar road. The foundation stone of PGSC was laid by the then prime minister Inder Kumar Gujral on 17 October 1997.



Gurudwara Tuti Ganj Sahib

Sri Darbar Sahib is the principle shrine at Muktsar. This town commemorates the martyrdom of the Fourty Muktas, or the Liberated Ones. It is associated with the Tenth Guru, Guru Gobind Singh Ji. Diwali and Baisakhi are also celebrated.

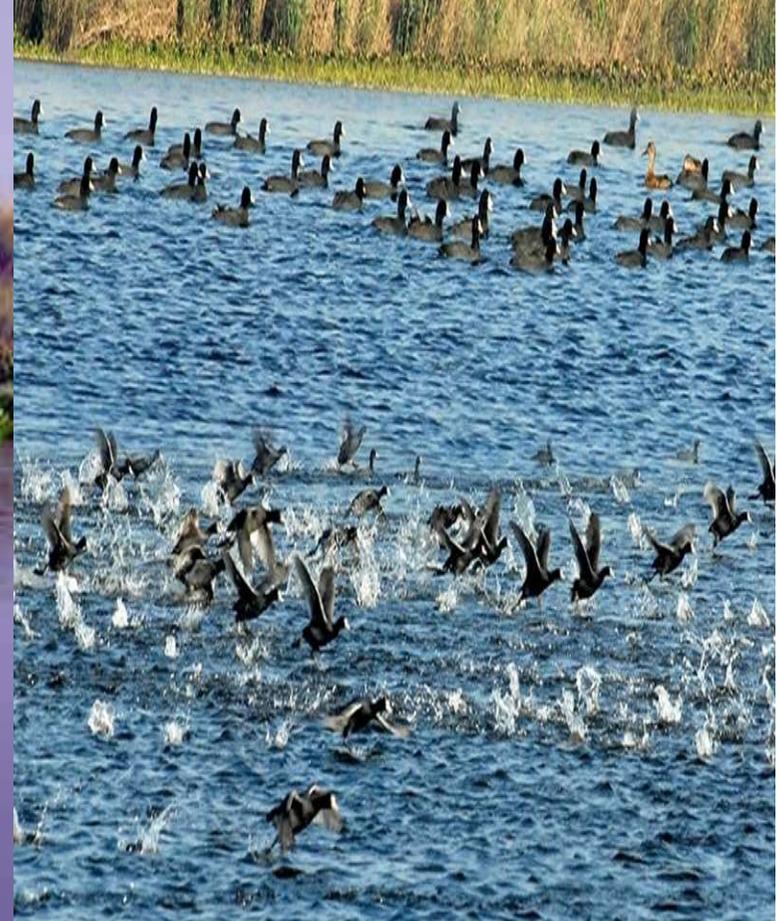


Gurdwara Sri Tarn Taran Sahib is a gurdwara established by the fifth guru, Guru Arjan Dev, Sher-e-Panjab gold-plated the Darbar Sahib Tarn Taran, as he did with the Harmandir Sahib at Amritsar and kashi vishwanath temple in varanasi The site has the distinction of having the largest sarovar (water pond) of all the gurdwaras. It is famous for the monthly gathering of pilgrims on the day of Amavas (a no-moon night). It is near Harmandir Sahib, Amritsar.



Harike Wetland

Harike Wetland also known as "Hari-ke-Pattan", with the Harike Lake in the deeper part of it, is the largest wetland in northern India in the border of Tarn taran Sahib district and Ferozpur district of the Punjab state in India.



Gurdwara Tilla Baba Farid, Faridkot

Gurdwara Tilla Baba Farid is a popular religious attraction, located near Qila Mubarak. It is believed that before going to Pakpattan, Sufi Saint Baba Farid meditated here for 40 days



Raj Mahal , Faridkot

An example of the Gothic style of architecture, the Raj Mahal was built during the reign of Maharaja Balbir Singh, at the end of the 19th century. The complex comprises a group of buildings within a vast and irregular-walled enclosure. a hospital today. Spread over 15 acres, the splendid lawns were considered a remarkable achievement in this arid area.



Indo-Pak Retreat Ceremony, Hussainiwala Border

Sun starts setting, the weird silence on the Hussainiwala border, 11 km away from Ferozpur, is ruptured by the clattering and thunderclap of heavy boots of the well-dressed in Kahki uniform, Indian BSF Jawans who equalize their counter part, the sound of Peshawari Chapples of salwar-kurta dressed Pakistani Rangers and both of them match their every movement, motion and step with each



Saragarhi Memorial, Ferozpur Cantt

Saragarhi Memorial Gurudwara has been built in the memory of 21 Sikh soldiers of the 36 Sikh Regiment who fell in heroic defence of Fort Saragarhi in Wazirstan on September, 12 1897 while defending the fort against an attack of ten thousand Pathans.



Jagatjit Palace

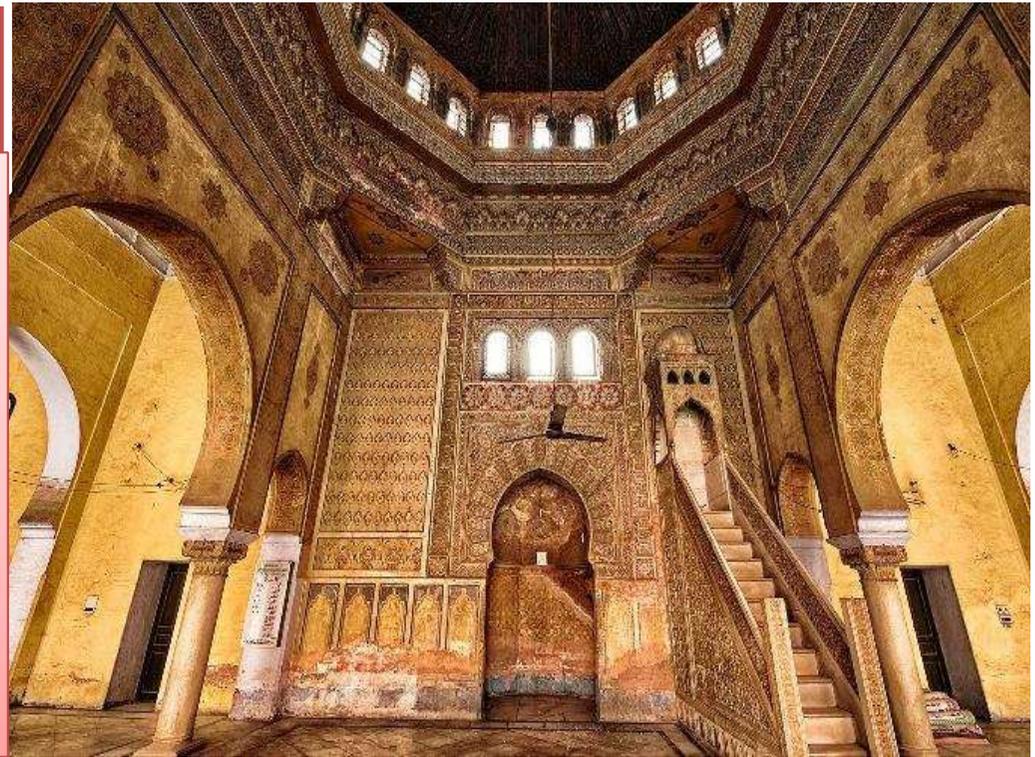


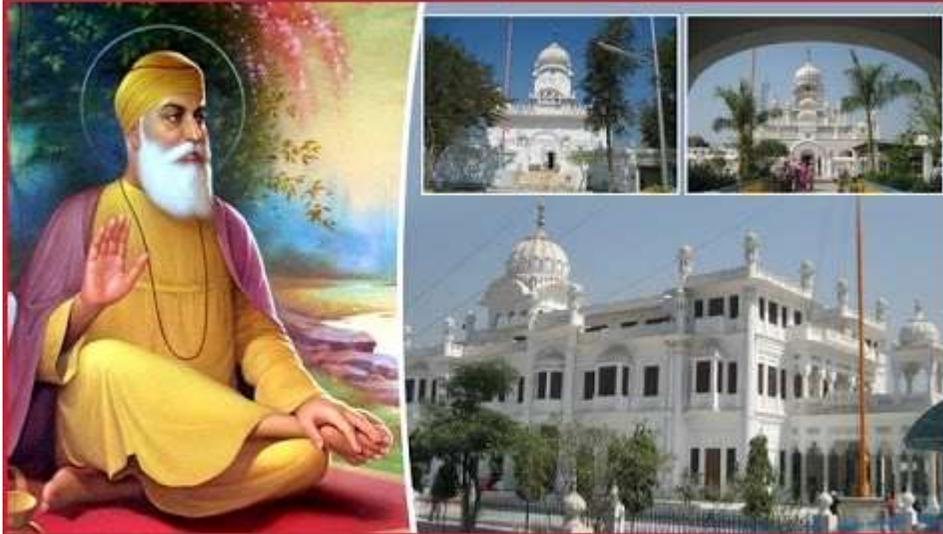
Jagatjit Palace, now the Sainik School is housed in what was formerly the palace of the erstwhile Maharajah of Kapurthala state, Maharajah Jagatjit Singh. The palace building's architecture is based on the Palace of Versailles and Fontainebleau and is spread over a total area of 200 acres.



Moorish

An example of the secular history of Kapurthala is the Moorish Mosque, a replica of the Grand Mosque of Marakesh, Morocco, was built by a French architect, Monsieur M Manteaux. Its construction was commissioned by the last ruler of Kapurthala, Maharajah Jagatjit Singh and took 13 years to complete between 1917 and 1930.





Gurudwara Ber Sahib

The 550th Birth Anniversary of Guru Nanak Dev ji, the first Sikh Guru is being celebrated with great devotion and fervour

It situated at Sultanpur Lodhi, which is one of the four sub-divisions of Kapurthala. This historic site is of great importance to Sikhism as it is said to be the very place where the First Guru of Sikhs, Guru Nanak, spent 14 years(14 years 9 months 13 days) of his life . The place derives its name from a Ber tree (Zizyphus Jujuba) said to be planted by Guru Nanak himself and under which he first uttered the Mool Mantra or the "Sacred Word or Revelation" of Sikhism.



RAIL COACH FACTORY

(RCF)



RCF is a coach manufacturing unit of Indian Railways. It has manufactured more than 30000 passenger coaches of different types including self-propelled passenger vehicles which constitute over 50% of the total population of coaches on Indian Railways. It is a production unit with a target of 1025 coaches per year such as 'Tejas' high Speed Coach (Only by RCF Kapurthala for Indian Railway) 'Humsafar' Three Tier AC Coach.



Ram Tirath Mandir, Amritsar

Ram Tirath is believed to have been the ashram of Maharishi Valmiki, the composer of the epic Ramayana. Legend also has it that Lord Rama's wife, Sita, gave birth to her twin sons, Luv and Kush, here. A hut that marks the site of their birth, and beautifully sculpted statues depicting scenes from the ancient Sanskrit epic are amongst the notable attractions. A four-day fair is held here every November.



Maharaja Ranjit Singh Museum, Amritsar

The Ram Bagh Palace was converted into a museum in 1977 and has an interesting collection of archival records from the court of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, including the attire worn by Sikh warriors, paintings, miniatures, coins, and weapons. In close proximity of the museum lies the Maharaja Ranjit Singh Panorama, a permanent visual documentation of the Maharaja's life.



Attari Border, Amritsar

The border with Pakistan lies roughly 30kms from Amritsar at Attari on the Grand Trunk Road to Lahore and is one of the main access points overland to the neighboring nation. A flag-lowering ceremony is held here daily at sunset by both sides. And along with the interactive patriotic fiesta that precedes it, the ceremony is a huge attraction for visitors.



Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar

The Jallianwala Bagh massacre, involving the killings of hundreds of Indian civilians on the orders of a senior British military officer, Reginald Edward Harry Dyer, took place on 13 April 1919 in the heart of Amritsar, the holiest city of the Sikhs, on a day sacred to them as the birth anniversary of the Khalsa (Vaisakhi day).



GURUDWARA DERA BABA NANAK

The first batch of the Indian pilgrims entered Pakistan on Saturday through the historic Kartarpur corridor which was thrown open ahead of the 550th birth anniversary of Sikhism founder Guru Nanak Dev. Guru Nanak founded Kartarpur, which was nearby and has since been lost to the River Ravi, and visited the area which has become Dera Baba Nanak. Guru Nanak spent his last years of his temporal life in this area. Dera Baba Nanak has many lanes and houses that have been preserved since the time of Guru Nanak.



MUKTESHWAR TEMPLE

The cave temples are dedicated to the Hindu deity 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 atop a 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.



Takhni-rehmapur wildlife sanctuary hoshiarpur

The 382-hectare Takhni-Rehmapur Wildlife Sanctuary is distributed more or less equally between the two villages that make up its name. A large number of deer inhabit this sanctuary, as do jungle cats, jackals, leopards, wild boar and black-naped hares. Mongoose, pangolins, snakes, monitor and garden lizards have also been regularly spotted. This sanctuary is almost 20kms from Hoshairpur city.





Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat

THANK YOU

