**Punjab**

1. **Amritsar**

Amritsar was declared a district on **1st November, 1966,** when it became part of newly formed Punjab State. Therefore, Amritsar district was officially formed on April 1, 1972. The major river that flows through Amritsar district is the Beas River.

Amritsar, colloquially known as Ambarsar and historically known as “**Ramdaspur**” and colloquially as Ambarsar, is the second largest city in the Indian state of Punjab, after Ludhiana. It derives its name from Amrit Sarovar which was built by Sri Guru Ramdas ji, the fourth guru of the Sikhs (1574 A.D.) in the village of Tung. Guru Ramdas ji believed that the waters of the lake had healing powers. To start the city the Guru invited 52 traders from different sectors belongings to nearby places like Patti and Kasur to settle here.

The district is bounded by –

North – Gurdaspur district,

East – Kapurthala district,

West – Firozpur district,

South – Tarn Taran district.

A rich repository of spiritual and national heritage, it has been hailed as the home of all virtues'(sifti da ghar). Amritsar is renowned world over for the Golden Temple, also known as Harmandir Sahib Gurudwara - the holiest Gurdwara. Amritsar is a Cultural hub of Punjab.

**Other Places to Visit:**

* **Iskcon Temple**

Situated in the heart of the city in Moni Chowk, ISKCON Temple (also known as Sri Gaur Radha Krishna Mandir) is a revered Hindu temple dedicated to the Hindu gods Krishna and Radha. The temple houses idols of several deities, Radha- Krishna being the most prominent. A tiny shop also sells statues of deities, religious books and related merchandise.

* **Thunderzone Amusement and Water Park**

Founded and opened to public in 2002, Thunderzone Amusement and Water Park is one of the largest and most popular water cum amusement park in the city. With an array of rides like columbus, mono train, roller coaster, music bob, swinging chairs and activities like boating etc., the park is an ideal day out place for all age groups.

* **Mata Lal Devi Temple**

Mata Lal Devi Temple popularly known as Sheesh Mahal of Amritsar is famous among the Hindu pilgrims for its miraculous powers. The temple is dedicated to the female saint Lal Devi and is considered a miniature dimension of the popular Vaishno Devi temple in Jammu.

## Harike Wetland and Bird Sanctuary

Considered to be the largest man-made wetland in northern India, Harike Wetland, also known as ‘Hari - ke - Pattan’ is situated on the border of Tarn Taran Sahib district. Sprawling over 4100 hectares of land area, the wetland is spread over Amritsar, Kapurthala and Ferozepur in Punjab. The highlight of the wetland is the gorgeous lake called the Harike Lake, that is situated in the heart of the region and that draws a large number of tourists to the place. There is also a bird sanctuary in the wetland that is known to attract hordes of birdwatchers and nature lovers.

* **Akal Takht**

Akal Takht is located next to the Golden Temple and is one of the finest tourist attractions in Amritsar. Originally known as Akal Bunga, Akal Takht is one of the five takhts in Sikhism. Takhts are the sacred seat of Sikh Gurus and they work as a place where everyone can get justice. Akal Takht is houses some of the oldest and holy books and scripts of Sikhism.

* **Attari Border Crossing**

The Attari Border Crossing is between the Indian city of Amritsar and the Pakistani city of Lahore visited by millions making it one of the top places to visit in Amritsar. The very main purpose of this initiative is to promote unity and friendship between the two nations. To travel to the Attari Border Crossing, one has to carry their passport and other valid documents.

Amritsar is famous for the manufacturing of fine pashmina shawls, thick serge, silk goods and carpets. Besides the pashmina work, Amritsar is also engaged in the manufacturing of silk goods. Carpet weaving is another industry, which is very popular in Amritsar.

The major crops are Wheat, paddy, Sugarcane, maize, pulses, oilseeds, vegetables and fruits.

1. **Barnala**

Barnala district was formed on **19th February, 2006,** by carving out of the Sangrur district. It is well known City in the centre of Malwa region. The major river that passes through Barnala district is the Sutlej River.

The area gained prominence during the Sikh period in the 18th and 19th centuries. The Sikh Empire, established by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, encompassed the region and exerted its influence. The district is named after **Baba Ala Singh**, the founder of the Phulkian Misl and the first Maharaja of the Patiala State. Baba Ala Singh left Bhadaur with his elder brother (hometown of Patiala State) and settled at Barnala and conquered many areas with the help of his brothers the Bhadaur Sardars.

The district is bounded by –

North – Ludhiana district,

Northwest – Moga district,

West – Bathinda district,

East & South – Sangrur district.

**Other Places to Visit:**

* **Geeta Bhawan (Barnala)**

Aside from the aforementioned Gurudwaras, Geeta Bhawan is a renowned tourist site. Om Sat Sanatan Geeta Bhawan Trust manages this Radha Krishna temple. It is located in the centre of the city and attracts believers from all over the world.

### **Gurudwara Patshahi Naumi at Sekha**

Sekha, located at a distance of 7 kilometer from Barnala is another important religious place of the area. The place has been sanctified by the visit of Guru Teg Bahadur ji, the ninth Sikh Guru. Gurudwara Patshahi Naumi stands on the very place where Guruji used to meditate during his stay at Sekha. It is located on the Barnala Road to the west of the village.

Barnala is well known for its Textile Industries. Two main Industries Trident Group which is mainly known for its world class towels is established in this District. Second a large Industry producing combines, Standard Combines is also established here.

The major crops are Wheat and Rice.

1. **Bathinda**

Bathinda was declared a district on **1st November, 1966,** when it became part of newly formed Punjab State. Earlier, Bathinda district was formed on 20th August, 1948. Bathinda town is one of the oldest cities in Punjab. The major river that flows through Bathinda district is the Ghaggar River, also known as the Saraswati River.

According to “Ainai-Barar Bans” Bathinda was built by Bhati Rao, son of Bal Band, who became ruler of Punjab in 336 Bikrami Sambat and naming it Bhatinda after his surname. The city also remained the capital of Raja Jaipal. It was also called “Whatinda” and “Bitunda” which finally become known as Bhatinda.

The district is bounded by –

North – Faridkot and Moga districts,

East – Barnala and Mansa districts,

West – Muktsar district,

South - Haryana State.

**Other Places to Visit:**

## Thermal Plant Lake

Bathinda known as the city of lakes, it has a popular Thermal Plant, which is a wonderful, extensive space that draws in vacationers. There are several sorts of boats available for hire, from motorised vessels to pedal boats that can be operated independently. The lake has transformed into a prime region for restful exercises like sculling, shopping, family picnics, and road sustenance.

## Lakhi Jungle

Situated 15 km off Bhatinda, this forest shelters an ancient Gurdwara where Shri Guru Nanak Dev delivered Shri Japuli Sahibs - one lakh holy sermons. The 10th Sikh Guru, Guru Gobind Singh has also marked the holy place with his visit.

Bathinda is also an industrial hub in Punjab. It houses various industries, including thermal power plants, oil refineries, fertilizer plants, and textile mills. The district has seen significant industrial development in recent years. Bathinda is cotton producing belt of Punjab.

The major crops are Wheat, cotton, sugarcane, and gram (chickpeas).

1. **Faridkot**

Faridkot district was formed on **7th August, 1972,** by carving out of the Bathinda and Ferozepur Districts. Faridkot district is part of the Malwa region of Punjab.

The history of the Faridkot District pertaining to the ancient period has been traced to the Indus Valley Civilization. The district is named after its headquarters, Faridkot city, which in turn is named in the honor of **Baba Farid**, who was a Sufi saint and a Muslim missionary. The town of Faridkot was founded during the 13th century as Mokalhar by Raja Mokalsi, the grandson of Rai Munj, who ruled this territory and built a fort here.

The district is bounded by –

Northeast - Moga and Ludhiana districts,

Northwest - Ferozepur district,

South - Bathinda and Sangrur districts.

The main tourist attractions of Faridkot range from magnificent forts to wonderful gurudwaras, which together depict the versatility of this city. The Raj Mahal, Fairy Cottage, Qila Mubarak and Gurdwara Tilla Baba Farid are famous tourist spots of this city.

**Other Places to Visit:**

* **Gurdwara Sri Tilla Baba Farid**

Gurdwara Sri Tilla Baba Farid is also known as Gurdwara Chilla Baba Farid and is situated in Faridkot City near Qila Mubarak. Once Baba Sheikh Farid, a great Sufi saint, was passing through Faridkot city. The soldiers of Raja Mokalsi captured Baba Farid and put him to bonded labour for the construction work of Faridkot Fort (known as Qila Mubarak). Baba Farid carried a basket full of earth which was seen floating over his head. When Raja Mokalsi saw that miracle, he fell at Baba Ji's feet and asked for forgiveness.

#### [**Gurdwara Godari Sahib**](https://www.punjab-tourism.com/list-of-cities/faridkot.php)

This place is situated on the out skirts about 4 K.M. on Faridkot-Kotkapura Road. It is believed that Baba Sheikh Farid left his godari (Jacket) there before entering Faridkot town. A beautiful gurdwara was constructed in 1982 and a SantSarover was later constructed at this place. Large numbers of people visit this place every Thursday and also take bath in this Sarover.

* **National Martyrs Memorial**

Hussainiwala National Martyrs Memorial in memory of the Indian freedom fighters Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev Thapar and Shivaram Rajguru, is at Hussainiwala village in Punjab, India. A daily flag lowering ceremony, similar to the Wagah-Attari border ceremony is also held here jointly by the Indian and Pakistani armed forces.

The town is situated in a cotton-producing area, and its industries include cotton ginning and baling, power-loom weaving, steel rolling, and metal founding.

The major crops are paddy, American cotton, wheat.

1. **Fatehgarh Sahib**

Fatehgarh Sahib district was formed on **13th November, 1992,** by carving out of the Patiala and Ludhiana districts.

**Sirhind** is the older name of Fatehgarh Sahib, a city and Sikh pilgrimage site in Punjab, India. In the 12th century, Sirhind came under the rule of the Hindu Chauhan Rajputs of Delhi. During the rule of Prithvi Raj Chauhan (1168–1192), the Hindu Rajput ruler of Delhi, it became his military outpost. The land of Fatehgarh sahib is known by the name of “LAND OF MARTYRS” because here the two young sons of Sikh Guru Gobind Singh Ji (tenth Guru of Sikhs) were brutally killed at this Sirhind, during the rule of Wazir Khan on 9 December 1705. Sikhs has remembering Guru’s sons building a large Gurdwara in 1843 named a Fatehgarh Gurudwara.

The district is bounded by –

North – Ludhiana and Rupnagar (Ropar) districts,

East – SAS Nagar (Mohali), Rupnagar (Ropar) and Patiala districts,

West – Ludhiana and Sangrur districts,

South – Patiala district.

**Other Places to Visit:**

Mata Chakreshvari Devi Jain Temple

The Mata Chakreshvari Devi Jain Temple is a famous temple of the Goddess Chakreshvari. It is also called the Mata Shri Chakreshvari Devi Jain Tirth. This ancient temple is located in the Attewali village of Sirhind and is believed to be more than a thousand years old. The inception of this temple has a fascinating legend associated with it, and its glory is increasing by the day.

* **Rauza Sharif**

Rauza Sharif is also known as Dargah of Shaikh Ahmad Faruqi Sirhindi. He is more popularly known as Mujaddid, Alf Sani. It is a significant site of tourist attraction in Sirhind, owing to its historical importance and architectural beauty. It is often regarded as the second Mecca among Sunni Muslims.

The Mandi Gobindgarh of Fatehgarh Sahib is known as the ‘Steel Town of India’ having a good number of steel rolling mills. Besides, numerous industrial units are engaged in the manufacture of sewing machine parts, centrifugal pumps, bus/truck body building and mining machinery.

The major crops are Wheat, rice, and sugarcane.

1. **Fazilka**

Fazilka district was formed on **27th July, 2011,** by carving out from the Firozpur district. The river Sutlej runs through the district and moves over to the Pakistan side through the Indo-Pakistani border.

Fazilka's origin dates back to AD 1844. It was established by Mr. Oliver and was christened after the original owner of the land, Mian Fazil Watoo. Fazilka, also known as Bangla, is a city and a municipal council in Fazilka district of Punjab, India.

The district is bounded by –

North – Firozpur district,

East - Sri Muktsar Sahib district,

West – Pakistan,

South – Sri Ganganagar district.

The famous ‘Tosha’ sweets have its origin in Fazilka. The first single cylinder steam ship in the world, Fazilka, was named after this town. Fazilka is also home to the second biggest TV tower in Asia, which stands at 305 m above the ground.

**Other Places to Visit:**

* **Shiv Temple of Kusht Ashram**

The temple dedicated to the 70th anniversary of the late Dr. Ved Parkash and Lal Devi Dhawan was built by the Dhawan Family in 2005. It is situated in the Leper colony. The main motive of the temple was to enable Lepers to worship, who are traditionally not allowed to worship at Hindu temples.

It is situated on the rice growing and cotton rich belt of the state and is one of the major rice exporting centers in India. Before partition, the town was the biggest wool market in undivided Punjab.

The major crops are Paddy, Maize, Bajra, Cotton, Moong, Mash, Moth, Arhar, Sugarcane, etc.

1. **Firozpur**

Firozpur district was officially formed on **15th August, 1972**. It is an important district in terms of its strategic location and historical significance. The major river that flows through Firozpur district is the Sutlej River.

Ferozepore is an ancient city situated close to the present-day Indo-Pakistan border. It is believed to have been founded by Ferozeshah Tughluq in the 14th century. Another version claims that it was founded by a Bhatti chief called Feroze Khan. However, the first version is more widely accepted as Ferozeshah Tughluq had a passion for building new cities and renaming old ones especially after his own name. Ferozpur is also called 'Shaheedon ki dharti' (The Land of Martyrs).

The district is bounded by –

North – Amritsar district,

East – Moga, Faridkot and Muktsar districts,

West – Pakistan,

South – Fazilka district of Pakistan and Sri Ganganagar district of Rajasthan.

Firozpur, not surprisingly, is known to house some beautiful, pious gurudwaras and temples. A few notable one’s worth visiting are the Saragarhi Memorial Gurudwara and the Jain Swetambar Temple, which is over 1,200 years old.

**Other Places to Visit:**

* **Jain Temple**

Jain Mandir is a beautiful temple situated in Zira, around 36 km away from Ferozepur. The temple, built in 1980, is dedicated to Parsavanath - the 23rd Tirthankara. The significant feature of this temple is its 1200-year old brass idols. The main idol of the mandir from Palitana in Gujarat is also supposed to be ancient. Tourists get to know about the life of the Jain Tirthankara through the paintings adorning the walls of the temple.

* **Pothimala**

Pothimala was built in 1745 by Guru Jiwan Mal. The name, Pothimala has been derived from Pothi (Sacred book) and Mala (Rosary) of Sri Guru Nanak Ji - that are displayed here. Tourists can also see Padam and Saligram of Guru Ji on display. Every year on the auspicious day of New Sammat, the Annual Mela of Pothimala is organized.

The major industries prevalent here are the agro based ones like rice mills and cotton industries. Besides these, some cottage and Small scale industries like leather tanning, pottery and handloom weaving are also seen here.

The major crops are wheat, maize, paddy, cotton, arbi and vegetables. Rice and wheat are the main crops that are exported to other countries.

1. **Gurdaspur**

Gurdaspur district was formed on **1st August, 1972,** by carving out of the Amritsar district. The district is at the foothills of the Himalayas. Two main rivers Beas and Ravi passes through the district.

Gurdaspur was founded by Guriya Ji in the beginning of 17th century. On his name, this city was named as Gurdaspur. He bought land for Gurdaspur from Jats of Sangi Gotra. It is also established that some people used to live in huts in the old city. The history of Gurdaspur District also states that this district witnessed the decline and fall of the Mughal supremacy and the rise of the Sikh power in the region. Some of the Sikh Gurus have been closely associated with the district.

The district is bounded by –

North – Pathankot district,

East – The Beas River and Hoshiarpur district,

West – Amritsar district and Pakistan,

South – Kapurthala district.

Its main attraction is the Takht-i-Akbari, which is the coronation site of Mughal Emperor Akbar the Great. Apart from this, the area around Gurdaspur is home to several temples and shrines. The Mahakaleshwar Temple at Kalanaur is famous for its horizontally inclined Shivling, the only one of its kind in the country.

**Other Places to Visit:**

## Takht-e-Akbari, Gurdaspur

Akbar was living at Kalnaur in Gurdaspur district, located 25 km from the main city. Takht-e-Akbari is a place where Akbar's coronation took place at this place after the death of Akbar's father. This ceremony took place on 14 February 1556. At that time Akbar was 13 years old. When Akbar's father died, Akbar's Bairam Khan was present with him. Which is now taken under the protection of the Archaeological Department of India.

## Dera Baba Nanak, Gurdaspur

Dera Baba Nanak is located 45 km west of Gurdaspur city, built in the memory of the first Sikh Guru, Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji. Along with this, Gurdwara Tehli Sahib is located near Dera Baba Nanak. This place is situated on the left bank of the Ravi river near the border of India and Pakistan. Guru ji renounced his mortal parts right here in front of Dera Baba Nanak of the city and at the same time Guru ji also lived here. And they named this place Kartarpur.

## Shri Namdev Darbar, Gurdaspur

This religious place is associated with Baba Namdev who is believed to be the founder of this place. Guru Namdev Ji is known for his miraculous deeds. Shri Namdev Darbar is located at Ghoman, at a distance of 10 km from Shri Hargovindpur. According to folklore, he meditated here for 17 years. In the Durbar, tourists can see several religious inscriptions dating back to the 13th century.

Gurdaspur district has a significant presence of textile and garments industries. The district is known for its textile mills, spinning units, and garment manufacturing units. Also, chemical and pharmaceutical industries contributing to its economy.

The major crops are wheat, rice, maize, sugarcane, and various pulses.

1. **Hoshiarpur**

Hoshiarpur was declared a district on **1st November, 1966,** when it became part of newly formed Punjab State. Hoshiarpur, one of the oldest districts of Punjab. The major river that flows through Hoshiarpur district is the Beas River.

The town Dasua of this district was called 'Virat Di Nagri' Its reference can be found in Mahabharat. The District Hoshiarpur came into existence after first Anglo-Sikh war in 1846 when this area went under the British rule. Afterwards, major jurisdictional changes continued to affect Hoshiarpur district. Rupnagar was transferred to Ambala which used to be a part of Punjab till 1966. Hoshiarpur is known as the 'Land of Saints' as it is home to many saints and gurus. Many prominent personalities of India come from this charming town.

The district is bounded by –

North – Jammu and Kashmir union territory,

East – Rupnagar district and Himachal Pradesh,

West – Gurdaspur district,

South - Nawashahr and Ludhaina districts.

Hoshiarpur is popular for its historical significance. The Sheesh Mahal of Hoshiarpur is perhaps the most noteworthy place in the city. As the name suggests, it is a palace made entirely out of glass, and houses some exquisite sculptures. Along with its Bhangra traditional dance, this region is equally rich in music also.

**Other Places to Visit:**

* **Sheesh Mahal (Hoshiarpur)**

The Sheesh Mahal is the primary attraction for vacationers in Hoshiarpur. Inside and out, the exquisite glasswork makes this the most paradisiacal of Hoshiarpur's tourist spots. The walls, roof, exterior, and pillars of this building are entirely made of glass, and it's all ornamented with glass pieces as well. It recreates the atmosphere of historical royal residences faithfully.

* **Gurudwara Harian Vellan Patshahi VII**

It is Located at Bajrour village in Hoshiarpur is home to the revered Gurudwara Harian Vellan Patshahi VII. The Hoshiarpur-Garhshankar Road is exactly 14 kilometers from the Hoshiarpur Railway Station. Dedicated to the seventh Sikh guru, Har Rai Ji, this temple stands as a place of worship. This is where Guru Sahib rode in with an army of 2,200 equestrians. The man who was his most devoted follower, Baba Prajapati Ji, invited him to remain with him. This home was demolished to make way for the Gurudwara.

### **[Gurudwara Sahib Shaheedan, Ladhewal](https://www.makemytrip.com/tripideas/attractions/gurudwara-sahib-shaheedan-ladhewal)**

Sahibzada Ajit Singh Ji, the oldest son of Guru Gobind Singh Ji, has ties to Gurudwara Sahib Shaheedan, Ladhewal. Hakam Jabar Khan, the owner of Bassi at the time, had a history of committing atrocities against Hindus and kidnapping their women. A poor Brahmin named Devi Das had his wife abducted by him once. In Anandpur, the Brahmin found sanctuary at Guru Gobind Singh Ji's feet. Sahibzada Ajit Singh ji was dispatched by Guru Sahib with an army of 200 courageous Sikh troops to liberate Jabar Khan's wife.

The major industries are Silk weaving and oilseed pressing. Also, the Inlaid Art ware Handicraft is the identity of Hoshiarpur. In the past three centuries, this ivory work has served as the major livelihood for the people in this region.

The major crops are Paddy, wheat, maize and sugarcane.

1. **Jalandhar**

Jalandhar district was formed on **1st April, 1972,** by carving out from the Kapurthala district. The entire Jalandhar Division was awarded to India when Punjab was partitioned. Jalandhar district is situated on the highly irrigated plain, lying between the Sutlej River and Beas River.

The earliest historical mention of Jalandhar occurs in the region of Kanishka, the Kushan King of northern India in whose time a council of Buddhists theologians was held near Jalandhar about 100 AD to collect and arrange the sacred writings of Buddhism and to bring about reconciliation between its various sects. Jalandhar was known as **Prasthala** during the Vedic period and it was the capital of the Trigartta Kingdom. Also, Jalandhar was formerly known as **Jullundur** in British India, is a city in the Doaba region. Jalandhar is the oldest inhabited major city in the Indian state of Punjab.

The district is bounded by –

North – Hoshiarpur district,

East – Part of SBS Nagar,

West – Kapurthala and Hoshiarpur districts,

South - Ludhiana and Moga districts.

It is home to a major Hindu temple, Devi Talab Mandir dedicated to the goddess Durga. Also, Jalandhar today is a highly industrialized centre known as the town of sports. The city also has the distinction of producing some of the best sportsmen in the country.

**Other Places to Visit:**

* **Devi Talab Mandir (Jalandhar)**

Devi Talab Mandir is a 200-year-old Hindu temple located in Jalandhar, Punjab. It is in the heart of the city, which attracts thousands of people from all over the world. The main goddess is Durga, and it is one of the **51 Shakti Peethas** in India. In recent times, the temple was renovated, and few changes have been made to the original structure.

* **Sodal Temple**

Sodal Mandir is a temple located in Jalandhar. The temple’s deity is Baba Sodal and is worshipped by over millions of Pilgrims. Every year on Anant Chodas, also known as Anant Chaturdashi a fair is held at Sodal Temple where pilgrims from all over the country of all religions, castes, and creeds attend to enjoy the festivities and collect the blessings of Baba Sodal.

* **TR Enjoy World**

TR Enjoy World is an amusement park located in Kangniwal, Jalandhar. The park has a bunch of water slides and other amusements for children and adults as well. It has a food court that provides snacks and beverages. Although the maintenance of the park has been a significant drawback, it still attracts many locals and at times tourists every year.

Jalandhar is a major industrial and commercial hub in Punjab. Jalandhar is famous for leather goods, bags furniture, rubber goods, steel and iron re-rolling mills, surgical instruments etc. The Sports equipments manufactured in Jalandhar are exported to various countries.

The major crops are Wheat, Rice, Maize, Wheat, and Maize.

1. **Kapurthala**

Kapurthala district was formed on **1st April, 1992,** by carving out from the Jalandhar district. Earlier, Kapurhtala was made a district when Pepsu state was formed in 1948. The major rivers in Kapurthala district of Punjab are the Beas River and the Kali Bein.

In the 18th century, the region of Kapurthala came under the control of the Sikh Misls, which were confederacies of Sikh chieftains. In 1774, Jassa Singh Ahluwalia, a prominent Sikh leader, established a principality in the area. The Kapurthala State was officially founded in 1802 by his descendant, Maharaja Randhir Singh. He initiated various reforms, including modernization of the administration, promotion of education, and infrastructure development. Kapurthala means 'the land of Kapur'. It is clear it has got its name from its founder Kapur Khan.

The district is bounded by –

North - Hoshiarpur and Gurdaspur districts,

East - Jalandhar and Hoshiarpur Districts,

West - The river Beas and Amritsar district,

South - The river Sutlej and Jalandhar and Ferozepur districts.

 The city is famous for its tourist attractions like the Sainik School (Jagatjit Singh Palace), Panj Mandir, Elysee Palace, Moorish Mosque, the Jagatjit Club and more.

**Other Places to Visit:**

* **Science City Kapurthala**

Science City Kapurthala, otherwise known as Pushpa Gujral Science City is a haven for science enthusiasts established by the Government of Punjab. At a distance of 15 km from Jalandhar, it is spread across an area of 72 acres. Its motto is to help people, especially younger children, develop an interest in the working of the physical world around them.

## Shalimar Gardens

It is located in the heart of the city of Kapurthala, **Shalimar Gardens** are a hugely frequented tourist spot that provide a momentary escape from the busy life and bustle of the city. The gardens contain the cenotaphs of the Royal family of Kapurthala and are characterized by the marble obelisks in the chambers made of red sandstone. The rich culture owing to the reign of the Sikh kings of the Ahluwalia dynasty, the city of Kapurthala is totally distinctive from the rest of the Indian cities. The French and Indo-Saracen architecture has made this town a must visit for all the tourists.

## Kanjli Wetland

At a distance of 13 km from the Kapurthala district, Kanjli Wetland was created by building headworks across the Bien River in 1870 to provide irrigation facilities to the region. The Kanjli Lake is formed as a part of this man-made wetland and is a famous picnic spot surrounded by some amazing surroundings.

Rail Coach Factory at Kapurthala is a coach manufacturing unit of the Indian Railways in the state of Punjab.

The major crops are Paddy, wheat and sugarcane.

1. **Ludhiana**

Ludhiana was declared a district on **1st November, 1966,** when it became part of newly formed Punjab State. The major river that flows through Ludhiana district is the Sutlej River.

Ludhiana city was founded in the time of Lodhi dynasty which ruled in Delhi from 1451-1526 A.D, from which its name is derived. The legend goes that two Lodhi Chief Yusaf Khan and Nihand Khan were deputed by Sikandar Lodhi (1489-1517 A.D.) to restore order in this region. They camped at the site of present city of Ludhiana which was then a village called Mir Hota. The new town was originally known as Lodhi-ana, which means the town of Lodhi’s.

The district is bounded by –

North – The Satluj River,

East – Rupnagar district,

West – Moga district,

South & Southeast – Barnala, Sangrur and Patiala districts.

The district also has historical landmarks and religious sites, including Gurudwaras and temples, which attract devotees and tourists. Historical attractions like Ludhiana Fort, Maharana Ranjit Singh War Museum, Phillaur Fort and many more are wonderful places from ancient times.

**Other Places to Visit:**

* **Lodhi Fort (Ludhiana)**

Lodhi Fort is one of the forts in the vicinity of Ludhiana. Locally known as Purana Qila or Old Fort, it is a grand structure which now lies in ruins due to poor maintenance. The fort stands on a large piece of land now encroached from all sides. What was once the gateway to Sikander Lodhi's empire and the pride of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, now lies forgotten and in ruins. Even though the fort looks like a pretty ordinary ancient structure without invoking much interest of people, it does have a grand past.

## Gurudwara Nanaksar Jagraon (Ludhiana)

It is Famous as the memoir of Guru Gobind Singh, Gurudwara Nanaksar Jagraon is situated on the banks of Nanaksar Sarovar in Ludhiana. Located 38 kms from Ludhiana, these six storied structures is beautifully architecture with large marble floors and a Sanctum. In the year 1975, Sikh Saint Baba along with his followers established the Gurudwara in Kaleran.

## Rural Olympics at Qila Raipur (Ludhiana)

The small village is located just 15 km from the city of Ludhiana. Home to one of the quirkiest festivals you will come around anywhere in the world - Rural Olympics, Kila Raipur is amazing village whose love for sports and recreation is unmatched anywhere else in the country. Kila Raipur is famous all over the world for its celebration of rural sports and lifestyle in its event dubbed as the Rural Olympics. Since its inception in 1933, the festival is a magnum opus of all sports festivals.

Ludhiana is popular for its textile industry and is often referred as the “Manchester of India”. The main industries are bicycle parts and hosiery. Ludhiana is a hub of ladies footwear manufacturing small scale units around 10000 units.

The major crops are wheat, rice, sugarcane, maize, and vegetables.

1. **Mansa**

Mansa district was formed on **13th April, 1992,** by carving out from the Bathinda district. The Ghaggar River flows through the Sardulgarh Tehsil in the southwestern corner of the district.

Mansa was formerly a part of Phulkian Sikh Dynasty (1722–1948) then part of Kaithal Sikh Kingdom (1762–1857). The town is said to have been founded by Bhai Gurdas who hailed from Dhingar, Distt. Mansa. He is said to have been married at this place among the Dhaliwal Jat Sikh. It was decided to name it after the revered deity to honor the cultural and religious significance of the area. Thus, the district was named Mansa district, paying homage to the goddess Mansa Devi.

The district is bounded by –

Northwest – Bathinda district,

Northeast – Sangrur district,

South – Haryana State.

The district has a growing textile and garment industry. It includes textile mills, textile processing units, garment manufacturing units, dairy farms, milk processing units, and milk cooperatives.

The major crops are cotton, wheat, paddy (rice), maize, and various pulses. Mansa district is situated in the cotton belt of Punjab, hence this area is known as Land of White Gold. The farmers there call it white gold for bringing higher remuneration.

1. **Moga**

Moga district was formed on **24th November, 1995,** by carving out from parts of the Faridkot and Ferozepur districts. The major river flowing through Moga district is the Sutlej River.

The city was established by the conqueror **Moga Singh**, belonging to the Gill community that ruled over the city for several generations. The city has been named Moga in his honor. It is also renowned as the hometown of the great freedom fighter “Lala Lajpat Rai”. It is also famous for its gurudwaras and sale mandis of tractors and jeeps.

The district is bounded by –

North – Jalandhar district,

East – Ludhiana district,

West – Faridkot and Firozpur districts,

South – Sangrur district.

Moga promises a memorable experience for every traveler. Cherishing the Sikh heritage, the city houses several Gurudwaras. The Dina Sahib Gurudwara, dedicated to the memory of Guru Gobind Singh, is considered among the most sacred places of worship.

**Other Places to Visit:**

* **Gurudwara Lohgarh Sahib**

Gurudwara Lohgarh Sahib, otherwise known as the **Dina Sahib**, has its location in the famous Dina village of Moga district. According to historians, it’s believed that Sri Guru Gobind Singh visited this renowned destination on his way towards Mukhtar. Another famous belief of this place is that Guru Gobind Singh discarded his blue dress of Uch Ka Pir here and resided in the village. Looking at this, Wazir Khan ordered an arrest warrant against him and sent him back to Sirhind. People later named and constructed the Gurudwara Lohgarh Sahib on his behalf.

* **Gurudwara Nanaksar Sahib**

The famous Gurudwara Nanaksar Sahib’s location is in the Takhtupura village in Moga’s well-known town. This Gurudwara’s declaration as a holy site was upon the visits of many Sikh gurus like the Guru Gobind Singh, Guru Nanak Dev, and Guru Hargobind Singh. You can visit this incredible place whose center is the glittering Nanaksar Sarovar, which has a dedication to the following gurus. Upon your visit here, you will see three different parts of the same Gurudwara.

Moga is known for its dairy farming and is often referred to as the "land of milk and butter." Also, Moga has a few textile and garment manufacturing units.

The major crops are wheat, oil seeds, barley, maize, gram, cotton and paddy.

1. **Malerkotla**

Malerkotla district was formed on **2nd June, 2021,** by carving out of Sangrur district. The major river flowing through Malerkotla district is the Sutlej River.

Malerkotla, a Muslim majority state was established in 1454 by Sheikh Sadruddin-i-Jahan from Afghanistan, and was ruled by his Sherwani descendants. The roots of communal harmony date back to 1705, when Zorawar Singh and Fateh Singh 7 and 9 years old sons of tenth Sikh Guru, Guru Gobind Singh, were ordered to be bricked alive by the governor of Sirhind Wazir Khan. Malerkotla district takes its name from the erstwhile princely state of 'Maler Kotla'.

The district is bounded by –

North – Ludhiana district,

East – Patiala district,

West – Barnala district,

South – Sangrur district.

Malerkotla is Located at the city's center point, Sheesh Mahal was the royal abode of the Nawab of Malerkotla and is known for its aesthetic appeal. The royal palace, Diwankhana Sheesh Mahal, was built by Nawab Sikandar Ali Khan and Nawab Ahmed Ali Khan. Malerkotla is famous for its poets and monuments.

It is a major supplier of vegetables to this part of Punjab. It is also known for its artisans who are famous for making hand embroidered badges, insignias and such, for the armed forces.  It is also known for its metal industry and also for the manufacture of agricultural machinery.

The major crops are Paddy, cucumber, bitter gourd, capsicum, onion and chilli.

1. **Pathankot**

Pathankot district was formed on **27 July, 2011,** by carving out from the Gurdaspur district. Pathankot is a strategically important city due to its proximity to the international border with Pakistan. The two main rivers, – the Beas and the Ravi, pass through the district.

Pathankot is an ancient city and has historical significance. It was ruled by many rulers. Till 1781, Pathankot was ruled by a Muslim descendant of Raja Sayed Khan of Nupur State. From the end of 17th century, this region was the part of the princely state – Nurpur and was ruled by the Rajputs. Earlier Known as **Dhameri** and its name was changed From Dhameri To Nurpur during the Shahjahan's reign.

Pathankot is located in the foothills of the Sivalik Hills. It shares international borders with the Narowal District of Pakistan's Punjab. It also shares borders with the Kathua District of Jammu and Kashmir and the Chamba and Kangra districts of Himachal Pradesh.

Pathankot is known for its historical and religious significance. Now it serves as a base for the Indian Army and the Indian Air Force. Pathankot is also famous for the 900-year-old Nurpur Fort and the 350-year-old Mukteshwar Temple.

**Other Places to Visit:**

## Kathgarh temple (Pathankot)

Located in the village of Kathgarh, this temple is renowned for its 6 ft high Shivalinga. The temple is situated at a point of confluence of the Beas and Choch River offering an admiring landscape all around.

# **Laxmi Narayan Mandir (Pathankot)**

Dedicated to Lord Vishnu and Goddess Lakshmi, Lakshmi Narayan Mandir is a famous temple in the region. It is one of the largest temples in Pathankot and has the idols of the deity in the main shrine and a large statue of Lord Hanuman in the courtyard. With ample space and greenery all around, the temple is a perfect attraction to quite a troubled soul.

## Ashapurni Mandir

Ashapurni Mandir is one of the oldest temples in Pathankot, dedicated to Mata Ashapurni, who is considered to be an extremely powerful deity. Kanya Poojas and the annual festival of Navratri are celebrated at the temple with great enthusiasm.

The Pathankot hilly terrain around Pathankot has several stone crushers and mining operations. These industries extract and process stones for construction purposes, contributing to the construction sector.

The major crops are Paddy, maize, sugarcane, mustard, pulses and vegetables.

1. **Patiala**

Patiala district was formed on **13th April, 2006**. Prior to its formation, Patiala was part of the larger Patiala and East Punjab States Union (PEPSU) state. PEPSU was merged into Punjab in 1956, and Patiala became one of the districts within the state. The major river that flows through Patiala district is the Ghaggar River, also known as the Ghaggar-Hakra River.

Patiala state was established in 1763 by Ala Singh, a Jat Sikh chieftain, who laid the foundation of the Patiala fort known as Qila Mubarak, around 'which the present city of Patiala is built. After the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761 in which the Marathas was defeated by the Afghans, the writ of the Afghans prevailed throughout Punjab. It is at this stage that the rulers of Patiala began to acquire ensigns of royalty. The city was originally known as 'Pati Ala' which means area under Raja Ala Singh, and later on came to be known as Patiala.

The district is bounded by –

North - Fatehgarh Sahib District of Punjab and Rupnagar district of Chandigarh,

East - Ambala district and Kurukshetra district of Haryana,

West - Sangrur district,

South - Kaithal district of Haryana.

**Other Places to Visit:**

* **Bir Moti Bagh Wildlife Sanctuary (Patiala)**

It is located 5 kms from Patiala city, the Bir Moti Bagh Wildlife Sanctuary is spread over 654 hectares of land and was once the royal family’s prized hunting reserves. The Bir area was declared a wildlife sanctuary in 1952. Today, it is home to a plethora of indigenous wildlife, notably the chital, hog deer, peafowl, myna, partridge, etc. There is also a separate deer park within the Sanctuary.

The major industries are Sugar mills, Rice mills and saw mills. The city remains famous for its traditional Patiala shahi turban (a type of headgear), Patiala salwar (a type of female trousers), jutti (a type of footwear) and Patiala peg (a measure of liquor).

The major crops are Rice and Wheat.

1. **Rupnagar**

Rupnagar was declared a district on **1st November, 1966,** when it became part of newly formed Punjab State. Situated on the bank of river Satluj, the Sirhind canal passes through the heart of the city.

The city of Rupnagar 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. It is also the site of an ancient town of the Indus Valley civilization. It was formerly known as Ropar. Name of Ropar was changed to Roopnagar in the 1970s.

The district is bounded by –

North & Northeast – Himachal Pradesh,

West - Hoshiarpur, Nawanshahr and Ludhiana districts,

Southeast - Mohali district,

South - Fatehgarh Sahib district.

Rupnagar tourist places are famous for Gurudwara sahib, dam, Morinda, and Nangal.

**Other Places to Visit:**

### **Anandpur Sahib (Rupnagar)**

On the left bank of the Sutlej River, 40 kilometers from Rupnagar town, is situated Anandpur Sahib, the “abode of bliss”. In the background is the Naina Devi range. Guru Teg Bahadur, the ninth Sikh Guru, founded the town of Anandpur Sahib. The Guru had left Baba Bakala in the Amritsar district and purchased the land from the Raja of Bilaspur. Anandpur Sahib, the birthplace of Khalsa has also been developed as a tourist center. It has also been made “White City”.

### **Jateshwar Mahadev Temple (Rupnagar)**

It is traditionally popular as Shiv Mandir, the antique temple of Jateshwar Mahadev is located in the village Jatwahr that is about 6 km from village Bains on the Rupnagar-Nurpur Bedi road. The antiquity of the temple according to local custom goes back to the remote earlier period. One Jai Dayal Sharma, a resident of the village Takhatgarh, built it. There is a clear indication of a former temple at the site, in the remains, four engraved pillars of sandstone can be recognized to about the 10th-11th century.

The major industries are National Fertilisers Ltd and Punjab Alkalies & Chemicals at Nangal, Ambuja Cement Factory & One Sugar Mills (Morinda)There Are 65 Processing Units Among Which 37 Small Scale And 4 Big Industries, Functioning in The District Like Mechanical Industry, Oil Mills, Milk Chilling Centers, Feed Processing Units Paper Industry, Rice Shellers.

The major crops are wheat, paddy, maize, sugarcane and oilseeds.

1. **Sri Muktsar Sahib**

Sri Muktsar Sahib district was formed on **7th November, 1995,** by carving out from the Faridkot district. The major river that flows through Sri Muktsar Sahib district in Punjab, India, is the Sutlej River.

The Battle of Sri Muktsar Sahib (Muktsar) or Battle of Khidrāne Dee Dhāb took place on 29 December 1705, (29 Poh) following the siege of Anandpur Sahib. In 1704, Anandpur Sahib was under an extended siege by the allied forces of the Mughals and the hill chiefs. During the 1740s some Sikh families settled here, then a town developed there where the battlefield was. Later it took the name Sri Muktsar Sahib, renamed from “**Kidhrane di Dhaab**”. A Gurdwara was Built by Baba Mubarak Makkar who was and ardent follower of Guru Gobind Singh Ji.

The district is bounded by –

North – Faridkot district,

East – Bathinda district,

West – Firozpur district,

South – Rajasthan and Haryana State.

**Other Places to Visit:**

### **Gurudwara Shahidganj Sahib**

This is also famous as “Arigitha Sahib”. This Gurudwara lies almost 50 m away from the holy and historical pond (or sarovar) of Muktsar. This shrine was built in the year 1870 by the king of Faridkot, Raja Wazir Singh. At this very place Guru Gobing Ji cremated the dead bodies of the 40 Sikh Martyrs. In the 1980’s the building of this Gurudwara was refurbished and the present structure is a dome shaped hall.

### **Gurudwara Guptsar Sahib**

This pious Sikh shrine lies in the suburbs of the village Chhattiana of the District Sri Muktsar Sahib in the Indian state of Punjab. This prominent Gurudwara is located about 24 kms away from the Muktsar city. There is also a shrine of a Peer named “Peer Ibrahim” which is situated close to the Guptsar Sahib Guudwara. According to a legend, Ibrahim was originally a Muslim ascetic who got converted into a Sikh and when Guru Gobind Singh visited this village he entitled Ibrahim as “Ajmer Singh”.

The Muktsari jutti is famous throughout the world. The shops making and selling these pieces of art are located around the Gurudwara Sahib in the heart of Sri Muktsar Sahib city. Gidderbaha manufactures naswaar which is supplied throughout India.

The major crops are wheat, paddy, American cotton, rice and Moong.

1. **Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar**

Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar district was formed on **14th April, 2006,** by carving out from the Ropar and Patiala districts. The major river that flows near Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar is the Siswan River.

Mohali means settlement. The village of Mohali was a part of the Sikh Empire. The village Lambian, located in the city, was visited by Guru Har Rai, the 7th Guru of the Sikhs. A battle took place here between the British and 500 Sikhs under the command of Akali Hanuman Singh, in which Akali Hanuman Singh attained martyrdom. Mohali district, officially named after Sahibzada Ajit Singh as SAS Nagar ("The City of Sahibzada Ajit Singh"). Sahibzada Ajit Singh was the eldest son of Guru Gobind Singh.

The district is bounded by –

North – Rupnagar district,

East – Himachal Pradesh State,

West – Fatehgarh Sahib and Patiala districts,

South – Haryana State.

Mohali is most famous for its grand stadium, the IS Bindra stadium or commonly known as Mohali stadium. It is also famous for its unique gardens – the rose garden and the rock garden. The Bhakra-Nangal dam which is the world's highest straight gravity dam is situated a little outside Mohali and forms a great picnic spot.

**Other Places to Visit:**

* **Fateh Burj**

The Fateh Burj, which was inaugurated in 2011, is a tower built on a battle site that commemorates Sikh hero Banda Singh Bahadur's triumph over the strong Mughals. It is the highest victory memorial in the country, standing 100 metres tall, and features an architectural style that reflects various historical influences that created the region.

* **Sukhna Wildlife Sanctuary**

Sukhna Wildlife Sanctuary, one of the main tourist attractions in Mohali. Located in the foothills of Sivalik, near Sukhna Lake, the sanctuary is extended across an area of 26 square kilometres. The enormous region that encompasses the sanctuary contains over 150 water bodies, both small and big, which are home to numerous migratory and native bird species.

* **Rock Garden**

The Rock Garden, located a short distance from Mohali, is a one-of-a-kind park that pioneered the notion of upcycling art long before it became a popular global trend. The garden showcases a range of eccentric and skillfully constructed pieces built from things you might find in the regular junkyard. The rock gardens attract much more tourists due to its uniqueness.

* **Rose Garden**

Whether you are a wanderer just wanting to take a walk in the garden or a photographer wanting the perfect shot, this garden can provide you with all. The rose garden is one of **Asia's biggest rose gardens**. With an area of approximately 27 acres, it contains various aesthetic flowers and plants worthy of making it to your Instagram feed.

* **Thunder Zone Amusement Park**

Thunder Zone is an exceptional amusement park located at Sirhind road, Mohali. Developed across the land of 11 Acres, just 4 Kms from the city, Thunderzone is known to be one of India’s biggest amusement and water parks. The park bestows its visitors with 12 exclusive rides, and 4 water pools with the very popular Sun n Moon which brings the world full of fun & thrill for you and your children.

The major industries are Chemical paints, Steel tubes, plywood, handlooms, and knitting of Daris.

The major crops are Paddy and Wheat.

1. **Sangrur**

Sangrur was declared a district on **1st November, 1966,** when it became part of newly formed Punjab State. Earlier, Sangrur district was formed on 1948. The major river that flows through Sangrur district is the Ghaggar River, also known as the Ghaggar-Hakra River.

The administrative district of Sangrur was created in 1948. Earlier the area fell in the Nabha Princely State. Settlements in Sangrur trace back to the pre-Harappan period. Recent excavations in Rohira in Sangrur have revealed a 10-metre-high mound with settlements dating back to 2300 BC. The name of the district from its headquarters, Sangrur, said to be have founded by one Sanghu, a Jat, about 400 years back.

The district is bounded by –

North – Ludhiana district,

East – Patiala district,

West – Barnala district,

South - Fatehbad district (State Haryana).

**Other Places to Visit:**

* **Gurdwara Akoi Sahib**

Gurdwara Akoi Sahib is situated at a distance of 5 km north of Sangrur city on Malerkotla-Sangrur Road in village Akoi. The place was visited by the first, sixth and ninth Sikh gurus, namely Shri Guru Nanak Dev Ji, Shri Guru Hargobind Sahib Ji and Shri Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji, respectively. While visiting this place, Shri Guru Hargobind Sahib Ji tied his horse to a Karir tree, which still exists. The gurdwara has a big dome at the centre, which is surrounded by small domes, similar to the architecture of almost all gurdwaras.

* **Sheesh Mahal**

Sheesh Mahal is counted amongst the prominent tourist destinations of Sangrur and is located at a distance of 58 km from the main city. As the name suggests, this mahal has beautiful mirror work and is also known as the Palace of Mirrors. Beautiful gardens, terraces, fountains and an artificial lake make the place picturesque. This mahal was built by Maharaja Narinder Singh in 1845 and later, served as the residence of the Nawab of Malerkotla.

Sangrur has a presence of textile and garment manufacturing units. These industries are involved in the production of textiles, fabrics, yarn, and clothing items. The district has a significant presence of woodworking and furniture manufacturing units.

The major crops are wheat, cotton, sugarcane, gram (chickpeas), and millet.

1. **Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar**

Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar district was formed on **7th November, 1995,** by carving out of Hoshiarpur and Jalandhar districts. The district headquarters located at Nawanshahr town. The Satluj and Beas River flows to the northwest of Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar district.

The town 'Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar (Nawanshahr)', is said to have been built during the reign of Alaudin Khilji (1295-1316) by his Afgan Military Chief Nausher Khan. Previously, it was called **'Nausar'** but with the passage of time, the town came to be known as 'The Nawanshahr. Nausher Khan had constructed five forts known as Havelis, whose remains still exist. People of this district are economically sound.

The district is bounded by –

North – Hoshiarpur district,

East – Rupnagar district,

West – Jalandhar district,

South – Ludhiana and Kapurthala districts.

**Other Places to Visit:**

## Gurudwara Charan Kanwal (Jindowal)

## Gurudwara Charan Kanwal was made by Maharaja Ranjit Singh in the memory of sixth Guru Hargobind Singh Ji. After his last battle in which Guru Ji killed Pende Khan, Guru Ji came here and gave the blessing of milk to a zamindaar, Jeeva. The village was named after him as Jeendowal. There is a big pool in front of the Gurudwara which was built by the daughter of Sardar Dhanna Singh and the building of langar was made by Bhai Seva Singh.

## Gurudwara NanakSar, Hakimpur

This Gurudwara is situated at village Hakimpur of tehsil Banga district Nawanshahr which is at 5 Km south from Bahiram railway Station and two yards towards east from village Hakimpur. Guru Hari Rai Sahib ji rested here for few days while he was going from Kartarpur to Kiratpur Sahib. Peepal and Neem trees where Guru ji’s horses were knotted, exists presently. “Mahan Kosh”, written by Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha at page 692 states “Beautiful Gurudwara has been built. This Gurudwara was built by Maharaja Ranjit Singh also known as the “Lion of Punjab”.

The major industries are Textiles, Engineering, Woodworking, Pharmaceuticals, and Retail/Wholesale Trade.

The major crops are Pea, wheat, paddy, maize and sugarcane.

1. **Tarn Taran**

Tarn Taran district was formed on **16th Jun, 2006,** by carving out from the Amritsar district. The Beas River flows to the north of Tarn Taran district, forming the boundary between the district and the neighboring Amritsar district.

The district gets its name from the historical Tarn Taran Sahib Gurudwara, which was built during the 16th century. It is an important pilgrimage site for Sikhs and holds religious significance. In the 18th century, Punjab came under the influence of the Sikh Empire, established by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The Sikh Empire witnessed significant growth and prosperity during this time, and the area of Tarn Taran district was an important part of it.

The district is bounded by –

North – Amritsar district,

East – Kapurthala district,

West – Pakistan,

South – Ferozepur district.

The main religious hub at Tarn Taran Sahib is Sri Darbar Sahib Tarn Taran, built by Sri Guru Arjan Dev JI. It has the distinction of having the largest Sarovar (water pond) of all the Gurudwaras. It is the only Gurudwara which is the replica of Shri Harminder Sahib, Amritsar.

**Other Places to Visit:**

* **Gurdwara Goindwal Sahib**

Located in the Tarn Taran district of Punjab on the banks of river Beas is Gurdwara Goindwal Sahib which is another famous Sikh site. It is known as the 1st Sikh pilgrimage site and is where the 3rd Sikh Guru, Sri Guru Amar Das Ji, lived and preached for 33 years. It is also where he coined the idea of langar or community kitchen and where he built a baoli or well from where people of all caste, colour, creed and religion could drink from.

* **Tarn Taran Sahib**

Tarn Taran Sahib was founded during Mughal rule by the Fifth Sikh Guru, Shri Guru Arjan Dev Ji (1563–1606). He was so enchanted by its natural beauty that he established a town and named it Tarn Taran, the boat to cross the ocean of existence and to enjoy the blessings of almighty God. The Gurdwara Sri Darbar Sahib Tarn Taran has the largest sarovar (holy tank) in the world.

The major industries are Rana Sugar Distilliries, Cooperative sugar mill, World Famous Fish Market, Asia Largest Poltary Farm, Goindwal Sahib Power Plant Spinning Mills etc.

The major crops are wheat, gram and barley.