Gwalior; A beautiful city in MP

Gwalior city is located 122 km south of Agra, which is the tourist capital of Madhya Pradesh. It is the fourth largest city in the state of Madhya Pradesh. It is a historical city famous for its temples, ancient palaces and fascinating monuments that take any traveller back to the old times. Gwalior is called the pearl of the necklace of the fort of Hind. The place is famous for the Gwalior Fort, the administrative centre of many North Indian dynasties.

Gwalior is important not only because it is one of the ancient cities, but its importance also increases because it has been shining and contributing to history as a significant cultural city for many years. Gwalior city has been paramount in all the arts like literature, music, poetry, painting, architecture, crafts, handicrafts, customs and traditions. Gwalior, a historical city, is famous worldwide for its magnificent temples, ancient palaces and fascinating artistic monuments that take visitors back to the old memories. This is the reason why Gwalior is called the pearl of the necklace of the fort of Hind. There are many attractions for tourists in Gwalior, among them which are the places to visit in Gwalior.

## History:

Gwalior has been recognized as a historical city that the Sindhiya dynasty ruled for many years. Talking about the history of Gwalior, the history of this city is unique, whether it is about the time of Mahabharata or India's independence from the British. Gwalior was the capital of Central India from 1948 to 1956, but when Central India was merged with Madhya Pradesh, it was given the form of a district. In the 8th century, a king named Suraj Sen used to rule here. He once suffered from a terrible disease, even after getting treatment from many legalists; when he was not cured, he went to the shelter of a monk named Gualipa; this monk used to live in seclusion. By the grace of the sage, Suraj Sen became healthy. In gratitude, Suraj Sen named this city as per his name.

## How to reach?

### By rail

Gwalior is very well connected to major cities of India by direct train link. You can reach Gwalior from New Delhi, in 3 hours by New Delhi-Bhopal Shatabdi Express (India's fastest train). The city is well connected to Jammu, Chandigarh, Amritsar, Dehradun, Ahmedabad, Nagpur, Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Chennai, Thiruvananthapuram, Kanyakumari, Visakhapatnam, Patna, Kolkata, etc. Auto rickshaws and tempos (shared auto-rickshaws) are available from the station 24 hours a day to most parts of the city. There is a pre-paid booth at the railway station for auto-rickshaw rental. Taxis are also available at the railway station.

### By air

Gwalior Airport is a domestic airport, with regular flights to Delhi, Mumbai, Indore, and Bhopal via Air India. Tourists from other cities and towns in India and other countries can board a connecting flight from Delhi's Indira Gandhi International Airport, which is 335 km from Gwalior. It is a world-class airport, with daily flights from various cities of India such as Mumbai, Jaipur, Chandigarh, Kolkata, Ahmedabad, and Kochi. Domestic airlines operate here, and some of these airlines are Air India, Indigo, and Jet Airways.

**Nearest Airport:** Rajmata Vijaya Raje Sindhia Air Terminal, also known as Gwalior Airport, is a civil enclave in Maharajpur Air Force Station, 10 km from Gwalior.

## By road

Gwalior is well connected by road, and the place is well connected to all the major cities of Madhya Pradesh and nearby areas. Gwalior is connected to Agra, which is situated at a distance of 118 km. It is well connected to Mathura and Jaipur, which is at a distance of 350 km. Delhi is located at 321 km, Lucknow and Bhopal are just 423 km away, and Chanderi is at 239 km.

The city is also connected by good quality roads like Indore situated at a distance of 486 km. Jhansi is just 101 km away from Gwalior, Khajuraho is located at a distance of 275 km, Shivpuri and Ujjain are situated at a distance of 114 km and 455 km, respectively.

## Visiting Places in Gwalior:

### Sarod Ghar Gwalior -

Sarod Ghar is a museum located in the city of Gwalior. This museum is the ancestral home of the famous sarod maestro Ustad Hafiz Ali Khan. His traditional home has now been converted into a museum. In this museum, you get to see ancient musical instruments used by famous Indian musicians in ancient times. Here you get to see a huge collection of photos. The purpose of this museum is to promote Indian classical culture and music. This museum is a major place to visit in Gwalior for music lovers. This museum is located at a distance of 5 km from Gwalior Junction. This museum is located in Jiwaji Ganj of Gwalior. You can get information about music by coming here.

### Gwalior Fort:

Gwalior Fort is one of the best places to visit in India. This fort is one of the oldest places in Central India. Gwalior Fort is situated on a hill in Gwalior city of Madhya Pradesh state. The height of this fort is 35 meters. This fort has been in existence since the 10th century. But the inscriptions and monuments found inside the fort complex in this fort indicate that it may be that this fort may have been in existence as early as the 6th century. According to the history of this fort, it has been controlled by different rulers. If you have come to visit Gwalior, then you must visit Gwalior Fort located here.

Gwalior Fort is also called the "Gibraltar" of India. The Gwalior Fort is one of the largest and most important forts in India. This fort has been built in a very defensive way; there are two main palaces of this fort: Gujari Mahal and Man Mandir. Both of these were made in Man Singh Tomar (reigned 1486-1516 CE). Gujari Mahal was built for Queen Mrignayani. The second oldest record of "zero" in the world has been found in this temple, at the top of this fort. Its inscriptions are about 1500 years old.

### Sun Temple Gwalior -

Sun Temple is also known as Sun Temple. This Sun Temple is one of the major places of interest located in Gwalior. It is a religious place. This temple is dedicated to the Sun God. This temple is similar to the Sun Temple built in Konarak, Orissa. You can come here and see the beauty of this temple. Many deities are seated in this temple. Here the idol of Ganesh Ji has been made on the wall, which looks very grand. You can come here to visit. The temple was constructed in the year 1988 by the famous industrialist GD Birla. The Sun Temple of Gwalior is made of a confluence of sandstone and marble, which looks very attractive. You will get a lot of peace by coming here. Many local people come here to visit. Here you can also get to see peacocks.

### Amma Maharaj's umbrella Gwalior -

Amma Maharaj Ki Chhatri is a good place to visit in Gwalior city. Here you get to see a very big garden, which is spread over a very large area. There are also many temples in the garden, where you can roam. An entry fee is charged to come here. These chhatris are mainly the royal memorial site of the Scindia family. You will get to see Indian architecture in the umbrella located here. These chhatris are dome-shaped. You will also get to see the fountain here. There is a huge playground for children in which children can play. There is also a good parking facility here. It is open on all seven days of the week.

Gujari Mahal:

Gujari Mahal, located in Gwalior, is one of the famous archaeological museums of India. This building was a palace that Raja Man Singh built for his wife, Mrignayani, a Gujar. Hence the name of this palace was Gujari Mahal. In the year 1922, it was converted into a museum by the Archaeological Department. There are 28 galleries and 9000 artifacts in this museum. There are also artifacts from the 1st century AD. Apart from this, valuable stones, gems, terracotta objects, weapons, statues, paintings, inscriptions, pottery, etc., have also been displayed here. Sculptures from the Gujari Mahal Museum include the famous Shalabhanjik Yakshi, Trimurti Nataraja Ardhanareshwar, and Yamaraj. There are also photographs of the Madhu and Dhar region of the city, which are 75 years old. There is also evidence related to the life of the great 15th-century musician Tansen. Any Indian historian or history lover must visit this museum.

### Tansen's Tomb Gwalior -

Tansen's Tomb is a central place to visit in Gwalior. Tansen's Tomb is located in this place. Tansen is a musician from India. Tansen is one of the Navaratnas of Akbar's court. It is said that even animals and birds became happy after listening to Tansen's music. You can come here and see the Tomb of Tansen. Tansen's Tomb remains near his guru Mohammad Ghaus. Tansen learn music from Mohammad Ghaus, who taught him Hindustani classical music. Each year Tansen Festival is organized in November. In this festival musicians from all over the country come and perform various classical music shows.

### Tighra Dam Gwalior -

Tigra Dam is a good place to visit in Gwalior. Here you get to see a huge reservoir. This reservoir is located at a distance of about 15 km from Gwalior, and you can reach here by car. Monsoon is the best time to visit Tighara Dam because you get to see greenery all around here. This place is also great for photoshoots. You can come here and see the views of the dam. Tighra Dam supplies drinking water to Gwalior city.

### Gurdwara Sri Data Bandi Chhor Sahib Gwalior -

Shri Data Bandi Chhor Sahib Gurdwara is situated inside the Gwalior Fort. This Gurudwara is famous in Gwalior, and whenever you come to Gwalior, you can come to this Gurudwara. Here you get free food. The atmosphere is very peaceful. You will love coming here. Sikh Guru Hargobind Ji helped 52 Hindu kings to be released from the custody of Mughal King Jahangir. This Gurdwara is built in the memory of Sikh Guru Hargobind Ji. Hence the name of the Gurudwara is Data Bandi Chhod Sahib. Enormous ponds, langar hall, living facilities are available in this gurudwara. An accessible parking facility is available here.

### Maharani Laxmibai Memorial Gwalior -

Maharani Laxmibai Memorial is a historical site located in Gwalior city. Rani Durgavati was a freedom fighter. Rani Durgavati faced the British firmly. He died while fighting here. Rani Durgavati Geet had been killed at the age of 23. Here a memorial has been built in his memory. If you come to this monument, then here you get to see the garden, in which there is an idol of Queen Durgavati riding on a horse and to see an immortal flame. This flame is always burning. You will love coming here. Here you will also get to read information about Rani Durgavati.

### Teli Ka Mandir:

Teli ka Mandir is located in Gwalior Fort. This is an ancient temple located inside the Gwalior Fort. It is a vast structure whose height is 100 feet. This temple was built with the money given by the oil merchants. That's why this temple is called Teli Ka Mandir.m Its roof architecture is of Dravidian style, while the carvings and sculptures are of North Indian style. Its architectural style is a blend of Hindu and Buddhist architecture. It is the oldest monument in the Gwalior Fort complex. It was built in the 11th or 8th century. Teli ka Mandir was earlier a temple of Vishnu, which later became a temple of Lord Shiva. There are idols of goddesses, snakes, lovers, and Garuda inside the temple.

### Gopachal Rock Cut Jain Statue:

Gopachal Rock Cut Jain Statue is one of the most visited places in Gwalior. This place is situated on the Shinde Ki Chhawani to Qila Gate Road in Gwalior Madhya Pradesh. In this place, you can see the sheer size of the statues, this is just amazing. If you want to spend time with your family and friends then this is the best place, you must come here. This place covers its tourists with greenery and historical giant rock statue of Jainism. There are many Jain god statues carved into fort mountain, the main center of worship is a vast bhagwaan parsnath statue, this place is well developed. The huge statue of Lord Pashrawanath and Stone Baoli, are the major tourists attractions here. You can also sometimes see birds such as eagles on the upper side of the Mountain; also this place is famous as "Patthar ki bawadi".

### Gandhi Prani Udhyan:

It is also called Gwalior Zoo. The zoo is in the center of Gwalior city and easily approachable by public transport. The zoo is well maintained and a good place to go with kids. You can visit this place with Your family. The tickets are quite cheap here. Though this zoo is not so big, it has a lot of variety of animals and birds. You can see = lion, tiger, lioness, jackal, leopard, alligator, crocodile, hippo, bear, types of snakes, birds like ostrich, owl, parrots, vultures. There was a small play area for children with swings and a toy train. Outside the zoo, our kids enjoyed horse rides.

### Siddhachal Jain Temple Caves Gwalior -

Siddhachal Jain Cave is a historical place to visit in Gwalior. In this place, you will get to see stone sculptures of Jain pilgrimages. These sculptures are made on sandstone. These sculptures are stunning. Most of these sculptures have been destroyed, but they have been very beautifully carved. These sculptures were created from the 7th century to the 15th century. These statues were destroyed in the 16th century by the orders of Emperor Babur of the Mughal dynasty. It is a peaceful place. You can also see caves in the rocks here. Here you will get to see greenery all around. If you come here for a walk in the rain, then you will get to see a very spectacular view.

### Sooraj kund:

The word Surajkund means 'Lake of the Sun.' This is a very ancient reservoir, in the background of which the blue hills of Aravalli are visible. This place is located about 8 km south of Delhi. Surajkund was built by Suraj Pal of the Tomar dynasty around the 10th century. Presently this destination is surrounded by the ruins of an ancient Sun temple. In these ruins, you can see a beautiful garden and a pool by the name of Siddha Kund.

Suraj Kund in Gwalior is a pond located in the Gwalior Fort. It is believed to have magical powers. The tank water acts as medicinal water, which is supposed to cure chronic diseases. The surroundings of Suraj Kund are pretty attractive and well organized, which encourages tourists to spend a lot of time. It was constructed in the 15th century. The unique feature of Suraj Kund is sunset and sunrise. The historical importance of Suraj Kund attracts a large number of tourists. The place is full of peace. History shows that Gwalior city Suraj Sen discovered was cured of leprosy after drinking the pond's water.

### Sas-Bahu Temple:

Saas Bahu Temple is located in the famous city of Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh. Built in the 11th century, this temple is a beautiful piece of magnificent sculpture. This temple was built in 1093 AD. Sas Bahu Mandir is on the eastern side of Gwalior Fort. Ironically, as the name suggests, this temple is not of 'Sas' and 'Bahu.' The name is derived from Sahastrabahu, another name for Lord Vishnu. Its doors have carvings of Lord Brahma, Lord Vishnu, and Devi. You get to see beautiful artistry in this temple. There are two temples here. One temple is known as the Sas temple, and the other is known as the Bahu temple. But one of these temples is dedicated to Lord Vishnu, and the other temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva. You can come here and see the beauty of both temples. These temples were built in the 11th century by King Mahipala of the Kachwaha dynasty.

### The tomb of Ghaus Mohammad:

The tomb of Ghaus Mohammad is located in Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh. Emperor Akbar built the grave of Ghaus Mohammad in 1606. This tomb, a symbol of the unique love of Muslim Guru and Hindu disciple, is the only historical monument in the world where singers and musicians from all over the country and abroad come to pray. The tomb of the Sufi saint Ghaus Mohammad was built by the Mughal emperor Akbar in 1666. The memorial of his disciple Tansen is also made here. Every year the Tansen festival begins from here. Tourists from all over the country and abroad also come here throughout the year.