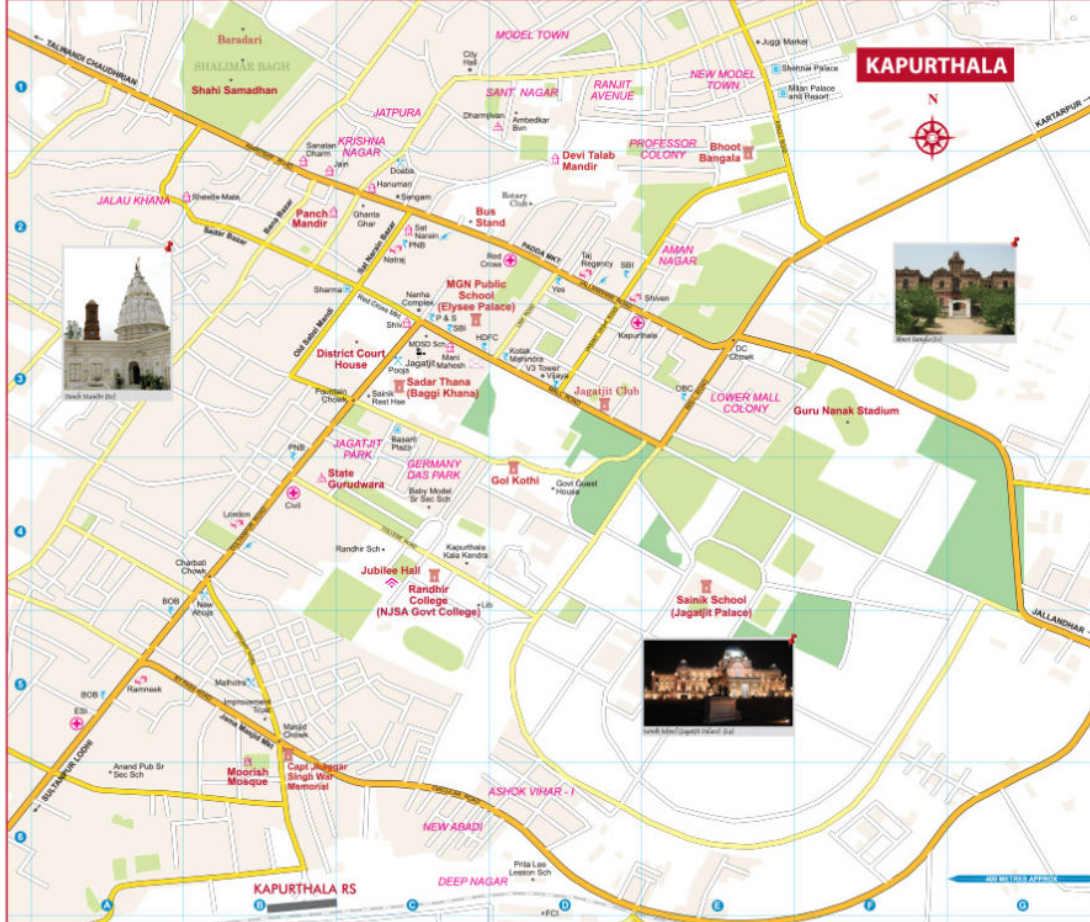


Kapurthala



Tourist Map

Kapurthala - Land of Warriors



Kapurthala has been a land of Saints, Warriors and Kings. The warrior king with which it is inextricably linked, is the legendary Baba Jassa Singh Sahib (1918-1763). A Sikh by honest conviction, Baba Jassa Singh embodied in his own lifetime, the precepts and teachings of saintly Sikh Gurus, whose discipline he was. Daring in adversity, Baba Jassa Singh's compassion, integrity and devotion to Sikh community was a byword among Sikh populace of that time. He bestrode the contemporary scene like some colossus, as a bulwark against tyranny and as a defender of the oppressed, all the while enjoying personal glorification and honour, for the greater good of the nascent Sikh community.

These valiant and sterling qualities were sorely needed in those troubled times. The Afghans, under Ahmad Shah Abdali were making repeated incursions into Punjab, each more rapacious than the last. A fragmented Punjab, split between various Misals or Clans, was unable to resist the invaders and instinctively turned to Baba Jassa Singh for leadership in their moment of crisis. Baba Jassa Singh, by his personal percept and valour in combat against the marauding invaders, inspired in the Misals the sort of spirit and courage from which emerge heroes and men of stature, instilling in them a fervour that remains intact and unbroken regardless of victory or defeat.

After the victory of the Sikh forces at Srinind in 1764, tradition has it that Baba Jassa Singh Sahib placed his entire share of wealth captured at Srinind approximating some nine lakhs of rupees in those days, on a cloth sheet (Guru Ji Chaddar or Sheet of God) placed on the ground and enjoined on all other Sikh Misaldars or Clan Leaders to do likewise for the restoration of sacred Darbar Sahib at Amritsar which had been severely damaged by the Afghan invaders.

Later generations too, saw illustrious warriors such as Raja Fateh Singh (1784-1836) and Raja Randhir Singh (1831-1870) take the field at the head of their troops during the reign of the great Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Punjab as a part of the Maharaja's victorious Army to weld the Punjab into one homogeneous entity and during uprising of 1857 respectively, earning honours and laurels for their valour and courage.

Thereafter, Kapurthala witnessed more tranquil times which enabled it prosper and modernise especially under the benevolent guidance of Maharaja Jagatjit Singh (1872-1949), Raja Randhir Singh's grandson, inheriting the throne of Kapurthala in 1877. Maharaja Jagatjit Singh assume full ruling powers in 1890 and ruled uninterrupted till 1946, a unique distinction for sovereign Ruling Princes of his time. It is largely the Kapurthala that he designed conceptually and architecturally, that today, still greets the visitor to this small former Princely State.

Designed & Published for PW78 for their usage as promotional material by GICHER GOODARTH PVT LTD. Copyright © 2010 Eicher Goodarth Pvt Ltd.

Motorable roads generally exist along canals, permission to use these is required from the Irrigation authorities. Great care has been taken in the compilation, updation, validation and generation of the digital cartographic database. However, the publisher is not responsible for errors, if any, and their consequences.

INDEX

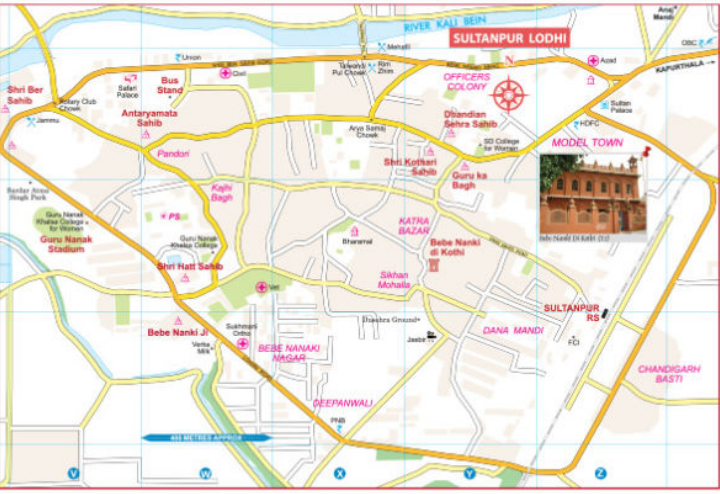
- BAZARS**
 - Anu Mandi Z1
 - Bano Bazar B2
 - Old Bazar Mandi B3
 - Paoda Mi D2
 - Red Cross Market C2
 - Sector Bazar B2
 - Sat Nandan Bazar C2
- GURUDWARAS**
 - Anandwala W1
 - Baba Hans Ji W3
 - Dhandan Sahib SUND Y1
 - Dharmraj C1
 - Guru Ka Badi Y1
 - Shri Ber Sahib V1
 - Shri Inai Sahib W2
 - Shri Kohat Sahib Y1
 - Shri Gurudwara C4
- HISTORICAL PLACES**
 - Bagg Khana / Sader Thana C3
 - Baba Nanki D1
 - Kali V2
 - Bhoot Bangla E1
 - Cap. Jaggar Singh War Memorial B6
- HOUSES**
 - Landon B4
 - Nana C2
 - Harnam A6
 - Sadar Palace V1
 - Shri Wn C2
 - Taj Hagency B2
- MOSQUES**
 - Moorish B6
- OTHER PLACES OF INTEREST**
 - Bus Stand - Kapurthala C2
 - Bus Stand - Sultanpur RS
 - Suburb Court
- TEMPLES**
 - Bhramani X2
 - Dani Talab Mandir D2
 - Harnam C2
 - Jain C2
 - Mari Mahesh C3
 - Panch Mandir B2
 - Sarwan Dham B1
 - Sheela Mata B2
 - Shiv C3

ABBREVIATION

- BOB: Bank of Baroda
- BN: Branch
- ENG: Engineering
- FC: Food Corporation of India
- HS: House
- LI: Library
- MR: Market
- NH: National Highway
- OCB: Oriental Bank of Commerce
- PNB: Punjab National Bank
- Pub: Public
- P.S.: Punjab & Sind Bank
- RS: Railway Station
- Sch: School
- SI: State Bank of India
- Sr Sec: Senior Secondary

LEGEND

- TRANSPORTATION**
 - Artery Road
 - National Highway
 - Distance in Kms
 - Main Road with Bridge
 - Other Roads
 - Railway Line with Station
 - Level Crossing
- PLACES OF WORSHIP**
 - Gurdwaras
 - Mosque
 - Temples
- BUILT-UP AREA**
 - Build-up Area
- NAMES**
 - KRISHNA NAGAR: Locality/Colony
 - Sector Bazar
 - V3 Tower
 - Other: Place of Tourist Interest
 - NURMAHAL
- SPECIAL SYMBOLS**
 - Auditorium
 - Bank
 - Banquet / Marriage Hall
 - Cinema
 - Fort
 - Gravestones
 - Historical Place
 - Historical Building
 - Hospital / Nursing Home
 - Hotel
 - Petrol Pump
 - Police Station
 - Post Office
 - Restaurant
- WATER FEATURES**
 - Canal
 - Waterbody
- VEGETATION**
 - Wooded Area
 - Park and Garden



KAPURTHALA

Tourist Map



KAPURTHALA: The Paris of Punjab



Kapurthala, also known as city of palaces and gardens is a small city in Punjab. It was founded in 11th Century by Rana Kapur of Jaisalmer's Rajput family. It is said that the place got its name after him. It is a former Princely State and the headquarter of present Kapurthala district. Maharaja Jagatjit Singh, the last ruler of the Princely State, before India became independent, was a widely travelled and a learned person bestowed with many honours and awards. He was totally instrumental in the growth and industrialisation of this region. He was a great enthusiast of French architecture which is visible in the Palaces and various buildings of this city.

Places to Visit

Jagatjit Club (sq D3)

An elegant building situated on the prestigious Mall Road in the heart of the city is based on Greek architecture and is a nostalgic reminder of the glorious past of Kapurthala. The majestic pillars of the facade cannot be missed. This building used to be a Church since it was built in 19th Century. It



was also a cinema hall later before being converted to the present club.
Jubilee Hall (sq C4)
This was built in 1916 to celebrate the silver jubilee of Maharaja Jagatjit Singh's rule. Surrounded by lush greens, it creates a cool ambience within the

hustle bustle of the city. It presently houses the Nawab Jassa Singh Ahluwalia Govt. College, one of the oldest colleges, established in 1856, in its precincts.

Elysee Palace (sq C3)

This building again, was built as a Palace by Kanwar Bikrama Singh, brother of Raja Randhir Singh, in 1862. It is presently a privately owned public school named MGN Public School. Being built as a palace it has an imposing and elegant facade.

Maurish Mosque (sq B6)

A great example of secularism in Kapurthala and also a reminder of its French influence, this mosque was designed by a French architect Monsieur M Manteaux. Built during the reign of Maharaja Jagatjit Singh, it took 3 years



to complete. The inner dome contains decorations by a team of artists led by Ram Singh of the Mayo School of Art, Lahore.

Jagatjit Palace (Sainik School) (sq E4)

This huge Palace of former Maharaja of Kapurthala, spread over an area of 200 acres, built as per French architecture is now the celebrated Sainik School. To a French architect M Marcel, goes the credit of designing this spectacular Palace. The Durbar hall with painted ceilings and plaster of paris ornamentation present finest of French and Indian art and architecture. It is also famous for its lapis lazuli pillars.

Ghanta Ghar (sq C2)

Typical of a lot of towns in India, this clock tower stands tall as a constant reminder of this city's royal past. It was built in 1901.

The State Gurdwara (sq C4)

This Gurdwara originally constructed in 1915 in red sandstone with marble facings (although now painted in white) is a large and imposing building. Built in the Indo-Saracenic style, it has vast expanses of marble.



Bhoot Bangla (sq E1)

The stately mansion, once known as Bhoot Bangla, is now in a state of disrepair. History informs that it used to be the state Army Headquarters before partition. Today this building houses the Home Guards office on its ground floor. Entry is restricted.

Shalimar Gardens (sq B1)

A beautiful garden that gives relief from the busy city life, providing an escape to the city dwellers. Emphasising the true royal traditions, it houses the Shahi Samadhi of the Ruling Dynasty. The samadhi's are housed in red sand stone chambers and a grand structure built on a marble plinth in 1880.



Panch Mandir (sq B2)

It is a place of reverence for all faiths. The temple complex has a spectacular construction and is

home to five small temples. Built during the reign of Sardar Fateh Singh, an extraordinary feature of this temple is that from the entry door, one can view all the five idols and pay obeisance to all.

Gol Kohli (sq D4)

Maharaja Jagatjit Singh spent his formative years in this unique bound building.

Baggi Khana (sq C3)

This was the place to park the motor cars of the Rulers. It also served as stables for the Kapurthala Lancers where they use to tether the regimental horses. It is built on a scheme of two perfect concentric circles, within each other. They presently houses on of the police headquarters.

War Memorial (sq B6)

The War memorial was built in 1923. It is a tribute to all unformed men who made the supreme sacrifice while on duty. This is a red sandstone building built in Indo-Saracenic style, housing a life sized bronze statue of a Kapurthala soldier.



Sainik School (Jagatjit Palace)



Around Kapurthala

Kanjli Wetlands (sqm NW)

This manmade lake and water body is situated on the outskirts of Kapurthala, on the banks of river Bein. A home to migratory birds in winter, surrounded by natural scenery, it's a place worth visiting. Boating in the lake is an added attraction.



Kanjli Wetlands

Puška Gupral Science City (sqm E)

A unique place in itself, located on the Jalandhar-Kapurthala road, approx 6 kms from Kapurthala is this unique centre of excellence. Designed as a place for educational and recreational purposes, it is now a tourist attraction in itself. Some of the attractions range from purely recreational adventure sports such as rock climbing, aero-ballooning and boating to demonstrating learning in the field of nano-technology, micro-machines, levitation and genomics. It is also equipped with various other attractions such as a Flight Simulator, 3D Cinema, LASER Show, Earthquake Simulator and more than 200 interactive exhibits on Physics, Mechanical, Optics, Health, Space, Aviation and Fire Science. This is not a place to be missed while visiting Kapurthala.

Nurmahal (sqm SE)



Nurmahal

Nurmahal is a beautiful sarai named after Noor Jahan, wife of the Mughal Emperor Jahangir. It is a striking example of oriental architecture. The whole structure of the sarai is in the form of a quadrangle consisting of 140 cells, spread over the four sides of the structure. It is famous for its outstanding 'sile' ink. Now under control of the ASI, it is situated in the small town of Nurmahal, located on the Nakodar-Phailaur road. Around 12 km from Nakodar and 30 km from Jalandhar City, it is also reachable by rail, the nearest station being Nakodar junction. Even Nurmahal has its own small railway station.

and is 26 kms south of Jalandhar. The town is reachable by rail, the nearest station being Nakodar junction. The town is known for two large tombs on the outskirts. The tombs date back to the times of Emperor Jahangir. The Tomb of M o h a m m e d Momin stands on an octagonal platform and approached by a flight of steps on two sides, it is square from inside and octagonal on the exterior. The Tomb of Haji Jamal stands in the middle of the square platform panelled on all sides with deep recesses concealing two flight of steps on each side.



Tombs of Moin Momin & Haji Jamal (Nakodar)

Sultampur Lodhi (sqm SW)

Known as the birthplace of Sikhism, it is situated on the banks of the Kali Bein, around 28 kms from Kapurthala. This town is known for its many historical Gurdwaras, connected to the life of Guru Nanak Dev Ji, the first sikh guru.

Gurdwara Ber Sahib



Gurdwara Ber Sahib

The most prominent one - known for Guru Nanak Dev Ji's 14 year long meditation, has a Ber tree under which Guru Nanak Dev Ji is believed to have meditated. The present Gurdwara built by Maharaja Jagatjit Singh is a magnificent building with high ceiling and marble flooring. Another Gurdwara, **Srih Santoghat Sahib**, is built a few kms upstream. It is believed that at the end of his long meditation Guru Nanak Dev Ji emerged out of the river Kali Bein after few days of remaining immersed in the river at this spot. This is the place from where eventually Guru Nanak Dev Ji embarked on his journey to serve the world.

Gurdwara Antaryamata Sahib

Known to be the place where Guru Nanak Dev Ji discoursed of being a Guru for both Hindus and Muslims. It is believed that the Nawab and the priest accepted him as a Guru with divine powers at this spot.

Gurdwara Guru Ka Bagh

The residence of Guru Nanak Dev Ji. It has the well from where the water was taken for preparation of Langar. Another Gurdwara by the name **Srih**

Kotli Sahib is the place where Guru Nanak Dev Ji was once jailed by his employer - the Nawab for suspected stealing. Later the Nawab apologised for his deed. Another Gurdwara associated with the same time period is **Srih Hatt Sahib**. As a young man Guru Nanak Dev Ji was

Gurdwara Bebe Nanaki Ji

It was constructed in honour of the elder sister of Guru Nanak Dev Ji. This place was supposed to be the residence of Bebe Nanaki Ji.

Nakodar (sqm S)

Situated 34 kms south of Kapurthala, Nakodar is a Tehsil of District Jalandhar. It is also connected to Jalandhar through NH 71

Location

Kapurthala District is situated in the Doaba region of Punjab. The region which forms the confluence of Beas and Sutlej river is the most fertile land and was the centre of green revolution. It comprises two non-contiguous parts. Kapurthala, Sultanpur Lodhi and Bholath Tehsils form one part and Phagwara Tehsil, is the second separated part. Spanning 1633 sq. km, Kapurthala District is bounded partly in the North and wholly in the West by the Beas River. It is surrounded by Amritsar in the West, Hoshiarpur in the North, Jalandhar in the East and Ferozpur in the South. The Phagwara block is surrounded on three sides, the NW W and SW by Jalandhar District, on the NE and E by Hoshiarpur District and by Nawanshahr in the South.



How to Reach

Nearest airport is around 75 kms away in Amritsar. This airport is well connected to all major cities in India and abroad. One can also use Chandigarh airport which is around 175 kms. Kapurthala railway station is connected to nearest rail junction at Jalandhar through Jalandhar - Kapurthala - Sultanpur Lodhi - Lohian Khas-Makhu-Ferozpur line. This, not being the main line the frequency of trains is low. Kapurthala is also well connected by road to other parts of Punjab. It is off Jalandhar on Jalandhar-Ferozpur road, which is well connected by NH1.



Punjab Heritage & Tourism Promotion Board
www.punjabtourism.gov.in

Industry

On the outskirts of the city, on the road leading to Sultanpur Lodhi, is the Rail Coach factory, producing passenger coaches for Indian railways. There is a lot of ancillary industry thriving as vendors to RCF. Phagwara town is home to many industries specifically JCT Mills, Chawal Agro and Jagatjit Industries. The city also boasts of agro based industry, mainly oil extraction and rice mills due to its proximity to fertile agriculture fields.

