Harmandir Sahib

Daily Routine of
Sri Harmandir Sahib .......... 6
Place to Visit in
Golden Temple Complex .......... 10
Jalao (Jewelry Display) .......... 14
The Akal Takht .......... 15
Ranggarhia Bungas (Towers) .......... 16
Guru Ka Langar
(Community Kitchen) .......... 16
Things to Remember .......... 17
Accommodations in Complex .......... 19
Facilities .......... 20
Sikh Martyrs .......... 21

Amritsar

Amritsar......................... 24
Connectivity......................... 26
Accommodations in Amritsar ........ 26
Important Tel. Nos. ........ 27
Police Help Lines ........ 27
Maharaja Ranjit Singh Panorama ........ 27
Nearest Hospitals: ........ 27
Enquiries: ........ 27
Nearest Cities & Public Places ........ 27
Nearest Gurdwaras ........ 28
Sightseeing: ........ 30
Main Trains from Amritsar ........ 31
Fairs & Festivals in Amritsar ........ 33

Special Thanks

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President
S.G.E.C.

S. Joginder Singh
Former Secretary
S.G.E.C.

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ADC Tocopur
Former Commissioner
Municipal Corp Amritsar

Visit www.goldentempleamritsar.org to download a .pdf version of
The Harmandir Sahib Online Travel Guide.

Feedback Travel Guide
Help us to keep our information current. If you have any suggestions for improvement or comments about this Travel Guide please write to us.

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Sri Harmandir Sahib, (The Golden Temple) Amritsar is not only a central religious place of the Sikhs, but also a symbol of human brotherhood and equality. Everybody, irrespective of cast, creed or race can seek spiritual solace and religious fulfilment without any hindrance. It also represents the distinct identity, glory and heritage of the Sikhs. To pen-down the philosophy, ideology, the inner and outer beauty, as well as the historical legacy of Sri Harmandir Sahib is a momentous task. It is a matter of experience rather than a of description.

As advised by Sri Guru Amar Dass Ji (3rd Sikh Guru), Sri Guru Ram Dass Ji (4th Sikh Guru) started the digging of Amrit Sarovar (Holy Tank) in 1577 A.D., which was later on brick-lined by Sri Guru Arjan Dev Ji (5th Sikh Guru) on December 15, 1588 and He also started the construction of Sri Harmandir Sahib. Sri Guru Granth Sahib (scripture of the Sikhs), after its compilation, was first installed at Sri Harmandir Sahib on August 16, 1604 A.D. A devout Sikh, Baba Budha Ji was appointed its first Head Priest.

Sri Harmandir Sahib has a unique Sikh architecture. Built at a level lower than the surrounding land level, The Gurudwara teaches the lesson of egalitarianism and humility. The four entrances of this holy shrine from all four directions, signify that people belonging to every walk of life are equally welcome.
Daily Routine of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nanakshahi Month</th>
<th>Chet</th>
<th>Vaisakh</th>
<th>Jaith</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English Month</td>
<td>14 Mar-13 Apr</td>
<td>14 Apr-13 May</td>
<td>14 May-14 June</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kiwad (Portals) Opening Time</td>
<td>2.30</td>
<td>2.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kirtan at Amrit Vela (Early dawn)</td>
<td>2.30</td>
<td>2.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asa Di War</td>
<td>3.30</td>
<td>3.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Departure of Palki Sahib from Sri Akal Takht</td>
<td>4.30</td>
<td>4.15</td>
<td>4.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>First Hukammama</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>4.45</td>
<td>4.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Ardas</td>
<td>5.30</td>
<td>5.15</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asa Di War Samapti</td>
<td>6.30</td>
<td>6.15</td>
<td>6.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Second Ardas &amp; Hukammama</td>
<td>6.30-6.45</td>
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<td>6.15</td>
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Holy reading of Rehras Sahib starts at sunset.

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<tr>
<th>Harh</th>
<th>Sawan</th>
<th>Bhadon</th>
<th>Assu</th>
<th>Kattak</th>
<th>Maggar</th>
<th>Poh</th>
<th>Magh</th>
<th>Phaggan</th>
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<td>7.15</td>
<td>6.45-7.0</td>
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There is a continuous singing of Gurbani Kirtan (hymns) at Sri Harmandir Sahib from the opening of its portals (doors) to their closing. Some minor changes are effected in the summer and winter months. After the departure of the Palki Sahib (palanquin) carrying Sri Guru Granth Sahib to The Akal Takht Sahib, the devotees, accompanied by the Gurdwara staff, clean the Sri Harmandir Sahib for one hour. During this process these devotees sing the Gurbani Kirtan in melodious and devotional tones. After purifying the precincts, the rugs are spread, on which the Peera Sahib (a small cot) is placed to install the Sri Guru Granth Sahib in the early morning. At the completion of the Ardas (Sikh Prayer), Karah Frasad (holy offering) is distributed among the devotees.

At Sri Akal Takht Sahib, after the Rehras (Evening Scripture) the weapons belonging to Guru Sahib (Sikh Masters) and Martyr Sikhs are displayed to devotees at about 8.00 p.m.
Place to Visit in Golden Temple Complex

1) CENTRAL SIKH MUSEUM Where Sikh History has been described by way of paintings, pencil sketches, portraits, photos and manuscripts. Some relics of Sikh Gurus. Sikh Rule and post independence Sikh Struggle are displayed.

2) Historical Seat A Marble slab that memorizes the victory of Sikhs on Delhi is preserved in a big hall attached to Ramgarhia Bunga. Two watch towers stand as guard to the city among hundreds of others that have vanished by the time.

3) Dukh Bhanjani Beri Gurdwara Dukh Bhanjani Beri Stands on the eastern flank of the sarovar by the side of yet another jujube tree known as Dukh Bhanjani Beri. The place is associated with the legend of a person suffering from leprosy got cured by taking a dip. Guru Ram Das decided to develop the reservoir into a big holy water tank named Amrit Sarovar.

4) Ath Sath Tirath The place is blessed with the benefit of holy bathing of Sixty-eight holy rivers.

5) Guru Ka Langar (Community Kitchen) The Langar or free kitchen (see page 16) was started by the first Sikh Guru, Guru Nanak Dev Ji. It is designed to uphold the principle of equality between all people of the world regardless of religion, caste, color, creed, age, gender or social status. In addition to the ideals of equality, the tradition of Langar expresses the ethics of sharing, community, inclusiveness and oneness of all humankind.

6) Diwan Hall Manji Sahib Guru Arjan Dev recited the Bara-Maha at this place.

7) Shaheed Bunga Baba Deep Singh Shaheed The place is in the memory of Baba Deep Singh’s (A Sikh Warrior) sacrifice for the dignity of Sri Harmandir Sahib.

8) Elachi Ber The jujube tree where Guru Arjan Dev used to supervise the construction of Harmandir Sahib sitting at this place where two Sikh Warriors Sukha Singh and Mehtab Singh tied their horses, when they came to stop the desecration of Harmandir Sahib by the hands of Massa Ranghar.

9) Toshia Khaana Toshakhana is a word of Persian or Sanskrit origin that literally translates into “treasure-house”. The Toshakhana is located on the first floor of the Darshani Deorhi is embedded with precious gifts offered to the Harmandir Sahib by devotees.

10) Har ki Pauri The place is blessed with the legend that God himself took part in the construction of Harmandir Sahib at this place.

11) Akal Takh The highest temporal seat of Sikhism was founded in 1606 A.D. by The Sixth Guru (Sikh Master) Hargobind Sahib. (See Page 15) He wore two swords of Miri & Piri (Religion & Governance) at this place. All the Sikh Movements were started from this place. Historical
Weapons pertaining to Gurus and Sikh Soldiers are displayed at this place.

12) Gurudwara Thara Sahib Guru Teg Bahadur Sahib came to Harmandir Sahib after attaining Guruship. The management closed the doors of Harmandir Sahib, so Guru Teg Bahadur made a prayer at this place and went back.

13) Ber Baba Budha Ji (Old Tree) The first head priest of Harmandir Sahib, Baba Budha Ji used to supervise the construction of the Harmandir Sahib and sarovar from this place.

14) Sikh Reference Library Thousands of Books, Magazines, Papers and periodicals on Sikh History, rare manuscripts, hand written Guru Granth Sahib are preserved for the purpose of research.

15) Gurudwara Baba Atal Rai (www.gurudwaraabaatal.org) This Gurudwara is in remembrance of the younger son of Guru Hargobind Sahib. The nine storeys of Gurudwara recall Baba Atal Rai's nine years of life before his death in 1628.
Jalao (Jewelry Display)
According to Nanakshahi Calendar (www.sgpc.net/calendar.htm)

The Jewelry (jalao) is displayed at Sri Harmandir Sahib on the following occasions:

- Birth Day of Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji (1st Master) ............................... 10 Nov
- Birth Day of Sri Guru Ram Das Ji (4th Master) ........................................ 9 Oct
- Gurgaddi Diwas Sri Guru Hargobind Sahib (6th Master) ......................... 11 Jun
- Birth Day of Sri Guru Teg Bahadur Ji (9th Master) .......................... 18 April
- Birth Day of Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji (10th Master) ....................... 5 Jan
- First Prakash of Sri Guru Granth Sahib (Shabad Guru) ...................... 1 Sept

The Akal Takht

Akal Takht means the Throne of the Immortal and is the highest political institution of the Sikhs. “Akal” means “The Timeless One” - another term for God. “Takht” means “throne” in Persian. The Akal Takht is an impressive building that sits directly in front of the causeway leading to the Golden Temple in Amritsar. The Akal Takht was founded by Guru Hargobind on June 15, 1606 and was established as the place from which the spiritual and temporal concerns of the Sikh community could be acted upon.

It stood as a symbol of political bulwark against the Mughal Emperors in the 17th and 18th century. Various attacks on the Akal Takht and Harmandir Sahib have been led in past by Ahmed Shah Abdali and Massa Rangar in the 18th century.
Ramgarhia Bungas (Towers) in The Golden Temple Complex

Ramgarhia Bunga is located in The Golden Temple complex Amritsar. Ramgarhia Bunga was built by Sikh warrior & Ramgarhia misl chief Jassa Singh Ramgarhia in the late 18th century (year 1794) is the only surviving example of Bunga architecture typology. It was constructed to serve a dual purpose of housing pilgrims visiting Shri Darbar Sahib and fortifying the area to protect the holy complex from outside invasion.

Guru Ka Langar (Community Kitchen)

The tradition of serving langar initiated by Guru Nanak Dev Ji and then established by the 3rd Guru Sri Guru Amar Dass Ji at Goindwal. Even the Mughal King Akbar came and sat among the ordinary people to share langar.

In the Golden Temple Community Kitchen at an average 75,000 devotees or tourists take langar in the Community Kitchen daily; but the number becomes almost double on special occasions.

Gurpurbs¹ 2010-11

According to the Nanakshahi Calendar Samvat 542.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Guru Sahib</th>
<th>Parkash Divas (Advent day)</th>
<th>Gurgaddi Divas (Anointment)</th>
<th>Joti Jot Divas (Demise day)</th>
<th>Shaheedi Divas (Martyrdom)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guru Nanak Dev Ji</td>
<td>10 Nov</td>
<td>From Birth</td>
<td>22 Sep</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guru Angad Dev Ji</td>
<td>18 Apr</td>
<td>18 Sep</td>
<td>16 Apr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guru Amar Dass Ji</td>
<td>23 May</td>
<td>16 Apr</td>
<td>16 Sep</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guru Ram Dass Ji</td>
<td>9 Oct</td>
<td>16 Sep</td>
<td>16 Sep</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guru Arjan Dev Ji</td>
<td>2 May</td>
<td>16 Sep</td>
<td>16 June</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guru Hargobind Sahib Ji</td>
<td>5 July</td>
<td>11 Jun</td>
<td>19 Mar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sri Har Rai Sahib Ji</td>
<td>31 Jan</td>
<td>14 Mar</td>
<td>20 Oct</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sri Harkrishan Sahib Ji</td>
<td>23 July</td>
<td>20 Oct</td>
<td>16 Apr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guru Teg Bahadur Ji</td>
<td>18 Apr</td>
<td>16 Apr</td>
<td>24 Nov</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guru Gobind Singh Ji</td>
<td>5 Jan</td>
<td>24 Nov</td>
<td>21 Oct</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Guru Granth Sahib Ji</td>
<td>1 Sep</td>
<td>28 Oct</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

¹ Gurpurbs this is the anniversary of a guru’s birth or death; marking by the holding of a festival

Things to Remember

1. At every entrance to Sri Harmandir Sahib, there is provision for keeping shoes, and luggage of the devotees, free of cost. One must get a token after depositing one’s shoes/belongings.
2. Please switch-off your mobiles before entering.
3. Wash your feet/hands, and cover your head properly before entering the holy complex.
4. Cigarettes, Bidi, Tobacco or other intoxicants are strictly prohibited inside the holy premises.
5. Anyone can take a dip in the holy sarovar (pool of nectar) but use of soap or shampoo is not allowed.
6. The wet clothes may kindly be deposited in a Wet-Clothes-Room.
7. If you so desire, you can wash yourself with soap at the washrooms provided in the parikrama (periphery).
8. Swimming is strictly prohibited in the sarovar.
9. Do not accept eatables from strangers.
10. Photography is allowed only in the outer Parikrama. For special reasons, permission for photography inside of The Golden Temple may be sought from the President/Sec. (SGPC) or Manager Golden Temple.
11. Offerings in cash and kind are accepted in the Golden Temple.
12. Please get a receipt on offering donations for langar (community kitchen), building.
13. It is strictly prohibited to serve or eat any eatables in the Parikrama, or to loiter about with uncovered head.
14. It is not allowed to read or sell newspapers or play cards in the Parikrama.
15. Nobody can hold a religious congregation or deliver a lecture inside the Parikrama, unless permitted by SGPC.
16. Devotees should not pay any money to Sewadars on duty.
17. Please deposit your valuables including jewelry and cash at the counters provided for the same in the Sri Darbar Sahib complex.
18. Any complaint regarding any staff member/Sewadars/Management should be lodged at the office of Sri Harmandir Sahib located in the Parikrama near Dasnain Deori and Ber Baba Budha Ji.
19. Karah-Prasad (holy offering) should be distributed only after one’s exit from the Sanctum Sanctorum. Its distribution on the bridge creates congestion which hampers the smooth movement of devotees.
20. Please do not take bath at Har Ki Paori.
21. If any infant happens to urinate in the Parikrama, please clean it immediately or inform the duty Sewadars about it.

Accommodations in The Golden Temple Complex

There are seven Niwas Asthans (inns) which provide lodging facilities for pilgrims, maintained by Sri Harmandir Sahib authorities. The reception counters work round the clock to attend to the devotees.

Sri Guru Ramdas Niwas: Also called Sri Guru Ram Das Sarai, was built in 1931. This building has 228 rooms and 18 halls spread over 2 stories, with modern sanitation and other amenities.

Sri Guru Nanak Niwas: This building houses offices of the different departments of SGPC and also lodging facilities for pilgrims.

Sri Guru Arjan Dev Niwas: This building is situated at the entrance to the main sarai area. It houses a branch of Punjab & Sind Bank, a post office. The main booking counter for all accommodations is situated here.

New Akal Rest House: This building is situated behind Guru Arjan Dev Niwas. It houses 49 rooms, out of which 5 rooms with 25 beds are for Foreign tourists.

Sri Guru Hargobind Niwas: This building is situated near Gurdwara Baba Atal Rai Sahib. Sri Guru Ramdas Library is situated in its basement.

Mata Ganga Ji Niwas: This stands exactly opposite to Guru Hargobind Niwas. It also houses Internet Department of SGPC.

Sri Guru Gobind Singh NRI Yatra Niwas: It houses 66 rooms for NRI/Foreign tourists.

Note: The booking office for all accommodations is situated in Sri Guru Arjan Dev Niwas. Information regarding booking may be obtained from Tel: 91-183-2553957, 58, 59 PBX: 219, 310, 417, 424, 425

Travel Guide online at goldentempleamritsar.org (...19...
Sikh Martyrs

The Sikhism believes in up keeping the human dignity, equality and protecting the innocent from tyrant. The Sikh Gurus themselves practiced what they preached and the Sikhs continued to follow the path shown by them, as enshrined in Sri Guru Granth Sahib.

Guru Arjan Dev Ji (First Martyr)

Guru Teg Bahadur Ji

Bhai Mani Singh was cut to bits for Religion

Bhai Shubeg Singh & Shehbaz Singh

Bhai Mati Dass preferred to chop off the skull instead of parting with the hair.

The Sikh Heads were priced during the Mughal regime

Facilities

1. Free bus facility is available for the Airport and/or Railway Station from the area close to the SGPC office.
2. Wheel chairs are available to the physically challenged and/or the very old. They can be procured from an office in the Parikrama near Ber Baba Budha Sahib.
3. Langar (Free-kitchen) is served at Sri Guru Ram Das Langar at all hours.
4. There are four water-service booths at all the corners of the Parikrama.
5. Bath-rooms and toilets for the pilgrims are at the back of Sri Guru Ram Das Niwas, near Information Office, Shoe Store, & near Gurdwara Baba Atal etc.
6. Railway-booking, ATM and postal facilities are also available.
7. There are two free dispensaries in Guru Ram Das Niwas.
8. In case of any accident in Sri Harmandir Sahib Complex, please contact the office of Parikrama Manager or Information office (Phone 2553951-60)
Amritsar (The Pool of The Nectar of Immortality): is a city in the northwestern part of India and is the administrative headquarters of Amritsar district in the state of Punjab, India. Amritsar is 32 kilometers (20 mi) east of Lahore, Pakistan and therefore, very close to India's western border with Pakistan.

Amritsar is home to the Harmandir Sahib, also known as the Golden Temple, the spiritual and cultural center of the Sikh religion. This important Sikh shrine attracts more visitors than the Taj Mahal in Agra and is the number one destination for non-resident Indians (NRI) in the whole of India.

Amritsar is also known for the incidents of Jallianwala Bagh Massacre in 1919 under British Rule. The main commercial activities include tourism, carpets and fabrics, farm produce, handicrafts, service trades and light engineering. The city is known for its food and culture.

Amritsar is also home to Central Khalsa Orphanage, which was once a home for Shaheed Udham Singh, a prominent figure in the Indian independence movement.

Partition of undivided India into India and Pakistan had the most profound effect on the demographics, economics, social structure and culture of Amritsar. The state of Punjab was divided between India and Pakistan and Amritsar became a border city, often on the front lines of India-Pakistan wars. Prior to partition, the Muslim league wanted to incorporate Amritsar into Pakistan because of the Amritsar's proximity to Lahore (a distance of 50 miles) and a nearly 50% Muslim population, but the city became part of India. Amritsar and Lahore experienced some of the worst communal riots during the partition of India.

Amritsar is located at 31°37 '11.89"N 74°52'35.39"E with an average elevation of 234 meters (768 ft).

Amritsar has a warm continental climate, typical of Northwestern India and experiences four seasons primarily: winter season (November to March) with temperature ranges from 4°C (39 °F) to about 19°C (66°F), summer season (April to June) where temperatures can reach 45°C (113°F), monsoon season (July to September) and post-monsoon season (September to November). Annual rainfall is about 790 millimeters (31.1 in).
Connectivity

Amritsar is well connected to Delhi, Jammu, Chandigarh & other major cities by road, train and by air.

**BUSES:** Frequent buses leave for Delhi (10 hrs), Chandigarh (5-6 hrs), Pathankot (3 hrs), Jammu (6 hrs) and Attari on the India-Pakistan border (1½ hrs).

One/two buses go daily to Dalhousie (6 hrs), Dharamsala (6 hrs), Shimla (10 hrs) and Manali (14 hrs) in Himachal Pradesh, and Dehra Dun (11 hrs) in Uttarakhand.

Private buses for Delhi (with/without AC, 8½ hrs) leave from near the railway station at 10 p.m. Other private buses go to Chandigarh, Jammu and Katra from Gandhi Gate.

**TRAIN:** Reservation for trains is available on the Temple Complex (8.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m.) on all days except Sunday (till 2 p.m.)

Direct express trains travel to Delhi (2nd/3rd class, 8 hrs); but the fastest is the twice-daily Shatabdi Express (5:10 a.m., 5:00 p.m., 6 hrs). A daily Amritsar-Howrah Mail links Amritsar with Lucknow (sleeper/3AC/2AC, 16½ hrs), Varanasi (22 hrs) and Howrah (37 hrs). For more details www.indianrail.gov.in

There are regular Flights of Indian Airlines, Jet Airways and Kingfisher from Delhi. The Rajasansi International Airport is about 15 km from the Golden Temple and is connected by domestic flights to Delhi, Srinagar and Chandigarh. There are regular international flights from London, Toronto, Singapore and other leading cities of the world to Amritsar.

Accommodations in Amritsar

**Hotels near Golden Temple**

- Hotel Ista ................. 2708888
- Country Inn & Suites .......... 5050555
- Mohan International .......... 2227804
- M.K. Hotel ................ 2507911, 2507912
- Kumar International .......... 2229388

**Accommodations in Amritsar**

- Hotel Alstonia .......... 2500382-89
- Best Western Merion .............. 5061111
- Hotel Country Inn .......... 5050555
- Hotel HK Clarks Inn .......... 5011111
- Hotel Ista ................ 2700186

Important Tel. Nos.

- Mayor’s off. .......... 2545999, 94170-15150
- DC Office ............ 2226161-62, 94171-11922
- Omsar’s Off. ........ 9815034215, 2545155
- Civil Surgeon ........ 2211864, 9814130387
- Punjab Tourism ........ 2402452
- Police Helpline ........ 2228786, 98711-30301
- Main Help line ........ 2210500, 98711-30501
- Police Control Room ........ 100, 2225054
- Golden Temple .......... 98711-30219
- Railway Station .......... 98711-30256
- Airport ............. 98725-02337, 2214099
- Police Sta. Kotwali ........ 2557670, 9871130205
- Police Station (Ghala) ........ 2225054, 2225154, 98711-30219
- Vigilance, Amritsar .......... 2210413, 2215161
- Maharaja Ranjit Singh Panorama .......... 80540-10150, 98721-01050
- Press Reporter in Amritsar

- Varinder Singh (Tribune) .......... 98141-15141
- Kuldeep Mann (HT) .......... 98152-13251
- Jagtar Singh Lamba (Aaj) ........ 94173-57400
- Jia Lal (Punjab Kesri) .......... 94172-55520

- Hotel Le Golden .......... 2558800
- Hotel MK ................ 2504610
- Mohan International ........ 2227801
- Hotel Ritz Plaza .......... 2562836
- Hotel Royal Castle .......... 2551800

- Dharmendra (Indian Express) .......... 98552-71108
- Jagmohan Singh (P.T.I.) .......... 98150-34020
- Parveen (Jag bani) ........ 98782-77423

Nearest Hospitals:

- Medical Officer Health .......... 98724-26727
- Guru Ram Das Charitable Hospital .......... 2553668, 2555039, 2555042
- Nagpal Nursing Home .......... 2556543
- Govt. Hospitals

- Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital
- Emergency .......... 2563170
- Guru Nanak Dev Hosp .......... 2573928
- Mata Kaulan Ji Hospital .......... 2580325

Ambulances

- Dhab Wasti Ram .......... 2544440
- Adiakha Hospital .......... 2225555

Enquiries

- Airport ............. 2214353, 2204004
- Indian Airlines/Air India .......... 2214029
- Jet Airways .......... 2214335
- Northern Railway .......... 131, 2225028, 29, 35
- Roadways .......... 2551734, 2551735

Travel Guide online at golden_temple_amritsar.org
Sightseeing

Durgiana Temple: an important religious pilgrimage of The Hindus is in Amritsar. It was visited by Lord Rama, Maryada Parshotam at the time of Ashavmegh Yagha.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh Panorama: Maharaja Ranjit Singh, more popularly known as 'The Lion of Punjab' was not only a great son of Punjab but was also among the few leading figures of the history of that period.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh Panorama is a visual documentation of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and has been both conceptualized and set up by the National Council of Science Museums.

Ram Bagh: Maharaja Ranjit Singh (1780-1839) the Lion of Punjab, built the Ram Bagh and in its heart lies the Summer Palace of this great ruler.

Now the Summer Palace of Maharaja Ranjit Singh has been converted into a museum which speaks volumes on his times. On display are weapons dating back to Mughal times, portraits of ruling houses of Punjab and a replica of the diamond, "Kohinoor".

In those days the garden was approached by a huge fortified gate which still exists in its original form and lies on the periphery of the garden.

Jallianwala Bagh: The memorial at this site commemorates the 2000 Indians who were killed or wounded. They were shot indiscriminately by the British at the command of Gen. Michael O'Dyer on April 13, 1919 while they were participating in a peaceful public meeting. This was one of the major incidents that spurred the movement of India's Freedom Struggle.

Wagah Border: From Amritsar, 35 km on the road to Lahore (Pakistan), is India-Pakistan border, which is also known as Attari (Wagah) border.

A visit to the border is an interesting experience, especially at sunset, when the retreat ceremony takes place with the Border Security Force (B.S.F) on the Indian side and The Sutlej Rangers on the Pakistan side putting up a well coordinated and spectacular display which compares very favorably with the changing of the Royal Guard in London.

Main Trains from Amritsar
(www.indianrail.gov.in) Helpline 139

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Train Name</th>
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<th>To</th>
<th>Dep.</th>
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<td>New Delhi</td>
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<td>Shane Punjab</td>
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<td>New Delhi</td>
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Guru Nanak Dev University was established at Amritsar on November 24, 1969 to mark the 500th birth anniversary of Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji. It is both a residential and an affiliating university. Studies and research on the life and teachings of Guru Nanak Dev Ji, in addition to working towards the promotion of Punjabi language and spreading education among educationally backward classes and communities were the other commitments.

Ph. No. +91-183-2258802-09 Extn. 5019, Fax No. +91-183-2258819

Khalsa College
Khalsa College, the premier-most institute of higher learning, was established by the leaders of the Singh Sabha Movement in 1892. The campus also houses Khalsa College of Education, Khalsa College for Women, Khalsa College Girls High School, Khalsa College Boys Senior Secondary School and Khalsa College Public School.

G. T. Road, Amritsar. Tel.: +91 183 2258007, 5071722, Fax: +91 183 2255619

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Fairs & Festivals in Amritsar

Fairs and Festivals in Amritsar reflect the vibrant tradition of cultural extravaganza. Connoting different mythical and religious significance, the festivals and fairs of Amritsar are celebrated by the enthusiastic inhabitants of the place.

Some of the notable festivals and fairs of Amritsar that held in Amritsar are:

<table>
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<td>Republic Day</td>
<td>26 Jan</td>
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<td>B'day Baba Deep Singh</td>
<td>26 Jan</td>
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<td>Basant</td>
<td>28 Jan</td>
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<td>Kothe Da Mela</td>
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<td>Shivratri</td>
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<td>Holi</td>
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<td>Ram Navami</td>
<td>1 Apr</td>
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<td>Baisakhi</td>
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<td>Starting of Yatra Hemkunt Sahib</td>
<td>1 Jun</td>
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(www.hemkunt.in)