



Tender Notice

Digital Still Photography of places of Tourist Interest in Haryana.

Haryana Tourism intends to have High Resolution Digital Still Photography of various places of tourist interest in Haryana for preparing publicity material. The tender document can be obtained free of cost from Head Office of Haryana Tourism Corporation, Chandigarh or can be downloaded from website www.haryanaturism.gov.in.

Tenders in a sealed envelope superscribed as "Tender for Digital Still Photography of places of Tourist Interest in Haryana" should reach the O/o Managing Director, Haryana Tourism Corporation, SCO- 17-19, Sector-17-B, Chandigarh latest **by 2.30 p.m. of 26th May, 2014**

**Issued by
Director General Tourism Department,
Haryana**



**TENDER DOCUMENT FOR DIGITAL STILL PHOTOGRAPHY OF PLACES OF
TOURIST INTEREST IN HARYANA**

**Haryana Tourism Corporation Limited
SCO 17-19, Sector 17-B, Chandigarh-160017
Tel : 0172-2702955-57. Fax : 0172-2703185
Email : haryanatourism@gmail.com
Website www.haryanatourism.gov.in**

Haryana Tourism Corporation Limited
TENDER DOCUMENT FOR DIGITAL STILL PHOTOGRAPHY OF PLACES OF
TOURIST INTEREST IN HARYANA

Haryana Tourism Corporation intends to do Digital Still Photography of certain identified places of Tourist Interest in Haryana as per the scope of work enclosed at Annexure "A".

It should capture the Complete Facia of Monuments, Inside and Outside view of Places of Interest in such a way that it offers the viewers a high quality and engaging experience about Haryana.

The Photographer/ Photography Agency may submit bids as per the following guidelines

1. Last Date for submission **26th May, 2014 by 2.30 P.M. at Haryana Tourism, SCO 17-19, Sector 17-B, Chandigarh-160017**
2. **The Bid should contain the following documents:-**

i) **Technical Bid**

The Photographer / Photography Agency has to submit the concept for implementing the above assignment alongwith the technical expertise, experience, proof of similar assignment handled in the past and other relevant details as a part of technical bid as per the format–Part -I.

All the above documents should be put in an envelope sealed and superscribed as "TECHNICAL BID FOR DIGITAL STILL PHOTOGRAPHY OF PLACES OF TOURIST INTEREST IN HARYANA" and the envelope should carry the name, address, telephone number, e-mail address of the photographer/ photography agency.

ii) **Financial Bid**

The Photographer / Photography Agency has to submit the Financial Bid for executing the assignment as per the enclosed format Part-II only. The financial bid should contain all expenses involved in the assignment like transportation, accommodation, out of pocket expense, etc. **Financial Bids of only those agencies, which have qualified technically, will be opened.**

The financial bid should be put in a separate envelope sealed & subscribed as “ FINANCIAL BID FOR DIGITAL STILL PHOTOGRAPHY OF PLACES OF TOURIST INTEREST IN HARYANA ” and the envelope should carry the name, address, telephone number, e-mail address of the Photographer/ Photography Agency.

Thereafter, both, Technical bid & Financial bid should be put into one big cover and should be superscribed as **“TENDER FOR DIGITAL STILL PHOTOGRAPHY OF PLACES OF TOURIST INTEREST IN HARYANA”** alongwith the EMD of Rs. 10,000/- in form of DD in favour of **Managing Director, Haryana Tourism Corporation Limited, SCO 17-19, Sector 17-B, Chandigarh-160017 payable at Chandigarh.** The EMD should be attached only with the Technical Bid failing which the same shall be summarily rejected.

3. Technical Eligibility/ Criteria for selection of the agency :

- a. The photographer/photography agency must necessarily have experience of Photography in Architecture/Tourism/Monument related work. Proof of the same has to be attached as documents with Technical Bid.
- b. Photographer/Photography agency should have his own technical equipment plus his own professional studio. Proof of the same has to be attached as documents with Technical bid.

4. Scope of work: Digital Still Photography of identified places of Interest as per the scope of work enclosed at Annexure ‘A’ .

The assignment / cost / quoted rates include:

- (i) Photography to be done with professional medium format (58mm) camera with minimum 60 megapixels.
- (ii) Still shoot production crew, Vanity van, if exclusively required, for still shoot.
- (iii) Post production services like basic system correction of the images,etc.
- (iv) Travel, boarding and lodging for the entire production and technical crew across all the Districts in Haryana will be responsibility of Photographer / Photography Agency.
- (v) Global Positioning data like Longitude & Latitude will be delivered by the Photographer/Photography Agency to HTC.
- (vi) Delivery in the required format by the Photographer/

Photography Agency in PSD format, Tiff format, JPEG format etc. in Hard Disk- Copies Set of Four .

- (vii) Raw stock of the still shoot will be the property of Haryana Tourism Corporation and the same is required to be handed over to Haryana Tourism Corporation in DVD/Hard Disk.
- (viii) Quad Copter (Hally Cam) with Go-Pro Camera with Operator for Still as well as Video Coverage.

5. Delivery period:

The complete work should be delivered within 3 months time from the date of issue of supply order as per the scope of work.

6. Earnest Money Deposit:

The earnest money of Rs. 10,000/- (Rupees Ten Thousand only) in the form of Demand Draft in favor of “Managing Director, Haryana Tourism Corporation” payable at Chandigarh has to be deposited alongwith the Technical Bid. The EMD will be converted into security deposit in case of successful bidder which will be returned after the successful completion of assignment. In case of unsuccessful bidder, the EMD will be returned.

7. Payment terms:

- i) Full payment would be made on satisfactory delivery of the scope of work stated above and receipt of the desired photographs, as per the specifications as mentioned in the tender documents/supply order.
- ii) No advance payment would be made

8. Penalty:

- i) The work will have to be executed within prescribed time / period. If the Photographer / Photography Agency fails to supply the material as per the scope of work mentioned above within stipulated period delay penalty shall be imposed as per details given below:-
 - a) Upto 5 days @ 2%
 - b) From 6 to 10 days @ 4%
 - c) From 11 to 15 days @ 8%

The delay penalty will be imposed on the total value of the supply order. Delivery after 15 days will not be accepted and the work

will be got done from any other Photographer/ Photography Agency at the risk and cost of the former .

9. That any dispute arising out of these terms and conditions shall be referred to the sole arbitration of the Managing Director, HTC or any other person who may be appointed / substituted / changed by him/ her for the purpose. The proceedings before the arbitrator shall be governed by the provisions of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996 as amended from time to time. The appointment of any person as Arbitrator would not be invalidated merely on the ground of his being associated with Haryana Tourism Corporation as one of its officer in any capacity whatsoever. However, all disputes shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the local courts or the courts situated at Chandigarh.

10. **Haryana Tourism Corporation Ltd.** does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender and has the right to refuse any Tender without assigning any reason or select any Bidder that is in the final evaluation list. **Haryana Tourism Corporation Ltd.** also has right to re-issue the Tender without Tenderers having right to object to such reissue. **Haryana Tourism Corporation Ltd.** also reserves the right to extend the validity period of the Tender.

11. Subject to the arbitration clause, the courts at Chandigarh shall have the exclusive jurisdiction.

PART -I

**Technical Bid for Digital Still Photography of various places of Tourist Interest
in Haryana**

Sr. No.	Particulars	Remarks /Details
1.	Name of the Photographer / Photography Agency	
2.	Details about office of the Photographer / Photography Agency	
	Address: (Proof to be attached)	
	Phone No.:	
	Fax:	
	Email Id	
	Name of the Contact Person	
	Mobile No. of Contact Person	
3.	Profile and track record of the Photographer/ Photography Agency	
4.	Proof of having own technical equipments & professional studio. (Attach documents as proof)	
5.	Status of the applicant (Partnership firm/ Pvt. Ltd. Co./ Public Ltd. Co.)	
6.	Details of Experience of the Photographer / Agency in Architecture/Tourism/ Monument related work. (Proof to be attached)	
7.	PAN Number	
8.	Service Tax Number	

Date:

Name & Designation of Bidder/
Authorised Signature of Bidder

Part -II

Financial Bid for Digital Still Photography of various places of Tourist Interest in Haryana

Sr.No	Description	Amount
1	Cost of Complete Digital Still Photography as per the Scope of Work mentioned in Bid document	
2	Service Tax	
3	Other applicable Taxes (if any)	
4	Grand Total	

Date

Name & Designation of Bidder/
Authorized Signature of Bidder

Annexure-A

Matter for approval for Archaeological and Tourism Atlas of Haryana

1. District: Ambala

Bhawani Amba Temple

It is believed that the name of city Ambala has been derived from the name of Goddess Amba, whose temple is situated in the city. It is a temple of the ancient times and has been there since a very long time. The Bhawani Amba Temple in Ambala has derived its name from the presiding Goddess of the temple. The deity is known as Amba Devi or Bhawani Devi.

European Cemetery

It is situated in the cantonment area of Ambala City. Twenty heroes of the Anglo-Boer war (1899-1902) in South Africa, who were brought as prisoners of war, lie buried at this cemetery after they were executed for waging a war against the British.

Muslim shrines of Lakhi Shah and Taqwal Shah

Lakhi Shah and Taqwal Shah Mosques are the popular Islamic shrines in Ambala city. The origin of the mosque is associated with Tej-ud-Din Chisti. The mosque though not very huge, yet conveys a message of peace and culture. It has a hall and a high dome shaped roof. The local residents to this day offer prayers in the shrine with great devotion.

Sis Ganj Gurudawara

Gurudwara Sis Ganj, an enchanting Sikh shrine is located at a distance of about 300 meters from Gurudwara Manji Sahib. The Gurudwara is two floored and there is an open hall. The shrine is dedicated to the great Sikh Guru Tegh Bahadur.

Hanuman Temple

This is 250-year-old temple near the railway station of Ambala city. The old G.T. Road also passes from this temple. The artwork inside the temple draws close resemblance to Mughal School of Painting. The temple is much frequented by pilgrims and especially on Tuesday and Saturday and on Hanuman Jayanti, a procession is taken out from this temple.

Kali Mata Temple

This temple is situated near Rambagh or cremation ground of Ambala and has 6-feet tall statue of Kali Mata installed here. The temple has been decked up with figurines of birds and animals and these depict the culture of the medieval times.

Shiv Mandir

This is 300-year-old temple is situated in the cloth market of Ambala. This temple has been restored from time to time. Right in front of this temple there is a minaret Ashok *ki Lat*. Lot of people come to pay obeisance at this temple.

St Paul's Church

Located in Ambala Cantonment, it is one of the oldest churches in the region. St Paul's church, which was consecrated on January 4, 1857, was bombed during the 1965 Indo-Pak war. The bombing by a Pakistani aircraft considerably destroyed the beautiful church building and today only the church tower remains.

Gurudawara Panjokhara Sahib

Gurdwara Sri Guru Har Krishan Sahib Ji - 8 kilometres from Ambala city headquarters along the Ambala-Naraingarh road, marks the spot consecrated by Guru Harkrishan, by his stay during his journey from Kiratpur to Delhi. A small memorial raised in honor of the Guru was developed into a Gurdwara during the Sikh Rule, and during the past decade or two has become a vast complex including the double-storey sanctum entered through a spacious hall, Guru *ka Langar* with a vast dining hall, and enclosed sarovar and ancillary buildings for staff and pilgrims.

Gurdwara Lakhnaur Sahib

It derives its name from the village it is situated in. Lakhnaur is an old village 13 kilometres from Ambala city headquarters. It was the ancestral village of Guru Gobind Singh's mother, Mata Gujari. At the age of four, Guru Gobind Singh accompanied by his mother stayed at Lakhnaur for over six months. Later, the house in which they had lived during their stay at Lakhnaur was maintained as a holy shrine. During the later half of the 18th century, the house was converted into a proper Gurdwara. The Gurdwara building is in the centre of a large walled compound and has some distinctive architectural features.

Gurudwara Badshahi Bagh

Situated near the district courts of Ambala city, this gurudawara commemorates the visit of Guru Gobind Singh who stayed here while visiting Lakhnaur. He camped in the garden, under a cluster of trees. The garden belonged to Mir Din, who threw a challenge to Guru to make sparrows fight the Pir's hawk. The sparrows fought so ferociously that the hawk was injured badly.

Gurudawara Manji Sahib

The Manji Sahib Gurdwara is the most popular Sikh Shrine of Ambala. It is located at Kaith Majri near National Highway-1. The sixth and tenth Sikh Guru Hargobind Singh and Guru Gobind Singh respectively visited this place. In 1950, the foundation of this gurudawara was

laid. There is beautiful *meenakari* (an art of painting) and *chitrakari* (an art of figure painting) work in the gurudawara.

Holy Redeemer Church

It was built under the British rule, when troops of East India Company were transferred from Karnal to Ambala. Constructed in 1848, the Catholic Church also features two rooms initially made for the troops, which are used as a dispensary and a reading room at present. The church was visited by Lord Ripon, the only Catholic Viceroy of India. The church collapsed and a new church was constructed at the same place in 1902. In 1956, this church was handed over to Redemptorist group.

Jain Samaj

Many Jain saints have paid visit to Ambala city from time to time. At present, Jain *Shavetamber* idol worshipper sect and 105-year-old Shri Supashvarnath temple exist here. Every year on Jain festivals, processions are taken out with many followers taking part in it. Even the Digamber sect has its roots in Ambala and an ancient Adinath Digamber temple is located here.

2. District: Bhiwani

Ancient Site of Naurangabad

Situation: Situated in village Naurangabad about 8 km from District Headquarter of Bhiwani

It is a site of ancient habitation, spread over an area of about 59 acres. The surface explorations have yielded a large number of coins, coin-moulds, seals and sealing of different Kings of historical period including those of Yaudheya, Indo-Greek, Kushana and Gupta. Its collection may be seen in Haryana Prantiya Puratatva Sangrahalaya, Gurukul, Jhajjar. The archaeological excavations have yielded continuous cultural sequence of the early historical and historical periods. Notable and representative antiquities of these cultural periods were also found in the excavations.

Prithviraj Ki Kutcheri

This is a place of historical testimony. The famous Rajput ruler Prithviraj Chauhan used to hold his court at this place.

Star Monument

Situation: In the Radhaswami Satsang Bhawan complex, 12 km from Bhiwani.

Star monument is a Samadhi of Tarachandji Maharaj, popularly known as *Maharajji* by his followers. The beautiful-shaped building of Star monument was completed in a very short period of just four years by Param Sant Huzur Kanwar Sahebji Maharaj. The monument is hexagonal pyramid and because of its sides it looks like a star. The building is unique, as there are no pillars or columns to support the building.

3. District: Faridabad

Anandpur Bandh (Dam)

Situation: The Anandpur dam is situated on Delhi-Badkhal-Surajpur road. The approach to the dam is through Anand Vana, a private resort, at a distance of approximately 1 km, through a *kachcha* road. The Anang Dam, situated about 2 km, south-west of Surajkund is ascribed to Anangpal of Tomar dynasty of 11th century AD. The dam is 19.8 metres in height and 101.2 metres in length. At the varying depths, from the top of the dam, there are seven drainage channels that run through the thickness of the dam and were designed to maintain the appropriate levels of the water in the dam.

Surajkund (a masonry tank)

Location: Village-Lakharpur situated on the Delhi-Surajpur road.

A water tank, resembling Roman amphitheatre, known as Surajkund, is believed to have been constructed by the Tomar king Surajpal, who is largely believed to be a bardic tradition king. It dates back to the pre-Islamic period, and presents a remarkable example of contemporary Hindu architecture. The shape of Surajkund resembles the rising sun. Its bed is about 130 meters in diameter.

Gymkhana Club

Gymkhana Club is a perfect recreation place. It has a swimming pool, a well-equipped gymnasium, tennis courts, badminton courts and a billiard room. The club is situated in idyllic surroundings.

Mughal Bridge

Location: Village Sarai Khwaja situated on Delhi-Mathura road. The bridge is situated over Budhiya Wala Nala.

This bridge was constructed during Mughal king Jahangir's reign. This is a stone bridge with robust and structurally sound arches. The piers of the central arch happen to be strengthened by buttresses with their locations conspicuously marked above by four small *minars* with domed tops.

Rose Garden

Rose gardens are an added attraction of the city. There are two Rose gardens in the city. One is located in Sector 17 of Faridabad and the other is adjacent to the Nahar Singh Stadium. The gardens possess number of varied coloured roses.

Nahar Singh Cricket Stadium

A stadium which was built in 1981 has the honour of hosting number of international and domestic cricket matches. The Nahar Singh cricket stadium holds the capacity of 25,000 people. With ultra-modern facilities, Nahar Singh Stadium is one of the most accomplished stadiums of north India.

Nahar Singh Palace

Location: 15 km from South Delhi. This beautifully maintained palace of the legendary Raja Nahar Singh dates back to the 18th century AD. The earliest parts of Raja Nahar Singh's palace were constructed by his ancestor Rao Balram, who came to power in 1739. This construction continued in parts till about 1850. Today, urban centres have come up around the palace. But, the beauty of the palace continues to charm the visitors. The palace is a heritage property and visitors can relax in the well-decorated rooms along with other facilities available here.

4. District: Fatehabad

Ancient Site of Banawali

Village- Banawali, located 15 km north-west of Fatehabad city.

This site at village Banawali is on the dry bed of ancient river Sarasvati. The excavations have yielded three-fold culture sequence: Pre-Harappan (Early-Harappan), Harappan and Bara (post Harappan). This site was excavated by Dr. R.S. Bhist of Archaeological Survey of India.

Ancient Site of Bhirrana

Village: Bhirrana, Tehsil: Ratia, situated 14 km NE on Bhuna road from Fatehabad.

This site is located on the northern outskirts of the village overlooking the now dried up bed of river Sarasvati. Archaeological excavations of 4.20 m thick deposit have revealed four-fold cultural sequence. This site was excavated by Shri L.S. Rao of Archaeological Survey of India.

Ancient Site of Kunal

Location: Village- Kunal, Tehsil- Ratia, situated on Bhuna-Ratia road, 11 km from Bhuna. The site is located on dry bed of Vedic river Sarasvati. Archaeological excavations have revealed the remains of three successive phases of the early- Harappan culture, mature Harappan and Painted Grey ware culture. This site was excavated by Shri J.S. Khatri and Shri M. Acharya of the Department of Archaeology & Museums, Government of Haryana.

Ashok Pillar

Ashok Pillar lies at the centre of an Idgah at Fatehabad. The stone pillar is little less than 5 meters in height and 1.90 meter in circumference from the base. It is situated in the centre of Idgah. There was an Ashokan epigraph engraved on the pillar, which was then chiseled off and a Tughlaq inscription was written on it.

Humayun's Mosque

Situated in Mohalla Babapi, near old tehsil of Fatehabad city. This mosque known as Humayun's mosque was built by the Mughal emperor Humayun (1529-1556 AD) at a place where the *Lat* erected by the Delhi Sultan Firoz Shah Tughlaq was already standing. The mosque consists of an oblong open courtyard. To the west of this mosque is a screen made of Lakhauri bricks.

Lat of Feroz Shah

Situated in Mohalla Babapir, near old tehsil of Fatehabad. Standing at a height of over 6 metres, the *Lat* appears to be a portion of one of the pillars erected by Emperor Ashoka possibly at Agroha or Hansi. This *Lat* (the pillar) stands in the centre of what now looks like an ancient walled Idgah.

5. District Gurgaon

Baoli Ghaus Ali Shah

Situated on Farrukhnagar-Jhajjar road, near old gate of Farrukhnagar town. An old *baoli* or step-well was built by Ghaus Ali Shah, a local chief during the reign of Mughal emperor Farrukh Siyar. Built out of stone, lime plaster and bricks, it wears some resemblance with the Turkish *Hammam*.

Kingdom of Dreams

The ultimate entertainment and leisure destination, sprawling across acres of land, ideally located at the apex of the golden triangle of Jaipur, Agra and Delhi, is the magnificent Kingdom of Dreams. Here the carnival, that is India, is distilled into one iconic destination. This fabulous Kingdom brings to life a blend of India's art, culture, heritage, craft, cuisine and performing arts...with the technological wizardry of today.

Nautanki Mahal: Showcasing an extravagant cinematic and theatrical musical.

Culture Gully: An elaborate culture, arts, crafts and food boulevard.

Showshaa Theatre: A fabulous, colourful drama marquee spotlighting Indian mythology productions, a mock wedding show and the great Indian talent circus.

IIFA Buzz: A glamorous Bollywood themed cafe.

Contact Address: Great Indian Nautanki Company Ltd.,
Auditorium Complex, Sector 29, Gurgaon - 122001.

Mosque & Sarai of Ala Vardi Khan

Village-Sarai Ala Vardi Khan situated to the north of Gurgaon Railway Station. The *sarai* (rest house) and a mosque were built by Nawab Ali Vardi Khan during the period when the Mughal King Mohammad Shah II reigned in Delhi. Possibly mosques of this type with a *sarai* and a well were erected at each eleventh mile from Delhi to Ajmer for the convenience of the travellers.

Sheetala Devi Temple

This famous Hindu temple is located in the suburbs of Gurgaon. Also referred to as a 'Shakti Peeth', the presiding deity of this temple is Mata Sheetala Devi, the goddess of small-pox. A large number of pilgrims visit this temple.

Shish Mahal

Situated in Purani Anaj Mandi at Farrukh Nagar. The Shish Mahal was the residential palace of Faujdar Khan, the governor appointed by Emperor Farrukh Siyar, the great grandson of Aurangzeb. The palace was built in 1733 AD. The Diwan-e-Aam of the palace is a rectangular structure made of sandstone. It is built on a high plinth with mirrors fixed in the wooden ceiling and on the backside of the wall that gave the palace its name of Shish Mahal or glass palace.

6. District Hisar

Ancient Gumbad

Situated in the compound of Government College, Hisar. This is the tomb of Baba Pranpir Badshah, a spiritual teacher. The four sides of the tomb have arched openings. Its lower half portion is made out of dressed *kankar* stone blocks and remaining upper half of Lakhauri bricks. The roof is surrounded by a low dome rests on an octagonal drum. At present, there is no grave inside the tomb.

Ancient Site of Agroha

Location: Village-Agroha, Tehsil-Adampur, situated on the NH-10, 22 km from Hisar towards Fatehabad.

The site of Agroha is traditionally believed to be the Capital of the legendary king Maharaja Agrasena of Agrawal community. The city of Agroha was situated on the ancient trade route between Taxila and Mathura. And, therefore, it remained an important center of commerce and political activities till coming into existence of a new township of Hisar-e-Firoza (Hisar) of Firoz Shah Tughlaq. A collection of 4 Indo Greek, one punch-marked and fifty one coins of Agrodaka were found from the site. Archaeological excavation on this site revealed a fortified township and also the remains of a Buddhist stupa and a Hindu temple existing side by side indicated co-existence and respect of communal harmony.

Ancient Site of Rakhigarhi

Village-Rakhigarhi, Tehsil-Hansi

The site of Rakhigarhi is one of the five known biggest townships of Harappan civilization on Indian sub-continent. Five interconnected mounds spread in a huge area form the Rakhigarhi's unique site. Two mounds, out of five, were thickly populated. The archaeological excavations revealed mature Harappan phase represented by planned township having mud-bricks as well as burnt-brick houses with proper drainage system.

Barsi Gate

Located in Hansi, in the Mohalla Badsai Gate.

This huge gate presents a beautiful example of Sultanate architecture. Out of the five gates of walled ancient city of Hansi, this is the only one that survives as an ancient structure. This ancient gateway was built by Sultan Alauddin Khilji in 1303 AD. It is a pointed arch gate. This gateway, served in the ancient times as the main entrance to Hansi, is over 30 metres high.

Durgah Char Qutab

Situated in Hansi to the west of the town in the Mohalla Durgah Char-Qutab

A group of monuments, situated to the west of the town are known as Durgah Char-Qutab. Jamal-ud-Din Hanswi (1187-1261 AD), Burhan-ud Din (1261-1303 AD), Qutab-ud-Din Munawwar (1300-1354 AD) and Nur-ud-Din or Nur-e-Jahan (1325-1397 AD) were the celebrated Sufi Saints of their times and designated as 'Qutabs'. This monument celebrates the last resting place of these four (Char) saints. One of the most imposing edifices of this complex is the large mosque in the northern enclosure, which was constructed by Firoz Shah Tughlaq. Other important monuments in the complex include the tomb of Mir Ali, who was disciple of Jamal-ud-Din, the first Qutab and is said to have built this tomb for his teacher. Also in the complex are the twin tombs of Begum Skinner and chhatris (two kiosks) known as Char Diwan and Ek Diwan.

Feroz Shah's Palace & Tahakhana

Situated opposite to the main the bus stand of Hisar city and near the *Lat ki Masjid*. The edifice known as Firoz Shah's Palace and *tahkhana* was built by Firoz Shah Tughlaq, the Sultan of Delhi (1351-1388 AD). The palace is built of rubble masonry covered with thick lime plaster. Its arches are supported on sandstone carved pillars possibly belonging to

some Hindu temples. The palace complex consists of an open courtyard surrounded by two and three-storied structures.

Fort of Prithvi Raj

The fort is located in Hansi, 26 km east of Hisar. A great reminder of the bygone era, this fort known as Prithvi Raj-Ka-Qila has now been completely converted into a mound. A long pillared structure with a flat roof is situated on the top of the mound, which is called Baradari. Discovery of 57 bronze images of Jain Tirthankaras in the recent past brought this place again to limelight.

Gujjari Mahal

Situated approximately 2 km from the main bus stand of Hisar on the Hisar- Barwala road. The Gujjari Mahal was built by Firoz Shah Tughlaq for his beloved Gujri Rani, a native of Hisar with whom he fell in love during the course of one of his hunting expeditions. The palace imbibes characteristic features of Tughlaq architecture such as massive tapering walls thickly plastered in lime and narrow openings.

Jahaj Kothi

Situated in Jaja Pul area of Hisar city. George Thomas, a native of Ireland and the uncrowned ruler of the territory between Sirsa and Rohtak built this building as his residence. Owing to its isolated location, it gives an impression of a ship in the ocean surrounded by a huge open area. A progressive distortion of the word 'George' to Jahaj over a period of time brought a new name to the place.

Lat ki Masjid

Situated opposite to the bus stand of Hisar city. This mosque, known as *Lat ki Masjid* was built by Firoz Shah Tughlaq (1351-88 AD), is a unique example of Tughlaq architecture. The mosque is a combination of structures, L-shaped ablution tank and a *Lat* (Pillar). The mosque is built partly of red and buff sandstone and partly of rubble masonry having thick plaster. Possibly extricated from destroyed Hindu temples, the stone pillars with floral and geometrical designs engraved on them support the main arched openings of the mosque. The main prayer hall has nine bays consisting of arches supported on pillars.

Ruined Qila

Situated in the Qila Mohalla of Hansi. This is popularly known as the fort or *quila* mound, most possibly represents the ruins of a fort and settlement, which is ascribed to Prithviraj Chauhan. It was later destroyed by Muhammad of Ghor. Subsequently, some Muslim and Hindu shrines were built over the ruins of the fort from time to time. In 1982, 57 Jain bronze images were also discovered from the ruins of the fort.

7. District Jhajjar

Bua Wala Talab

There is a painful yet platonic love story attached to Bua Wala Talab. Years ago, there lived Mustafa Kalol, who enjoyed prestigious posts in Government; he had a beautiful and brave daughter named Bua. Once in a jungle, she encountered a tiger, a poor woodcutter Hasan helped her and took her back to the palace. She fell in love with brave and handsome Hasan. Even Bua's father reluctantly approved of their marriage. Bua's father sent Hasan to the battle field to fight as a soldier, where he died. When Bua came to know about the sad

news, she went to the pond where the lovers used to meet, with Hasan's dead body, buried him there and built a tomb in the memory of her lover near his burial.

Group of Tombs and Mosques

Situated outside the town on the Jhajjar-Delhi road, near Bua Ka Talab.

A group of tombs and mosques are located in 'Bua Ka Talab' area. Chronologically almost all of them were built when Emperors Akbar, Jahangir and Shahjahan reigned (1594-1626 AD). Homogeneity of grandiose architecture and planning indicate that it was a family graveyard probably of the local chiefs and nobles of repute.

Gurukul, Jhajjar Museum

Gurukul Jhajjar Archeological Museum is a place of pride for the town. It is the biggest museum in Haryana. The committed and passionate effort of Swami Omanand Saraswati in collecting antiques from various parts of the country brought this museum into being in 1959. The huge museum has antique coins and beautiful variety of idols.

The ancient temple of Pandva's Bhimeshwari Goddess

There is a hint of mythology at Goddess Bhimeshwari Temple. According to a legend, the idol of the goddess was installed by Bhima, one of the Pandavas. Before Mahabharata battle, Bhima wanted to have blessings of Kuldevi. Yudhishtira and Bhima went to Hinglay Mountain (now in Pakistan) and prayed Kuldevi to move to the battle field and bless them with victory. The Kuldevi accepted the plea with the condition that Bhima will not drop her down on the way from the lap and if he does so, she will go no further from that place. While on way, Bhima placed the idol of goddess under the Beri tree and as per the condition, Kuldevi remained there. Unfortunately, Bhima had to go to Kurukshetra battle only with blessings of Kuldevi. After 18 days of the war, a marvelous temple was built here.

8. District Jind

Ancient Fort at Safidon

Situated in the heart of the city, near Nagkshetra 'tirth' on Safidon-Urlana road. This historical fort at Safidon was built by the rulers of Jind state in the 18th century AD. The history of Jind as a separate ruling state begins in 1763 AD. It is the first fort built by the rulers of Jind. Afterwards, it was used as a military cantonment of the state. This fort has bastions for providing strength to the fortification, which were also used to ensure security.

Dhamtan Sahib

Situated in Narwana tehsil, about 10 km east of Narwana on Narwana-Tohana road, Dhamtan Sahib was anciently known as Dharmsthan (religious place). It is believed that Rishi Valmiki had his *ashram* in Dharmsthan, and it was here that Lord Rama organised the Ashvamedha Yagya. There is Manji Sahib Gurudwara here and it is also believed that ninth Sikh Guru, Guru Tegh Bahadur, stayed here. The Gurudwara, which looks like a fort, was built in latter's memory.

Hansdehar

There are many legends related to this place, situated in tehsil Narwana. Rishi Kardam practiced penance for many years at this place. The name of the place has been derived from the story that Lord Brahma attended Rishi's marriage and he arrived on 'Hans' (goose). This is the place where Pandavas offered Pinds to their ancestors. There is a Shiva temple and Bindusar 'tirtha' situated at this place.

Narwana

The meaning of Nirvana is salvation and from this the town was named Narwana. There was a Sufi Saint Hazrat Gaibi Sahib, who mysteriously disappeared in the ground, his tomb is situated here, which is surrounded by a tank.

Pindara

Pindara is at the distance of 6.5 km from Jind on Jind-Gohana Road. The famous legend says that at this place the Pandavas offered 'pinds' to their nearest relatives, who were killed during Mahabharata war, hence the name Pindara. Every Somvati Amavas, a fair is organised here.

Ramrai

Located on Jind-Hansi road, 8 km west of Jind, Ramrai is also known with another name, Ramaharda. There is an interesting mythological story of Parsurama at this place. It is said that Kshatriyas were annihilated, so Parsurama propitiated his ancestors by filling five pools with the blood of slaughtered Kshatriyas. Ample number of people bathe at Ramaharda 'tirtha' and Sanet 'tirtha'.

9. District: Kaithal

Ancient Baoli

Situated near Government Hospital in Kaithal town.

The *Baoli* (water tank with a well) locally known as 'Bhai Ki Baoli' is a three-storied building in the shape of a step-well. The thick walls on the either side of the steps are decorated with close arched doorways. It was built by Bhai rulers (1767-1843) of Kaithal state for the use of the general public.

Ancient Bricks Temple

Situated on the bank of a pond in Kalayat town.

The name Kalayat seems to be derived from Kapilayatana, meaning the 'home of sage Kapila', the preacher of Sankhya-darshan of Indian philosophy. It is believed that there were five brick temples on the bank of holy tank at ancient Kapilayatan. But at present, only two such temples survive and they are dated to Circa 8th century AD. Built from carved bricks

with fine and thin mortar, these temples are good examples of early Hindu temple architecture. Out of the two surviving temples; one remains archaeologically better preserved whereas the other one underwent heavy modifications.

Ancient Site of Thehpolar

Situated in Village-Theh Polar, about 4 km from village Siwan, locally known as Siwan Polar.

The mound of Thehpolar is said to mark the site of a village destroyed during the Mahabharata war. The site was situated on the southern bank of Rigvedic river, Saravati, about 4 km from village Siwan and 10 km from Kaithal. A small-scale archaeological excavation at this place has yielded antiquities of different periods, consisting of coins of Vasudeva and Yaudheyas, clay seals, weight, pottery, copper vessels etc.

Hanumaan Mandir

Historically, it was known as Kapisthal, meaning "Abode of *Kap*", another name of Lord Hanuman. As the city derived its name from Lord Hanumana, the Hanuman Mandir is of prime importance. The temple is situated in the heart of the city at Jattan Moh.

Tomb of Razia Sultan

Situated on Kaithal-Manas road.

Razia Sultan, the daughter of Iltutmish, was the ruler of Slave dynasty. She was first women on the throne of Delhi. The original grave of Razia once existed at this place. This mausoleum was protected by a boundary wall and the western wall had a closed arch. As it is evident from its style of architecture, this present structure of the tomb was erected sometime during late 16th century AD. It was made of baked bricks and lime mortar.

Tomb of Sheikh Tayyab

Situated in Kaithal city near railway line. The words 'Sheikh' and 'Tayyab' stand for terms 'Fakir' (saint) and 'pure' Sufi saint Hazrat Shah Kamal. He came to India from Bagdad and after the death of Hazrat Shah Kamal, he enthroned the spiritual seat of his teacher. Sheikh Tayyab died sometime in the late 16th century AD. It is said that this tomb was constructed by Hazrat Shah Sikandar, the son of Hazrat Shah Kamal. The tomb is built on a square plan, a popular style of Pathan architecture. The roof is surmounted by a bulbous dome with a lotus flower finial rests on an octagonal drum-base.

Topiyon Wala Gurudwara

The place is equally interesting as its name. Topiyon Wala Gurudwara is situated in the centre of the city. The Gurudwara has a unique combination of Hinduism and Sikhism. Interestingly, Shri Guru Granth Sahib and Ramayana are recited together at this Gurudwara.

Vidyakar Teerth (Vridhdh Kedaar) & Anjani Teela

Vidyakar Teerth is a place of religious importance. According to Vamana Purana, "Kapisthaleti vikhyatam sarvapatakanashanam yasmina sthitaha swayam devovridha kedara samgjjitaha", meaning "The destroyer of all devilish deeds, famous Kapisthala sanctum is here because Lord Vridhakedaara himself resides here."

Mishraka Tirtha - Nissang

This sacred place is situated at a distance of 24 kms. from Karnal on the Kaithal-Karnal stretch. As per narration given in Mahabharata and Vamana Purana, Mishraka means 'Mishrita' (conglomerated) i.e. Mahatma Vyasa, after making the mixture of all sacred places, constructed this sanctum for Brahmanas. A worshipper, who takes dip here gets award of all baths taken in other sanctums.

Phalgu Tirath

It is a pilgrimage site, where pilgrimages are undertaken by the Hindus during the Shraddha period. It is located in Phalar village in the Pundri sub-tehsil of Kaithal. Phalar village is located between Pundri and Dhand in Kaithal district. During the Shraddha, Phalgu Mela (Phalgu fair) takes place here and the Hindus make offerings in the form of *pindadana* (offerings of balls of food) in the remembrances of their ancestors.

Rigvediya Manusa 7

Tirthaha Manusa sanctum - situated at Manasa village, 7 kms. away from Kaithal. Manasa village - exists at a distance of 1 km of Vaidika river 'Apaya' or Pauranika 'Apaga' and its importance stands proven being situated in district Kaithal and referred in Rigveda. Some scholars opine that Manusa holy place is linked with Apaga sanctum near Kurukshetra's Karnajheela (a huge pond). Factually, the location of Apaya or Apaga at a distance of one km is accepted by Mahabharata and Purana both respectively.

Manasa is situated in the east, one mile away from Apaga (now a Government canal). Residents of the nearby area, accepting this canal as Saraswati, bathe in it and perform rituals on holy occasions.

Apaya Tirtha- Gadali

In the east of Kaithal, at a distance of 3 kms. from Manusa in the direction of Kaithal, this sanctum is situated at the village Gadali. The worshippers who offer *Sawan* rice, prepared in milk and mixed with ghee, to the Brahmins and perform 'Shraddha' sites on the Apaya river-bank, become free from every sin, get their wishes fulfilled as their forefathers wish that in their family a son or grandson, who will perform 'Tarpana' with tila etc., we will remain satisfied up to hundreds of kalpas.

Brahmanakalina Parisaraka - (Saraka Tirtha) - Shergarh

This pious place is situated at a distance of 4 kms. from Kaithal and one km away on Kaithal-Hisar highway in the village Shergarh. The above said Brahmana tells a tale that Saraswati saved Saint Kavasa and where she went running, that place was called Parisaraka'. Possibly, due to scorching heat-haze, the close by forests of Kaithal went on fire and just after an in torrential rain, the speedy Saraswati extinguished the flames. And that place became the abode of Sage Kavasa, known today's as 'Parisaraka Ashrama' and 'Saraka Tirtha'.

Idaspada

Puranakara says that the destroyer of all sins and remover of all fears is 'Idaspada' sanctum, near Kaithal. This is the same place where King 'Pururava' fell in love with 'Uravashi'. A person who comes here gets the knowledge about Lord Indra and seeks salvation.

Devitirtha Kalasi

This tirth is situated 2 kms. away on the boundary of village Devigarha and Kaithal-Karnal highway, is known KimdanaKunda. Vamana Purana says that Goddess Durga, in the forms of Bhadra-Nidra Maya-Santani and Katyayani lives here.

Amvajanma Tirtha

This holy place is situated at a distance of 5 kms. from Kaithal in the west in Dyoda Village. Mahabharata has named it 'Amvajanma Tirtha' of Mahatma 'Narada' whereas Vamana Purana has called it Maharsi Narada's famous 'Ambajanma Tirtha'. According to Vamana Purana, after murder of Hiranya Kashyapa, Lord Vishnu in the form of Nrisinhga had a tough fight with Lord Shiva in the form of Sharabha. While fighting, they fell in a pond. On the bank of this pond, Narada was meditating under Ashwattha tree. When Devarsi saw them, Lord Vishnu, in the form of 'chalurbhuj' and Lord Shiva in the form of 'Linga' appeared. Maharsi Narada praised them in a verse and said that from today this place will be known as 'Amvajanma'.

Pundarika Tirtha – Pundri

This sanctum is situated 16 kms. away from Kaithal, on the Kaithal-Karnal highway in the Pundri town. Its reference is found in Mahabharata and Vamana Purana also. This holy place should be visited on the 10th day of Shukla Paksha in the month of Chaitra. Many temples enhance its beauty.

Trivistapa Tirtha – Tyontha

Situated at a distance of 40 kms. from Karnal on Kaithal-Karnal road, this is referred in Mahabharata and Vamana Purana after Pundarika Tirtha. Vaitarani is one of the seven famous rivers of Kurukshetra (Saraswati, Apaga, Mandakiniganga, Vasu, Kaushiki, Drisadvati and Hiranyavati). A devotee, offering prayer to Lord Shiva and having bath in bad-deeds-destroyer Vaitarani, attains the state of bliss.

Devitirtha Mohana -(Manojavati and Madhuvati)

This is situated 4 kms. away from Pundri in Mohana village on Kaithal-Karnal route. According to Vamana Purana, a person, who takes bath in Manojavati and Madhuvati, gets his all ambitions fulfilled. In Mahabharata, mainly three holy places' detail is given i.e. 'Devitirtha Shankhini' (Samgana), 'Madhuvati' (Madhuvana) and 'Mrigadhuma'.

Vyasasthali - Basthali

This sacred place is situated on Kaithal-Karnal road. According to Mahabharata and

Vamana Purana, the meeting point of 'Kaushiki' and 'Drishadvati' rivers exists in the land of Kurukshetra and due to confluence of these rivers, it was named as 'Dwaipayana' and being black called Krishna Dwaipayana. Due to distribution and compilation of vedas, Parashara' son is called 'Krisnadwaipayana Vedriyasa'. He is the writer of Bhagvata, Mahabharata and 18 Puranas. So, on the basis of such important and renowned saint, this place was named as Vyasasthali, in his own life-span. In the 'Kimdatta Kupa' a devotee should offer 16 palmful 'Tila'. By this offering he becomes free from three loans i.e. Pitri Rina, Guru Rina and Deva Rina.

Rasamangala Tirtha

In the periphery of Songal village, at a distance of 2 kms. on the border of Jakhauli and Songal, this holy place is situated. Mahabharata and Vamana Purana do not depict its importance. On the basis of an anecdote it can be said that Lord Brahma performed a special 'Yajna' in which all male gods and female goddesses were invited. Lord Brahma, to please the gods, offered them their dear most drink 'Somarasa' (a special type of drink brewed from 'Somalata' in vaidika period). Here is an ancient big mound, out of its upper layer, some earthen pots are found. These prove its antiquity. In the village, it is called 'Rasavta Tirtha'.

Vamana Tirtha - Saungala

Situated at a distance of 17 kms from Pundri, in the south-west of Saungala village, Mahabharata and Vamana Purana vividly narrate its importance. After bathing in 'Visnupada Sarovara' (a tank) and paying obeisance to Lord Vamana, a devotee, free from all sins, becomes completely purified and enters into Vishnu Loka.

Kotikuta Tirtha -Keorak

This 'tirtha' is situated 10 kms. away from Kaithal-Pehowa road. Devi Kunti, suffering from the feeling of hate towards herself, on the advice of a saint, bathed here and become sin-free. It is commonly believed that person becomes sinless after bathing here.

Naimisakunja Tirtha – Naunch

On the Kaithal-Pehowa road, 8 kms. away from Kaithal and at a distance of 49 Kms. from Kurukshetra, this holy place is situated. According to Mahabharata, Sauti on the advice of saints, narrated the complete story of Mahabharata in Naimisaranya. In the Vanapurana of Mahabharata it is stated that the sages of Naimisa forest constructed Naimisakunja. Then they erected 'Saraswati Kunja' which is called today 'Naimisakunja'.

Brahma Tirtha

Mahabharata and Vamana Purana both depict this holy place. In this sacred spot even a person, not belonging to Brahmana community, becomes Brahmana. Situated in Thana village, on Kaithal-Pehowa road, this sanctum is spread over the area of 115 acre of Thana village.

Soma Tirtha - Sainsa

Today it does not exist. According to villagers, on its land, cultivation is going on. Vama

Purana calls it a meditation place of moon lord.

Gandharava Tirtha – Gauhrankhedi

Situated at a distance of 17 kms. from Kaithal in the North-West of Gauhrankhedi, Mahabharata and Padma Purana both give its description related with Gandhavas. Lord Krishna's elder brother Balrama paid a visit here. Balrama, after having a bath, enjoyed the divine music and paid obeisance to the idols of Gods, Gandharvas and Demons reached here. A fair is held every year on the eight day of Shravana month.

Rinamochana Tirtha – Rasina

Vamana, Brahma and Matsya Puranas describe about its sanctity and importance widely. Pauranika scriptures call it `Rinamochana' or `Rinaparamochana'. In general language it got the name of `Rinamochana'. According to Brahma Purana, Rinamochana sanctum makes a man free from *Shrauta*, *Smriti* and other types of all sins.

Alepaka Tirtha - Shakra (Samkra)

This pious place on the Kaithal-Karnal road is situated at a distance of 15 kms. in the Samkra or Shakra village. Vamana Purana relates it with Lord Shiva. After Taking bath and offering prayers to Lord Shiva, all sins slip away.

Kulottarrana Tirtha - Kaulatarana

This place is situated at a distance of 28 kms. from Kurukshetra in the village of Kaul. To make the families free from all bad deeds, this sanctum had been named as such. Kurukshetra, with the same name, has three sacred places.

Pavanahrida Tirtha – Pabanava

Vamana Purana says that Pavana, aggrieved with the loss of her son (Hanumana), disappeared in a sarovara (pond). A worshipper, who takes bath in this pond and pays obeisance to Lord Maheshwara, frees himself from all sins.

10. District: Karnal

Cantonment Church Tower

Situated about 1 km from Liberty Chowk towards Karnal city, adjoining the European soldiers' graveyard. This tower, once a part of the St. James Church, which was at Karnal. In 1941, when the cantonment was shifted to Ambala, the church was dismantled. But the tower of the church built out of public contribution, was left standing. The tower has four storeys and the outer side is plastered with lime and exhibits fine panelling work.

Dargah Nuri

Dargah Nuri was built in the memory of Hazrat Sufi Shah Alama Nur Mohammad of Delhi and it is situated at village Newal.

European Soldiers Grave

Situated on the old G.T. Road, approximately one km from Liberty Chowk towards Karnal. The cemetery (122mx76m) houses about 500 graves of European soldiers, who died here in the British cantonment at Karnal. The inscriptions on the graves date back to 1811 AD to 1840 AD.

Gateway of Old Mughal Sarai

Situated on the GT road which is 16 kms away from Karnalin Gharaunda Town. The Sarai (Rest House) was built by Feroz Khan in 1637 AD during the reign of Mughal emperor Shah Jahan. Before the first battle of Panipat, Babur camped at Gharaunda. At present, there are two gateways present here. They are located within a distance of about 100 metres. Existing gateways form a part of northern and southern walls and they both have three-storeys and are made of 'Lakhauri' bricks. It is decorated with panels, balconies, rounded towers and angular flutes.

Kalander Shah's Tomb

Kalander Shah's tomb is situated just outside the town. The well-sculptured grave is made of marble. The tomb was built by Ghias-ud-din, Emperor of Delhi, in the memory of Bo-Ali-Qalander Shah, a famous Muslim savant and sage, who influenced the thinking of his age. One can see a mosque and a reservoir with fountains built by Emperor Alamgir.

Karna Tank

Named after King Karna, this is a popular tourist place in Karnal. One can enjoy boating in both rowing and paddle boats in this beautiful lake. The city municipality is further developing this lake with a central island. There are facilities like restaurant, bar, conference hall, banquet halls and a gift shop nearby the lake.

Kushan Stupa

It is located at a distance of about 40 km south-west of Karnal in Jhimaron Ka Mohalla at Asandh Town. The name The name Asandhivat (Asandh) has been mentioned in the Indian scriptures like Brahmas and Sutras. In the scriptures, it has been suggested that in ancient past, painted grey ware, Kushana coins and bricks were found. It was also known as Jarassandh ka Qila during the medieval times. The stupa must have originally been a very gigantic structure as the mound still rises to a height of more than 25 metres.

Miran Sahib's Tomb

This tomb stands to the memory of a saint, Syed Mohammad, alias Miran Sahib. As the legend goes, he was responsible for rescuing a Brahmin girl from the clutches of a Raja in a pitched battle. The tomb is situated towards the extreme south of the town.

Naraina

Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb constructed a wall around the town, a mosque and a tank,

which still exists here. The historic village is located 11 miles north of Karnal.

Old Badshahi Bridge

Situated on the eastern side of National Highway No. 1 in village Uncha Siwan, near Karnal. This bridge was erected on the directions of emperor Sher Shah Suri to facilitate safe and easy passage for the travellers. This is a stone bridge having three arches, which are structurally sound.

Sita Mai Temple

It is 19 km away from Nilokheri. An ancient temple, situated at Sitamai village near Karnal, has unique characteristics. It is perhaps the only temple of Goddess Sita in India. As the legend goes, it is said that the Sita Mai Temple is the exact spot where the mother earth swallowed Goddess Sita Mata while she had to prove her purity.

Toll barrier near Karnal

An important toll barrier on NH 1 located at Gharaunda (Karnal). It is a well-made barrier that has made the traffic flow smooth on the highway. Also many swanky eateries have come up near the toll barrier.

11. District: Kurukshetra

Ancient Mound Amin

Located on Kurukshetra-Badthal road in village Amin about 8 km from Kurukshetra. The name of the village is derived from Abhimanyu, the son of Arjun, the hero of Mahabharata. The ancient site at this village is popularly known as 'Abhimanyukhera'. It is believed that this is the site of famous Chakravyuha, arranged by the Kauravas to fight with Pandavas. Abhimanyu, the son of Arjun had been trapped in this Chakravyuha and killed during Mahabharata war. The ancient site, in the shape of a mound, occupies an area of 650x250 m. with maximum height of 10 m. Two inscribed red sandstone pillars adorn with reliefs of 'Yaksha' and other decorative motifs of Circa 2nd century BC were found here.

Arunai Temple

The *tirtha* is located 6 kms. away from Pehowa on Ambala Road and 31 kms. from Kurukshetra town. This is one of the important places of pilgrimages associated with the saints Vashishta and Vishwamitra. The place is also significant for being the meeting point of the rivers Saraswati and Aruna. Mahabharata and Vamana Puran vividly describe about the significance of this *tirtha*. Here lies a temple dedicated to Shiva or Sangmaeshwar Mahadev adjoining to a small tank. Thousands of pilgrims and devotees throng to the temple regularly.

Bhadrakali Temple

The Bhadrakali Temple is situated on the Jhansa Road in the town of Thanesar in the district of Kurukshetra. This is considered to be one of the 51 Shakti 'pithas' of India. It is believed that an anklet of Sati fell in the well. The mythical incident of Sati is being recalled

here with a marble ankle. It is also believed that Pandavas along with Lord Krishna worshipped Ma Durga and after the victory in Mahabharata war, they came here to worship Mother Goddesses. They also offered their horses in her service. Since that day, the devotees offer terracotta and metal horses to the deity after their wishes are fulfilled.

Bhishma Kund, Village Narkatari

This is the place where it is believed that Pitamaha Bhishma lay watching the famous battle after Arjun created a bed of arrows for him. It is located on SH No. 6 and near Thanesar city railway station. The place now has a temple next to a water tank called the Banganga or the Bhishma Kund. There is a legend attached to this water tank. It says that, when Bhishma lay on his bed of arrows, he felt thirsty and asked for water. To fulfil his desire, Arjuna immediately shot an arrow into the ground and let loose a stream of gushing water. This is how the Bhishma Kund is believed to have come into existence.

Brahma Sarovar

A beautiful water tank in Kurukshetra, Brahma Sarovar, is dedicated to Lord Shiva. Distance between Kurukshetra and Brahma Sarovar is **36 kms**. It is believed that Lord Brahma created the universe from this land. Just in the close vicinity of this sacred place are the Birla Gita Mandir and Baba Nath's 'haveli'. This beautiful tank bears a shining look during the 'Deep Daan' and 'Aarti' during the occasion of Gita Jayanti in the late November and early December.

Birla Mandir

Birla Mandir located on the road to Pehowa, diagonally beyond the Yatri Niwas. This temple is around 2 ½ kilometers far from the place of railway station, on the north direction of the Sarovar Brahma. The entire Birla Gita Temple is constructed in the white marble and was constructed in the year of 1952 by the late Jugal Birla.

Bhor Saidan - Crocodile Farm

There was a tank in village Bhaur Saidan situated on Pehowa-Kurukshetra road, 22 kms. from Kurukshetra, where good number of crocodiles lived in. The area of this tank was acquired and its management was taken over by the Forest Department during 1982-83. The habitat of this farm has been increased and the periphery fenced. Four pairs of crocodile were obtained from Crocodile Bank, Madras and have been released therein. The present population is 25. A high mound inside the tank has been erected for watching the reptiles from a close range.

Gulzarilal Nanda Institute of National Integration and Peace

Gulzarilal Nanda Institute of National Integration and Peace is a tribute to the man, who played a vital role in the development of Kurukshetra. Gulzari Lal Nanda is known to be the architect of modern Kurukshetra. It is situated near Sannehit Sarovar. With his efforts and enterprise, renovation of Brahma Sarovar, Pehowa, Sannehit Sarovar, Jyotisar, Pundrik Tirtha and many other Tirthas could take place. To make visitors aware about Kurukshetra's cultural, spiritual and historical importance, he set up the Sri Krishna Museum. The Gulzarilal

Nanda Institute of National Integration and Peace reflects the gratitude the city owes for the visionary who transformed the future of the city.

Gurdawara Baoli Sahib

It is located in Pehowa and is commemorated to Guru Nanak Dev ji. The Sikh guru admonished the local pandits enjoyed for fleecing the devotees. It is located on the Ambala-Kaithal Road, near the bus stand.

Gurdawara Mastgarh

It is located in Shahabad Markanda, 20, kilometers south of Ambala Cantonment along the Sher Singh Suri Marg. The principal mosque of the city was said to have been built by the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan in 1630. It was converted into a Gurdwara by demolishing its minarets, hoisting the Nishan Sahib (Sikh flag) over it and installing Guru Granth Sahib inside it. The domes and mehrab remained intact. It was given the name Gurdwara Mastgarh.

Raja Harsha ka Tila

It is situated adjacent to Sheikh Chilli's Tomb in Thanesar. The archaeological excavations of this site have thrown significant light on successive remains of an ancient city settlement. The site spread over an area of 1km x 750 m. This site was excavated by Shri B.M.Pandey of Archaeological Survey of India. The excavated material ranging from Circa 1st century AD to 19th century AD was divided in six cultural periods. Kushana period (Circa 1st-3rd century AD) apart from the regular antiquities and pottery, a terracotta seal with legend Sri Rudhra and a mud rampart were important discoveries of this period.

Jyotisar

Situated about 12 km from Kurukshetra on Kurukshetra-Pehowa road, Jyotisar is an important place of religious tourism. The holy land of Jyotisar is believed to be the cradle of Hindu civilisation and culture. It is believed that Lord Krishna delivered the eternal message of Bhagwad Gita to Arjuna before commencement of Mahabharata battle here. A light and sound show on the theme of Bhagwad Gita in the light of Mahabharata is also a worth an experience at the place.

O.P. Jindal Musical Fountain

Spread across an area of 14 acres, the O.P. Jindal Park and Musical Fountain is dedicated to the nation in fond memory of the great leader, Shri O. P. Jindal. The park in Kurukshetra, has a musical fountain – the biggest of its kind in Northern India. A beautiful torso bust (4ft ht.) of Late Sh. O P Jindal, has been placed in the park. It is a place that attracts all age groups.

Kalpana Chawla Memorial Planetarium, Kurukshetra

The Kalpana Chawla Memorial Planetarium is named after the brave daughter of Haryana, Dr. Kalpana Chawla. It is located near Jyotisar on Pehowa Road. The planetarium has been developed for imparting non-formal education in astronomy among the masses. The

planetarium was established on 24th July 2007 by Haryana State Council for Science and Technology. The main attractions of the planetarium are the astronomy shows, exhibit gallery and the astro park.

Kurukshetra Panorama and Science Centre

Kurukshetra Panorama and Science Centre is a unique centre that combines science with religion. It is located near Sri Krishna museum. The main attraction of the Centre is a life-like panorama of the epic battle of Kurukshetra that showcases the Mahabharata war with scientific explanations justifying every episode in the war. The magnificent two-storied building of the centre has cylindrical walls. The centre has an interesting exhibition called 'India: A Heritage in Science, Technology and Culture', consisting of working and interactive exhibits. A Science Park has also been set up outside the Centre's building.

MarkandeshwarMahadevtemple

The name Markandeshwar is associated with Maharishi Markandeya, a great devotee of Shiva. The Markandeshwar Mahadev temple is located in the town of Shahbad Markanda in the Kurukshetra district. Shahbad Markanda lies on the banks of the river Markanda, a tributary of the Ghaggar, and supposed to be a part of the ancient VedicSaraswati river basin system. The river derives its name from Maharishi Markandeya as well and several ancient ashramas of Rishi Markandeya can be seen along the banks of the river in the neighbouring districts.

Nabha House

Situated opposite the Sannihit Sarover at Kurukshetra. This palatial building was constructed by the royal family of Nabha principality. The building stands on a raised platform. The entrance gate is on the eastern side and its either sides are decorated with four arched niches (Miharab). There are two beautiful pillared windows (Jharokha) on the second floor of the building. The base and the top of these pillars have been decorated with lotus design. A temple dedicated to God Brahma is constructed on the top of the monument.

Pathar Masjid

Located at the back side of Sheikh Chilli's Tomb in Bari Mohalla. The Pathar Masjid is built of red sandstone and is remarkable for the fluted minarets, which are attached to its back wall. The ceiling of the mosque rests on pillars that are decorated with floral designs carved in low relief. The 'qibla' in the centre of the western wall is flanked on either side by two arched niches inscribed with verses from the Quran. On the basis of the style of architecture, the Masjid can be dated to 17th century AD.

Prachi Shiva Temple

It is situated on the southern bank of Sarasvati river in the Pehowa town. The ancient site of Prachi Shiva temple has yielded a number of the sculptures of Gods and Goddesses of Hindu Pantheon. These discoveries lead to the presumption that it was the site of one of the Vishnu temples, which are referred in the Pehowa inscriptions. Another Vishnu temple site in this town is **Vishvamisra ka Tila**. A few sculptures have been collected by the State

Department of Archaeology from this site. But many of them are now fixed in the walls of modern temples at Prachi Tirth by the Mahant, owner of the site. At least, three stone doorframes of ancient temple now stand fixed on the different entrances of newly built Prachi Shiva temple.

Raja Karna Ka Qila

About 3 kms south-west of Thanesar, adjacent to the Kurukshetra University Campus. The mound, first surveyed by Alexander Cunningham, was excavated by D.B. Spooner of Archeological Survey of India in 1921-23. Later, the archeological excavations by Prof U.V. Singh of Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra have yielded the remains of three cultural periods ranging from Circa 4th century BC to 3rd century AD.

Period –I is represented by the Painted Grey ware. Period-II is represented by houses of mud and baked bricks, red polished ware, stamped pottery, terracotta objects, etc. Period-III: After a long gap, the site was rehabilitated during the late medieval times in about 15th century AD. It included houses, fortifications and a small house made of 'Lakhauri' bricks.

Sannihit Sarovar

Believed to be the permanent abode of Lord Vishnu, Sannihit Sarovar is situated at a distance of 3 kms. from Kurukshetra on Pehowa Road. It is believed that entire range of Tirthas assembles here on the day of Amavasya. At the time of solar eclipse, pilgrims gather at this holy spot. The idols of Lord Vishnu, Druv Bhagat, Lord Hanuman and Goddess Durga are placed here. Sikh Gurus too have visited this holy place from time to time.

Sheikh Chilli's (or Chehali's) Tomb

Situated in Bari Mohalla, Thanesar, Kurukshetra. This beautiful tomb and the 'madarasa' (school) are associated to the Sufi saint Abdu'r-Rahim alias Aabd-ul-Razak, popularly known as Shaikh Chehli (also pronounced Chilli) believed to be the spiritual teacher of the Mughal Prince Dara Shikoh, the eldest son of Emperor Shahjahan. The tomb is built of buff sandstone and is crowned with a pear-shaped dome of white marble. The cenotaph of saint occupies the centre of the chamber, while his grave is located in the lower chamber, which conjoins the 'madarasa' through a narrow gallery.

Sthaneshwara Mahadev Temple

Sthaneshwara Mahadev Temple is situated at Thanesar. There lies a story behind this temple that Pandavas prayed to Lord Shiva to receive his blessings for the victory in the battle of Mahabharata, so the water of the tank adjoining the temple is believed to be holy. It is believed that Kurukshetra pilgrimage is incomplete without a visit to this temple. The temple of Sthaneshwara was an important part of the kingdom of King Harsh Vardhana of Pushyabhuti dynasty.

Saraswati Tirtha, Pehowa

Saraswati Tirth, Pehowa, 26 km from Kurukshetra, is one of the supreme pilgrimages dedicated to the Vedic river 'Saraswati' where thousands of people come to offer Pind

daanto their ancestral souls. It is located 26 kms. from Kurukshetra in Pehowa town.

Thanesar Archaeological Site Museum

Thanesar is a place of importance from an archaeological point of view. An archaeological site museum, located in Sheikh Chilli's tomb, a first-of-its-kind in Haryana, has been set up here to enlighten people about the history of Thanesar, which was revealed by archaeological excavations carried out by the Archaeological Survey of India. An exhibition at the museum displays a schematic plan and its findings exposed after the excavation.

Sri Krishna Museum

The museum is located near Sannihit Sarovar. It unravels the mystique of the cult of Lord Krishna. It endeavours to present the multifaceted personality of Krishna as narrated in the episodes of Mahabharata and the Bhagvata Purana. The museum has six galleries, three each in two blocks. On display are stone sculptures, bronze castings, leaf etchings, miniature paintings, clay pottery and terracotta artifacts. An extension of this museum is the multimedia Mahabharata and Gita gallery set up by Haryana Tourism in collaboration with the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India.

Dharohar Museum

In its golden jubilee year, the Kurukshetra University established within the campus, Dharohar, a museum to showcase the unique archaeological, cultural and architectural heritage of Haryana. It also has an open-air theatre for cultural performances.

Vishvamitra ka Tila

Situated on the southern bank of the Sarasvati river on the outskirts of Pehowa town. Two inscriptions of the Gurjar-Pratihara period have been found at Pehowa. One inscription from this place records the creation of three Vishnu temples in this town. Another inscription, still in the Garibnath Mutth at Pehowa, of Raja Bhojdeva of 882 AD, records collection of voluntary tax from each trader for the purpose of maintenance of these Vishnu temples existing there and elsewhere. This site of Vishvamitra ka Tila contained the remains of one of the Vishnu temples at this place. This temple site was scientifically cleared under the direction of Shri D.S. Malik of the Department of Archaeology & Museum, Government of Haryana. Scientific clearance of this site yielded beautiful stone sculptures depicting Ramayana and Mahabharata scenes, which are the first discoveries of this kind.

Mini zoo, Pipli

This zoo is located on the GT road leading from Chandigarh to New Delhi in the vicinity of Kurukshetra town. This zoo was established during 1982 and is spread over an area of 27 acres.

Kessel Mall

Kessel Mall is Kurukshetra's premier architectural and commercial landmark, creating an environment of great ambience and high energy. The mall is ideally located at the juncture of three major cities: Ambala, Karnal and Yamuna Nagar and attracts footfalls from these cities as well. The three floors offer a sheer luxury experience for the visitor -- the ground and the first

floor are marked for retail and the second floor is entirely dedicated to food and multiplex.

Multi-culture art centre

A platform to explore the hidden talent and showcase the folk art & culture. Many performances keep taking place at this centre on regular basis.

12. District: Mahendergarh

Birbal Ka Chhatta

This spacious building, built by Ray-i-Rayan Mukand Dass, the Diwan of Narnaul, during the reign of emperor Shah Jahan (1628-58 A.D.) is dexterously planned and embellished, though presently its exterior is unostentatious. It is centrally located in Narnaul and is near Mohalla Nalapur. It is a five-storied structure with several halls, rooms and pavilions. According to a legend, the building is supposed to be equipped with four underground tunnels leading to Jaipur, Mahendergarh, Delhi and Dhosi. It is said that Akbar and Birbal visited this town and that is why Chhatta Rai Mukand Das is also popularly known as Chhatta of Birbal.

Chor Gumbad

Situated in the Narnaul city on top of hillock in the Jamalpur area on Singhana road. The Chor Gumbad majestically stands upon a rock on the north of the town. At present, this complete hilly area has been developed in a park by the district administration. It is a well-planned big-size monument in square shape having single chamber with four minarets at each corner. This structure possibly came to be used as hideouts by thieves and highwaymen, subsequently leading probably to the popular present day name: Chor Gumbad. It was constructed by an Afghan Jamal Khan as his tomb.

Jal Mahal

Situated in Purani Mandi of Narnaul City. Jal Mahal happens to be a palace situated in the middle of a tank known by the name of Khan Sarovar. According to a Persian inscription over the main entrance, it was built by Nawab Shah Quli Khan, who was the Governor of Narnaul for 52 long years. The palace consists of a square central chamber with four small chambers on the four corners. Four staircases, two each on the northern and southern faces, give access to the upper storeys. The Jal Mahal was constructed during the reign of emperor Akbar in 1590-91 AD. The construction of the tank was completed in 1592-93 AD.

Mirza Alijan's Takhat & Baoli

Situated in the Chota-Bada Talab areas of Narnaul. This *baoli* (water tank) built by Mirza Ali Jan, the Nawab of Narnaul during the reign of Emperor Akbar, is situated to the north-west of the town of Narnaul. The main structure of the building is in the shape of a huge arched gateway carrying the 'Takhat' with a rectangular pillared 'Chhatra' (kiosk) on its top. The Takhat stands on the main arched entrance of the *baoli*.

Pir Turkman Tomb Complex

Situated in the Piran ka Mohalla of Narnaul city. This tomb-cum-mosque complex incorporates a long tradition of architecture ranging from the Tughlaq period down to the British times. Originally the tomb and adjoining mosque was constructed during the reign of Firoz Shah Tughlaq. The eastern colonnades, the dome and a part of enclosure were erected by Alam Khan Mewati in 1357 AD.

Shah Quli Khan's Tomb

Situated in Purani Mandi of Narnaul City. This beautiful tomb was built by Shah Quli Khan himself in 1574-75 AD. Shah Quil Khan was the Governor of Narnaul during the reign of Akbar (1556-1605 AD). He built this tomb for his father but after his death, his mortal remains were also buried here. Situated on a high octagonal platform approachable from south, the tomb is built in grey stone mixed with red sandstone presenting a remarkable appearance.

Shobha Sarowar

Situated in the Male Tibba area on the Bahrod road, near Kadiyanwala Hanuman Temple in Narnaul. The availability of water was always scarce in Narnaul due to the proximity of deserts. Therefore, this huge pond (sarovar) was built by a local chief during the late Mughal period for the use of general public.

Tomb of Ibrahim Khan Suri

Situated in Piran Mohalla of Narnaul City. The inscription over the entrance of the tomb suggests that it belongs to Ibrahim Khan Suri and was constructed under the instructions of emperor Sher Shah Suri (1540-45 AD) over the grave of his grandfather, who died at Narnaul in 1518 AD. The tomb is standing on an elevated square platform. The entrance appears to have been built on the lines of Hindu temples and it has beautiful carvings with a balanced colour scheme.

Tomb of Shah Wilayat

The tomb of Shah Wilayat stands beside the mausoleum of Ibrahim Khan Suri. It is a big tomb-cum-collegiate complex, which incorporates within it a long tradition of architecture ranging from the Tughlaq to the British period. Originally the tomb and the adjoining complex were constructed during the reign of Feroz Shah Tughlaq.

Tripolia Gateway

Situated in the Purani Mandi area of Narnaul town. Shah Quli Khan was valiant noble of emperor Akbar's court. At Narnaul, he erected splendid buildings and a beautiful garden and named the garden as Aram-i-Kausar. The Tripolia Gateway is the main entrance to this garden. This fine gateway was constructed within the compound of the garden. The elegant three-storied building of the gateway was constructed in rubble masonry. The interior walls and ceilings of the façade are adorned with pleasing ornamental carvings.

13. District: Mewat

Sheikh Musa Dargarh complex, Nuh

It lies on the Delhi-Alwar highway and is about 45 kms. from Gurgaon. The shaking minarets of the Tomb of Sheikh Musa are examples of ancient engineering. This type of monument is one of its kinds in India. This monument is now in a ruined condition, yet it attracts tourists who marvel at its engineering.

Temple of Hathor

Near the Tomb of Sheikh Musa, there is an ancient temple named Temple of Hathor, which is believed to be of the Third Dynasty of Tuthmosis of Egypt. A number of Greek and demotic papyri were found by archaeologists in the temple complex.

Nallad

At a distance of 2 km from Nuh, there is a natural reservoir, known as Nallad, near the Aravalli Hills. There is an ancient tank or pond in this town, which is famous by the name of Chui Mai Pond. The pond is made of red stone and has carvings and cenotaphs (*chhatri*).

Shiva Temple, Nuh

The Shiva Temple is an ancient temple of this town, which is believed to be a stopover of the Pandavas during their 14 years of exile from Hastinapur

14. District Panchkula

Bhima Devi Temple, Pinjore

The temple is about 10 km from Yadavindra Gardens, Pinjore. Alexander Cunningham, during his explorations in 1878-79, found 27-line inscription of 10th century AD mentioning Panchapura from which modern name Pinjore is derived. Later on, this place also came to be known as Bhima Nagar-- after a much revered local temple that came to be created at this ancient site. These evidences suggest that the ancient site of Panchapura and Bhima Nagar must have been a place of considerable importance between 9th to 12th century AD. Evidences further suggest that the ancient temple site of Bhima Devi was systematically demolished repeatedly possibly by the contemporary Muslim invaders with the last blow coming when Aurangzeb reigned. The adjoining Mughal Garden was possibly built using the rubbles of the temple.

The architectural remains included chaitya windows, *bhadramukha*, miniature turrets, the scouting figures on the brackets of pillars, etc. indicate that the temple might have been built in the then prevailing in North Indian style of temple architecture. Some of the sculptures in the remnants carry striking resemblance with those found at Khajuraho. The deities are related to the Shiva cult leading to the presumption that the temple was dedicated to the Lord Shiva. The outer walls of the temple were decorated with the sculptures of the Gods and Goddesses along with the depiction of social life. A large number of sculptures depicting

Shiva and Parvaati, Agni, Varuna, Surya, Vishnu, Ganesha, Kartikeya were also found on this site.

Cactus Garden

A visit to Panchkula is incomplete without making a trip to the Cactus Garden. Located in Sector 5, it is officially known as National Cactus and Succulent Botanical Garden and Research Centre, the garden is Asia's biggest garden devoted to rare and endangered species having more than 3,500 species. Collection of Indian succulents here is considered the largest in the world. Botanists and cactus lovers get attracted to this unique garden, which covers over 2,500 species of cacti and succulents. Bonsai collection of succulent and non-succulent plants has been created and gifted by J.S.Sarkaria.

Chandimandir

Chandimandir Cantonment is a military station of the Indian Army located in Panchkula district, at the foot of the Shivalik Hills. It is the headquarters of the Western Command of Indian Army. The village that gives Chandimandir its name is on its North-Eastern edge along the Ambala-Kalka highway. It is among the few modern military stations built in Independent India.

Mata Mansa Devi Temple

Mata Mansa Devi Temple situated near Manimajra at Panchkula is a symbol of Himalayan culture and faith. The shrine located on the foothills of Shivalik is an epitome of age old tradition of 'Shakti' worship in Northern India. In the vicinity of Panchkula, there are numerous Shakti worshipping centers known by their names such as Chandi, Kalika, Mansa, Bhima, etc.

Nada Sahib

The Gurudwara Nada Sahib is situated in Panchkula on the bank of Ghaggar river in Shivalik foothills. It is a famous religious place of the Sikhs. Guru Gobind Singh - the tenth guru halted here while travelling from Paonta Sahib to Anandpur Sahib after the Battle of Bhangani in 1688. Nadu Shah Lubana of the adjoining village served him and his followers with food and milk. The place remained obscure until Bhai Motha Singh, who belonged to a village nearby, discovered the sacred spot and raised a platform to perpetuate the memory of the Guru's visit. Religious gatherings and community meals take place every day and there are rooms for pilgrims' too.

Nahan Kothi

Situated in Village Railli, near Sector 12A, Panchkula. A significant and only remnant representing the British architecture of 19th century AD in the modern city of Panchkula is

popularly known as Nahan Kothi. This monument was built by Princes Surjan Singh and Bir Singh, the sons of Raja Fateh Singh (1857-63 AD), the ruler of Sirmour State. This region including Morni and other adjoining hilly areas of Haryana was then under the jurisdiction of Sirmour State, the capital of this state was Nahan (Himachal Pradesh), hence the name Nahan Kothi was given to this building. It was generally used by the rulers to keep watch on the activities of their territory. Sometimes it was also used for stay during hunting.

Inderadhanush

The auditorium located in Sector 5, Panchkula offers adequate space for concerts, plays, dance and other corporate events. The sound of music resounds in the auditorium and the seats are nice, even on the balcony. Holding a seating capacity of 1271 seats it is one of the most prestigious venues in the town for all such captivating events.

Tau Devi Lal Stadium

The Tau Devi Lal Stadium is a multi-sport complex in Sector 3, Panchkula. The cricket stadium, one that's been taken on lease from the Haryana government, is a relatively small one. Capable of holding around 7,000 spectators, the ground came into prominence because of the Indian Cricket League's inaugural Twenty20 tournament. Six flood-lit towers are stationed in the perimeter. The practice facilities include four batting nets behind the ground, all containing concrete pitches to bat on.

Amravati Enclave

It's a private township developed by private colonizer, Amarnath Aggarwal Group that falls on the highway connecting Chandigarh to Shimla. There are flats, independent houses and office spaces in this Enclave. A Rajasthani food chain Chokhi Dhani is also opened up in Amravati complex.

Saketri

There is an ancient historical Shiva temple at Saketri, just 5 km from Mansa Devi Temple and 20 km from Chandigarh. Thousands of devotees visit this temple on the Shivratri day to get Lord Shiva's blessings.

Kali Mata Mandir, Kalja

The ancient temple of the Hindu goddess Kali is situated on the National Highway 22 that runs through Kalka town. The temple is very popular with hundreds of devotees pay their respects annually during the Navratri. It is believed that this temple was built in the age of Mahabharata by Pandvas, during "Agyat Vas" when they stayed here for some time.

Kalka station

Kalka has a railway station of Northern railways, serving as terminal station for broad gauge line (towards Chandigarh) and narrow gauge line (towards Shimla). Direct trains on broad

gauge, connect to Delhi, Mumbai, Howrah, etc. The Kalka-Shimla railway features on the UNESCO's World Heritage sites list as the Mountain Railways of India. Work on the railway line started in 1898 and it opened for traffic in 1903.

15. District: Palwal

Pandav Van

It is situated in Hodal city, a temple and a cave where it is presumed that Pandavas had stayed here during the course of their exile.

Sati ka Talab

In Hodal city, there is a temple and a pond named Sati. Every year in the month of January, there is a Mela is organised and womenfolk pray Devi Sati and men take part in wrestling and other rural sports.

Sayeed Sharif *ki dargah*

This *dargah* is situated in block Hathin of village Jalalpur. Many devotees visit this *dargah*.

Baba Udasnath Mandir Mandir

Located in village Alawalpur, a mela is organised in the memory of Baba Udasnath. On this day, wrestling competitions are also held.

Panchvati Temple

This is a temple named after Pandavas. As per the legend, Pandavas did spend their days of exile at this place and used it as a place to relax. Later a temple was constructed here.

Dauji Mandir

About 25 kms from Palwal on GT Road, situated in Banchari village is Dauji temple. It is dedicated to Balram, the elder brother of Lord Krishna.

16. District Panipat

Bab-I-Faiz Gate

Situated in Mohalla Salarganj gate at the backside of Panipat bus stand. Bab-i-Faiz gate is also popularly known as Salarganj Gate. The gate is built of bricks with stone foundation. The gateway consists of two arched openings at both ends of the passage. In ancient times, it served as the entrance to the town of Panipat. It was built by Nawab Sadiq in 1737 AD.

Devi Temple

Devi temple dedicated to a local deity exists on the bank of a large tank. A temple of Lord Shiva, believed to have been built by a Maratha, named Mangal Raghunath, who

had remained in Panipat after the third battle, also exists besides it.

Grave of Ibrahim Lodhi

In one of the most defining moments of Indian history, Ibrahim Lodhi fought The First Battle of Panipat against Babur here. The tomb of Ibrahim Lodhi is situated near the tehsil office in Panipat, close to the Dargah of Sufi saint Bu Ali Shah Qalandar. It is a simple rectangular structure on a high platform approached by a flight of steps. In 1866, the British renovated the tomb and added an inscription mentioning 'Ibrahim Lodhi's defeat at the hands of Babur'.

Hemu's Samadhi Sthal

The Second Battle of Panipat had been fought between emperor Akbar and the king of Rewari, Samrat Hem Chandra Vikramaditya, also known as Hemu. Hemu's *samadhi* was constructed by his supporters. According to the legend, Hemu had a large army, and initially his forces were winning, but suddenly Hemu was struck by an arrow in the eye. After that he was captured and beheaded by the Mughals.

Ibrahim Lodhi's Tomb

Situated behind the Skylark tourist resort of Haryana Tourism in the locality known as 'Camp area'. The tomb of Ibrahim Khan Lodhi is situated in a park, maintained by Panipat Municipal Committee. He was defeated and killed during the First Battle of Panipat, fighting against emperor Babur on 21st April, 1526. All that now stands at that place is a rectangular open grave on a high double-terraced platform. This grave marks the final resting place of the last Sultan of Delhi, Ibrahim Lodi.

Kabuli Bagh Mosque, Panipat

It is located in Kabul Bagh Colony of Panipat City. The Kabli Bagh Mosque, the first Mughal monument in India was built by Babur to commemorate victory over Sultan Ibrahim Lodhi in the First Battle of Panipat (1526 AD). There is a mosque situated inside in an enclosure. Humayun, after defeating Salim Shah, added a masonry platform known as Chabutra-i-Fateh Mubarak.

Obelisk commemorated to the Third Battle of Panipat

Located in Village-Ugrakheri, about 8 kms. from Panipat-Sanauli road in the Kala Amb area. During the British regime, this obelisk was erected by the then Surveyor General of Archaeology in India. It marks the site of the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761 AD. Here, Sadashiva Rao Bhau, who commanded the Maratha resistance during the battle, is believed to have laid down his life while fighting. A brick pillar with an iron rod at the top and an iron fence surrounding the whole area marks the site. A beautiful war memorial complex has been constructed by the Battles of Panipat Memorial Society around this obelisk.

Panipat Museum

Battles of Panipat Memorial Society was constituted by the Haryana Government in 1981 as a mark of respect to the heroes and the soldiers, who laid down their lives in the three battles of Panipat. The society has also set up a Panipat Museum at Village Binjhol on Panipat-Gohana road, about 5 kms. from Panipat. The materials, objects and the write-ups

relating to these battles along with the archaeological and ethnological materials are exhibited in this museum.

Salar Gunj Gate

Named after Nawab Salar Jung, the Salar Gunj Gate is of prime historical and archaeological importance. The gate is situated in the middle of Panipat city.

The Kala Amb Park

A well-known place where the Third Battle of Panipat had been fought, Kala Amb is situated at 8 kms. away from Panipat city. There is an interesting story behind the name Kala Amb. The Marathas came to North India with a belief of changing Indian polity forever. Like Ibrahim Lodhi, the Marathas were guilty of antagonizing all potential friends and allies as well. There was clash between Maratha forces and the Afghan army. The Maratha force was surrounded by Afghan adversaries, moreover, their lines of supply and reinforcement were cut off. The total number of casualties of Marathas were as high as 75,000, including senior commanders and Peshwa's son. Today, the site of this battle is marked by the Kala Amb Park located on the outskirts of Panipat. In one corner of the park is a red obelisk. This marks the spot where the Maratha commander Sadashiva Rao Bhau fell in the battle. Legend and local tradition recount that a black mango tree stood at this spot and it was under this tree that Bhau fought his last action.

The Original Babri Masjid

The story of original Babri Masjid is very interesting and lesser known to people. History says that when Babur came to India in 1526, he had to fight a battle against Ibrahim Lodhi. When he won the battle, he built a mosque at the site of Panipat as a mark of gratitude. This Masjid is original Babri Masjid. This mosque is in the middle of a small garden called the Kabuli Bagh and under protection of the Archaeological Society of India.

Tomb of Bu-Ali-Shah Qalandar

It is a fascinating place, almost 700-years-old. It is a tomb of Shaikh Sharafudeen Bu Ali Qalandar Panipati, a saint of Chisti order who lived in India. The son of a great scholar of his time, popularly known as Bu-Ali-Shah. On every Thursday, people from all spheres of society, irrespective of their cast, creed or religion, offer prayers at this place. Urs Mela, an annual affair, held here is a manifestation of people's belief and unity. The tomb is in proximity to grave of Ibrahim Lodhi.

Kabuli Bagh

The garden of Kabuli Bagh along with a mosque and a tank was built by Babur after the First Battle of Panipat to commemorate his victory over Ibrahim Lodhi. Some years later when Humayun defeated Salem Shah near Panipat, he added a masonry platform to it and called it 'Chabutra' Fateh Mubarak, bearing the inscription 934 Hijri (A.D.1557). These buildings and the garden still exist under the name of Kabuli Bagh called so after Babar's wife – Mussammat Kabuli *begum*.

17. District: Rewari

Baag Wala Talab

Baag Wala Talab is situated near old *tehsil* office of Rewari, though presently it is dry. It was built by Ram Ahir, son of Rao Gujjarmal.

Bada Talab

Bada Talab was built by Rao Tej Singh during the years 1810-1815, so it is also known as Rao Tej Singh Talab. The pond is situated near old Town Hall of Rewari. It is filled by rain water or canal through underground inlets. There is a separate bathing provision for females and males in the pond. A temple of Lord Hanuman is situated on the bank of Bada Talab.

Bhagwati Bhakti Ashram

Bhagwati Bhakti ashram of Rampura is also a famous historical place in Rewari. Other than these attractions, there are many other places in the rural areas of Rewari, such as temple of Baba Bheron Nath at Khol, temple of Swamy Sharananad at Darauli, ashram of Baba Purshotam Dass at Balwari village, temple of Baba Raghunath at Sangwadi village and temple of Baba Mohan Dass at village Bharawas.

The Ghanteshwar Mandir

This is one of the rare temples belonging to the Sanatan Dharma, in the heart of the city. The statues of all Gods and Goddesses of Sanatan Dharma are placed in this temple. The three-storied temple draws many devotees.

The Red Mosque

Popularly known as Lal Masjid, the Red Mosque was built during Mughal emperor Akbar's regime. This is one of the most beautiful historical monuments of the city and is situated near the Old court.

18. District: Rohtak

Ancient Site of Farmana

Village: Farmana, Tehsil: Meham, District: Rohtak

Situated in the jurisdiction of three villages: Farmana, Seman and Bhaini Chandrapal (Badi Bhaini) and popularly known as Dakshkhera.

The mound (920x50) has 8 mts. of habitational deposit. The site has yielded the relics of the proto-historic period including early Harappan, Harappan, late Harappan, Painted Grey Ware and early historical wares.

Period-I (3500-2600 BC) The relics of this period belong to Hakka culture characterised by

dwellings and pottery tradition similar to Bhirrana (district Fatehabad).

Period-II (2500-2000 BC) A well-planned habitation came into being in this period, which belongs to the Harappan culture. The bricks (in the ratio of 1:2:4) have been used in the construction of the settlement.

Ancient Site of Khokhrakot

Located in the heart of the Rohtak City. The ancient mound, locally known as Khokhrakot, is identified with the historical town of Rohitika--Rohtak, the present name is derived from its ancient identity. It finds mention in the great epic Mahabharata and occurrence of the Painted Grey Ware, a class of pottery associated with epic age, found in the archaeological excavations, is the testimony of its antiquity.

Asthal Bohar

Asthal Bohar is situated 6-7 km east of Rohtak city on Rohtak-Delhi N.H.10, the place is known for its *math* and ancient finds like sculptured stone idols. According to a legend, Pooran Bhagat of Sialkot and disciple of Guru Gorakhnath, came here and founded this place. After being neglected, the *math* was revived in 1791, when Baba Mast Nath came here. Now there is an Ayurvedic Degree College, free hospital, Business Management Institute, Engineering College and other institutions being run by the *math*.

Meham

Meham town is situated 30 kms.west of Rohtak city on Rohtak Hisar National Highway No.10. Tradition assigns the settlement to Mahabharata period, when it was a site for a big fort. Later it was re-founded by Rai Ballu, before the reign of Prithvi Raj Chauhan. It is said to have been destroyed by Mohammad Gauri. But this place of antiquity was not historically recovered before the reign of Mughal emperor Akbar, when he gave it in Jagir to Shahbaz Khan, an Afghan. Later in the reign of Aurangzeb, it was snatched from Afghans by the Rajputs. The ancient monuments in the town include a *bain* or 'baoli' (well with steps leading to it) and two mosques i.e. Jama Masjid and Pirzada Masjid.

Shahjahan ki Baoli

It is situated approximately half a kilometre from Meham on the Bhiwani-Meham road in Mohalla Kishangarh. This *baoli* (water tank with a well) is popularly known as *Choron Ki Baoli*. This *baoli* is possibly the finest and the best such monument preserved in Haryana. According to an inscription on the well, it was built by Saidu Kala, a *chobdar* in the service of Emperor Shah Jahan, in 1658-59 AD.

19. District: Sirsa

Ancient site of Ther mound

Located on south-east of Sirsa city. Sirsa is believed to be one of the oldest towns located in Haryana, the ancient route leading to Taxila. Its present name is derived from the ancient

name Sarishika, which finds mention in the Mahabharata, Panini's *Ashtadhyayi* and Buddhist text *Divyavadana*. The ruins of the ancient Sarishika are presumably buried in this mound. This extensive site is spread over an area of about five kms. in circumference with a maximum height of about fifteen meters. No archaeological excavations have so far been conducted on this site. Stone sculptures, coins, an inscription, pottery pieces and other antiquities collected from surface exploration are sufficient to prove its archaeological relevance.

Tomb of Khawaja Pir

The tomb is said to have been built in the 13th century, in the memory of Khawaja Abdul Shankar. He was one of those who accompanied Muhammad Ghori to India and resided here. A mosque was built adjoining the tomb later during the 16th century. However, no remains of tomb or mosque are there. Guru Nanak Dev is said to have stayed here for 40 days at the tomb alongwith his disciples Bala and Mardana.

Dera Baba Sarsai Nath

Located outside Hisar Gate, the construction of the temple dates back to the 13th Century. It was built by Sarsai Nath, a saint of Nath sect, followers of Shiva, who is said to have meditated here. This place is held in high esteem by the people of the area. Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan visited the Dera Baba Sarsai Nath for blessings for his ailing son. The emperor built a dome and donated land to the temple.

Gurudwara Guru Gobind Singh, Chormar Khera (Tehsil Dabwali)

Located 36 km from Sirsa on Delhi-Fazilka National Highway, the gurudwara is said to be associated with the tenth guru, Guru Gobind Singh, who stayed here for a night. It is spread over an area of 8 acres. It has a tank, small museum and library.

Hanuman Temple

The temple is situated at a distance of 2 km in the west of the city. People from all walks of life visit this temple on every Tuesday with a great faith.

Jama Masjid

A beautiful symbol of architecture, the Masjid has high and beautiful minarets, which overlook the town. It was built in 19th century. It is located at Subhash Chowk, Sirsa city.

Saint Baba Bihari Samadhi

This *samadhi* is situated in a beautiful garden in the western part of Sirsa.

20. District: Sonapat

Tomb of Khawaza Khizr

Situated in Jatwara Mohalla of Sonapat city. This beautiful tomb was built over the mortal remains of a local celebrity, Khwaja Khizr, who rose to prominence during the reign of Ibrahim Lodhi (1517-1526 AD). This tomb is among the very few monuments where 'kankar' blocks have been used along with red sandstone.

Ancient Pandav Place

This is an ancient site with an old well, which is believed to have belonged to Pandavas. They stayed here during their exile. Besides which there is a temple of Kali Mata in this premises. The place is located 7-8 kms. from National Highway No.-1.

Ancient temple of Guru Gorakhnath

This temple is located in village Gord, tehsil Kharkhonda. It is 20 kms. away from Sonapat headquarters. A prominent place among 84 *siddhas* and is believed to be the beginning place of Nath sect. A 31-foot high statue of Lord Shiva and ancient pond are added attraction of this place. A fair is organised at this place every year.

Baba Meer Mukand Sainipura

This place is located in Jatwara about 7-8 kms from NH-1. Baba Meer Mukand worshipped at this place about 1000 years ago.

Baba Dham

The Baba Dham temple is situated in Jamalpura, Sonapat. Baba Dham has two big statues of Lord Shiva and Lord Hanuman and is frequented by many pilgrims.

Buddhist site of worship

An historical ancient site in village Kumaspur, it is believed that Lord Buddha has visited this place and given a sermon. The place is situated about 1 km from NH-1 or 12 kms. from Sonapat headquarters and is spread in an area of 7 acres.

Dada Shambhunath, village Nahri

During ancient times, Raja Puranmal of Salkot had worshipped at this place. There is a Shiv *mandir*, pond and places of worship for saints at this place. Two fairs are organized during the year, which are visited by thousands of people. This place is located about 12 kms. away from Sonapat and is linked with *pucca* road.

Historical memorial site in village Badkhalsa

There is an ancient memorial site on NH-1 near police station at Rai in village Badkhalsa. The place is related to Sikh history and is visited by many people.

School of Sports, Rai

Motilal Nehru School of Sports, Rai was founded in July, 1973 by the Govt. of Haryana with the prime objective of providing excellent educational facilities with special emphasis on sports to deserving students at subsidised rates. The School is located at Rai, District Sonapat. Rai is popularly known as "Beeswan Meel" and is about 37 Km north of Delhi on the

Sher Shah Suri Marg (GT Road).

Tirath Satkumbha temple

There is only one place of historical importance in sub division Ganaur of Sonapat namely temple of Tirath Satkumbha in village Kheri Gujjar. This is believed to be 1,100 years old. There was a king named Chakuwa Ben who performed a *yagya* and invited Rishi Chunkat. This place is located on NH-1 about 8 kms away from Ganaur and is linked with *pucca* road.

21 District: Yamunanagar

Adibadri

It lies 40 kms. north of Yamunanagar town. It is approached by road via Bilaspur and is about 2 kms. from the nearest village Kathgarh. It is located in the foothills of the Shivaliks. It is a picturesque location, abundant with natural beauty and tranquility, with the Adi-Badri Narayana, Shri Kedar Nath and Mantra Devi Temples in the background. Three mounds of antiquities have recently been excavated by the Archaeological Survey of India.

Ancient Site of Sugh

Near Suryamandir-Tirth in village Amadalpur, Tehsil-Jagadhari, the extensive mound (about 5 kms. in circumference) lies on the west bank along with the flood-plains of river Yamuna. These remains are identified with ancient town Shrughna, reported in the travel account of Hiuen Tsang. The site of ancient Sugh presently lies in the jurisdiction of village Amadalpur. Period-I: The archaeological excavations revealed the relics of Painted Grey Ware at the lowest level. Second phase of this period is represented by occurrence of moulded and handmade terracotta figurines in Mauryan style, punch-marked coins, inscribed and uninscribed cast coins. Period-II: This site is famous for the fanciful terracotta human figurines of Shunga-Kushana style. The excavations have also yielded Red Polished Ware pottery with iron, copper, terracotta and stone objects. Period-III: The evidence of occupation at Sugh after 7th century AD was also traced with the antiquities of the respective eras. Two terracotta sealings, one of 6th century, named Vyaghraja and other Sugha (the name of the city).

Bilaspur and Kapalmochan

Bilaspur town named after the writer of the 'Mahabharata' - Maharishi Ved Vyas is a historical place. It is presumed that there was an ashram of Ved Vyas on the bank of a pond situated here. The statue of Uma Mahadev made in 9th-10th century, and statue of Ganesha made in 11th-12th century and remains of Gupta period prove the antecedence of Kapalmochan. People from all parts of the country feel spiritually elevated by taking bath here in ponds (*kunds*) known as Rinmochan, Kapalmochan and Suryakund. A Hindu temple and Gurudawara of the tenth Sikh guru are also located here.

Buddhist Stupa Chaneti

It is located on the outskirts of village-Chaneti. During the reign of the Mauryan King Ashoka,

the ancient city of Shrughna (modern Sugh) became an important center of Buddhism. As mentioned in the travel account of the Chinese pilgrim, Yuan Chwang, this place was adorned by many stupas and a monastery. The village Chaneti is about 3 kms.north-west of Sugh. This stupa at Chaneti must have been one of those referred by Yuan Chwang. This stupa corresponds to the Shahpur and Dharmarajika stupas at Taxila.

Ch. Devi Lal Herbal Nature Park

Situated in village Chuharpur on the Yamunanagar-Paonta road. The mountainous belt of Shivaliks in Haryana has a rich diversity of medicinal plant species. In view of the increasing market demand for medicinal plants and to exploit the commercial potential of medicinal resources wealth of this region, Ch. Devi Lal Herbal Nature Park has been created and developed at Chuharpur in district Yamunanagar.

Kalesar Wild Life Sanctuary

This place is spread in 1,1570 acres area and is in the lap of lower hills of Shivaliks, situated in the eastern part of Yamunanagar. Mainly the forest has trees like *sal*, *khair*, *shisam*, *tun*, *sain* and *amla*. In this forest, there are many wild animals also.

Kos minar

According to a report of Archeology Survey of India, there are 49 Kos Minars in Haryana. The Kos minars are situated on the ancient 'royal route and highway' popularly known as the Grand Trunk Road that has now been converted to National Highway No. 1. The Kos-minars, erected during reign of Mughal Emperor Jahangir are the earliest known examples of the 'road milestones' in the Indian History. In 1619 AD, Emperor Jahangir ordered Bakir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a minaret at every Kos (a distance of 2 miles and approximately 3.22 kms.) on the old imperial route. Kos-minars are plastered solid bricks structures standing on a square platform. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base, which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.

Sadhaura

A town of Yamunanagar, it is of great historic significance. The great explorer Alexander Cunningham conducted his exploration here at Sadhaura in 1879. He described about an old ruinous fort and got many coins from here. Even Mughal forces chased Banda Bahadur, who made his headquarters near Sadhaura. At present, 40 feet high mound survives narrating the past historic glory of Sadhaura and its fort.

Bhuria

Buria is an old town near Jagadhri and is also a very religious place, as it is called as Buria Sahib because of a famous Gurudwara related to Guru Teg Bahadur ji, the ninth Sikh Guru. Also a very old Shiv Temple is also located at Buria. In nearby village Dayalgarh, there is a very beautiful place of worship - the renovated old temple of Shree Paataaleshvar Mahadev with a beautiful garden and some *ashrams* of saints made during medieval times.

Panchmukhi Hanuman Mandir

The temple is situated on the road coming from Bilaspur to Chhachhrauli, 4 km away from

Bilaspur and it attracts large numbers of people.

Chhachhrauli

It is very near to the boundaries of UP, Himachal, and Uttranchal. It is surrounded by the historical Gurudwara of Paonta Shahib, mythical Kapal Mochan (Bilaspur) and well-known Panchmukhi Hanuman Temple. Chhachhrauli has a big Grain Market where all the farmers from the surrounding areas bring their agriculture produce for selling. It is a main tehsil that is situated in north east and 11 km from Jagadhri. In the past it was the capital of Kalsia state, created by Raja Gurbaksh Singh in 1763. Today Ravi Mahal, Ghantaghar, Janak Niwas and the fort have their own dignity. There is also a Sainik Parivar Bhawan & Bal-kunj social welfare institution at Chhachhrauli.

Harnol & Topra

A religious place named 'Panjtirithi' is situated 15 km away from Yamunanagar on the road coming from Topra Kalan to Harnol. There are Shiv Temples and a Gurudwara which indicate the cordial relations of Sikhs and Hindus. People come here for sacred bath. There are statues of Lord Ram, Sita and five Pandavas.

