Punjab - A Distinctive History and Culture

As one of the oldest and oldest civilizations of the world, the culture of Punjab dates back to the Harappan. Under the sway of powerful empires for the Mughals and the British, Punjab has been home to diverse cultures and as such has a rich and varied heritage. Harappan civilization is generally believed to have ended in the period of 1500 BCE. The Buddhist art and culture the tradition of stepwell, also are seen in the growing scenery of Punjab. Harappans, Sherdukpen and Todh as well the major religious centres of the state. A blend of diverse culture, it embraces many religions, like Sikhism, Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam, etc., Among which, Sikhism emerged as the principal religion of Punjab around the 15th century. The Golden Temple at Amritsar is the holiest of all Sikh shrines. Guru Nanak Dev Ji, the first Sikh Guru, is believed to have been born in the town of Talwandi Sabo, now in West Punjab.

A Little Geography

Punjab - the land of five rivers - Beas, Chenab, Sutlej, Ravi and Indus, is the cradle of human race and Indian subcontinent. The western part of Punjab, the Punjab dacoit territory, is the sixth largest territory in India. It is home to a number of ancient sites and historical monuments.

Anatolia

Anatolia, the cradle of human culture, has a rich heritage of history, culture, and religion. The region is known for its unique blend of cultures and religions, with a history that dates back thousands of years. The city of Beaufort, for example, is home to a number of ancient sites and historical monuments.

Getting in and Around

By Air: The nearest airports to Amritsar and Ludhiana are 45 and 60 minutes respectively. Bradford connects to all 12 major cities of the world from Amritsar.

By Road: 53 public service vehicles operate on National Highways connected by the state road network.

For Further Information & Booking: Visit www.punjabtourism.gov.in. Informations and guided tours can be availed at the tourist information centres of Punjab in Amritsar, Jalandhar, Ludhiana, Patiala, Chandigarh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, and other parts of the state.

Gogtey Dzong, a masterpiece of Bhutanese architecture, is the largest Bhutanese temple in the world.

What to See

Palatial Heritage Walk

Palatial Heritage Walk, located on the outskirts of Amritsar, is a 1.2 km heritage walk spread across 12 acres. It offers a mixture of education and fun with its diverse attractions.

Devoted to the rich history, culture, and traditions of the state, the walk offers a glimpse into the rich heritage of Punjab.

Major Attractions

Chandigarh, Amritsar, Bathinda, Amritsar, Ludhiana, Patiala.

Festivals and Events

Divali: The annual festival of light is celebrated with great enthusiasm and participation across the country. The festival, also known as Diwali or Deepawali, symbolizes the victory of light over darkness and good over evil.

Where to Stay

Staying in Amritsar can be a great way to experience the rich culture and history of the city. There are a wide variety of accommodations available, ranging from budget-friendly options to luxurious hotels.

Holidays and Festivals

Harvest Festival: A celebration of the abundance of the harvest season, this festival is marked by the burning of colorful lanterns and the exchange of gifts. The festival is celebrated with great enthusiasm, with families and friends gathering to light lamps and exchange gifts.