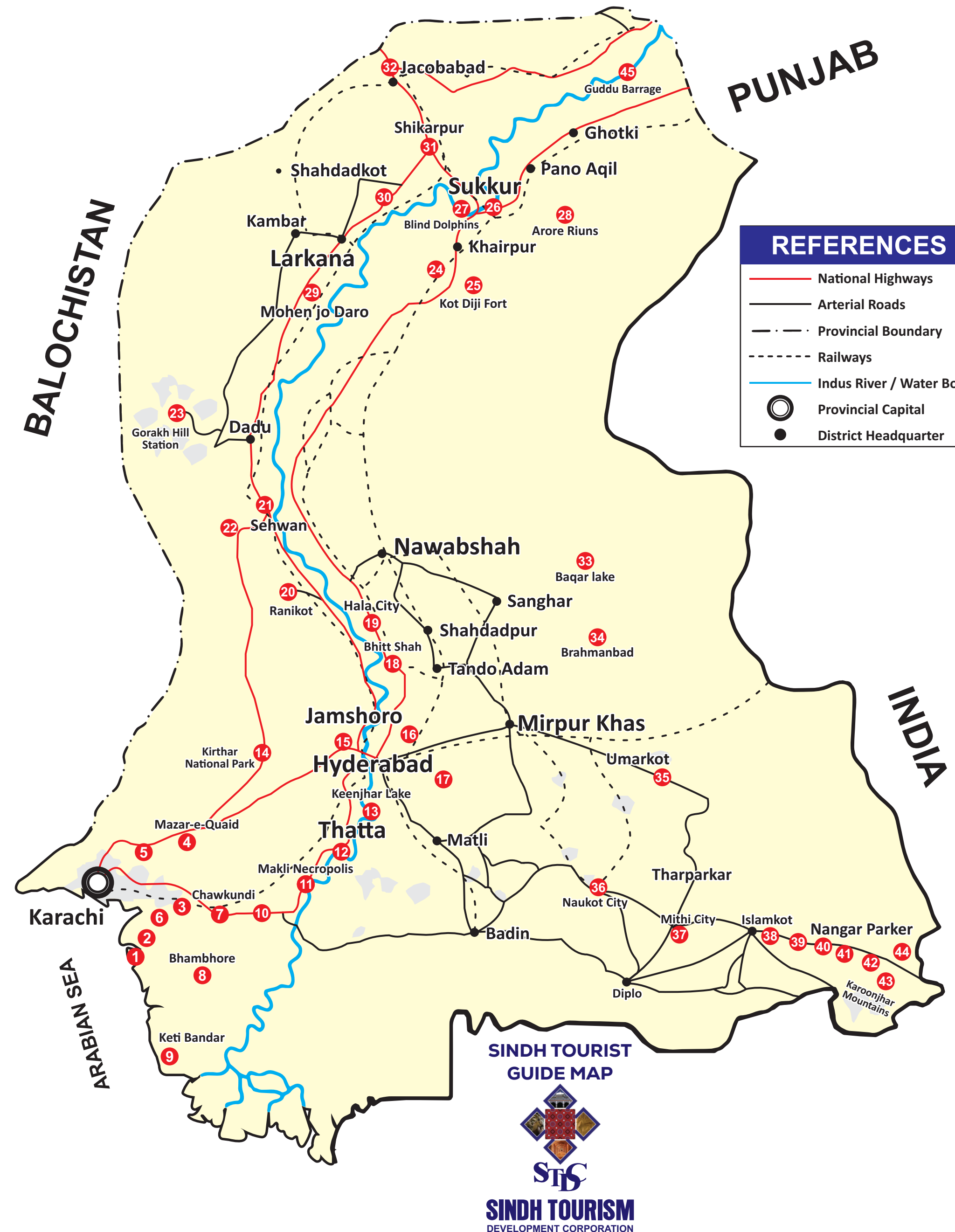




SINDH TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

MINISTRY OF CULTURE, TOURISM, ANTIQUITIES & ARCHIVES, GOVERNMENT OF SINDH





Mohen-Jo-Daro, is a glorious archeological site situated in the province of Sindh at the distance of 25 kilometers from Larkana city in the south. Built around 2600 BC, it was one of the largest settlements of the ancient Indus Valley Civilization, and one of the world's earliest major urban settlements, existing at the same time as the civilizations of ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia and Crete. Mohen-Jo-Daro was abandoned in the 19th century BC, and was not rediscovered until 1922. Significant excavation has since been conducted at the site of the city, which was designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1980. Mohen-Jo-Daro was built in the 26th century BC, and abandoned around 1800 BC. The ruins of the city were discovered in 1922 by Rakhal Das Bandyopadhyay, an officer of the Archaeological Survey of India. He was led to the mound by a Buddhist monk, who reportedly believed it to be a stupa. In the 1930s, major excavations were conducted at the site under the leadership of John Marshall, K. N. Dikshit and Ernest Mackay. Further excavations were carried out in 1945 by Ahmad Hasan Dani and Mortimer Wheeler.



Welcome to Makli, Thatta! This ancient and historical site in Pakistan is known for its impressive necropolis, which is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Here's your comprehensive tour guide to help you explore Makli to the fullest. Makli, located in the Sindh province of Pakistan, is home to one of the largest necropolises in the world. It spans over 10 square kilometers and contains the tombs of kings, queens, scholars, and other notable figures from various dynasties, particularly the Samma and Mughal periods. This site reflects the rich history and architectural diversity of the region.



The Lansdowne Bridge, over the Indus at Sukkur was one of the great engineering feats of the 19th century. The longest cantilever bridge ever built, it had to support the load of heavy steam locomotives. The bridge was inaugurated on March 25, 1889. The Ayub Bridge was built immediately adjacent to the bridge in 1962, to separate the road and Railway traffic. Hence the photographs of the Landsdown Bridge usually also show the Ayub Bridge. It was designed by Sir Alexander Meadows Rendel; he designed the Lansdowne Bridge. The bridge was built over the Indus River, which when it was completed in 1889 was the largest cantilever bridge in the world. The girder work, weighing a massive 3,300 tons, was manufactured in London by the firm of Westwood,



Gorakh Hill is a hill station of Sindh, Pakistan. It is situated at an elevation of 7,684 ft (2,342 m) in the Kirthar Mountains, 94 kilometres (58 mi) northwest of Dadu city. The Gorakh hill station is situated 423 km (263 mi) from Karachi and nearly 8 hours' driving distance. The Hill station attracts thousands of tourists from the city. The name Gorakh is derived from the Sindhi language in which word "Gorakhnath" refers to a popular Hindu Saint associated with the deity Shiva and that Balochi-language word "Gurkh" is later dialectic adaptation of Sindhi-language word Gorakh, but there is no connection of Persian Gurg and Balochi Gurkh means wolf with word of Sindhi language. It is believed that the name is derived from original Word Gorakh either of Sanskrit or Sindhi language which means very difficult and intricate.



Mazar-e-Quaid, also known as Jinnah Mausoleum or the National Mausoleum, is the final resting place of Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan. Designed in a 1960s modernist style, it was completed in 1971, and is an iconic symbol of Karachi as well as one of the most popular tourist sites in the city. The mausoleum complex also contains the tomb of Jinnah's sister, Mader-e-Millat ("Mother of the Nation") Fatima Jinnah, as well as those of Liaquat Ali Khan and Nurul Amin, the first and eighth Prime Ministers of Pakistan respectively. The tomb of Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, a stalwart of the Muslim League from Peshawar, is also located there.



The Mohatta Palace is a museum located in Karachi, Sindh, Pakistan. Designed by Muhammad Komail Hussain, the palace was built in 1927 in the posh seaside locale of Clifton as the summer home of Shivratna Mohatta, a Hindu Marwari businessman from what is now the modern-day Indian state of Rajasthan. The palace was built in the tradition of stone palaces of Rajasthan, using pink Jodhpur stone in combination with the local yellow stone from nearby Gizri. Mohatta could enjoy this building for only about two decades before the partition of India, after which he left Karachi for the new state of India.



The Shrine of Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai, is an 18th-century Sufi shrine located in the town of Bhit Shah, in the Pakistani province of Sindh. The shrine is considered to be one of the most important in Sindh, and its annual urs festival attracts up to 500,000 visitors. The shrine was built for Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai, a noted Sindhi Sufi scholar, mystic, saint, and poet who is widely considered to be the greatest Muslim poet of the Sindhi language. His collected poems were assembled in the compilation Shah Jo Risalo. The shrine is 125 kilometres south of the popular Shrine of Lal Shahbaz Qalandar in Sehwan Sharif.



Hassan Ali Effendi, was born on 14 August 1830 in Hala, Sindh, British India. Effendi belonged to a respectable family of Akhund from Hyderabad, Sindh; he had Turkish ancestry. Hassan Ali Effendi was an educationist in South Asia who is credited as the founder of one of the first Muslim schools in British India, the Sindh Madrasah al-Islam (established in 1885), located in Karachi in modern-day Pakistan. While still very young, he lost his father and was brought up by his elder brother Umed Ali Akhund. As according to the tradition of the Akhund family, he was enrolled in a local madrasa to read and study the Qur'an and learn the basics of the Persian language.



The Chaukhandi tombs form an early Islamic cemetery situated 29 km (18 mi) east of Karachi, Sindh province of Pakistan. The tombs are notable for their elaborate sandstone carvings. The tombs are similar in style to the elaborate tombs at the Makli Necropolis near Thatta, and are built in the funerary architectural style typical of lower Sindh. Generally, the tombs are attributed to the Jokhio (also spelt Jokhiya) and known as the family graveyard of the Jokhio tribe, although other, mainly Baloch, tribes have also been buried here. They were mainly built during Mughal rule sometime in the 15th and 18th centuries when Islam became dominant.



Shah Jahan Mosque, Persian inscriptions at the mosque indicated that it was built between 1644 and 1647, during the reign of Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan. An eastern addition was completed in 1659, during the reign of Emperor Aurangzeb. The mosque's mihrab had initially been incorrectly aligned with Mecca. The Sufi mystic, Makhdum Nooh, who is buried in the nearby city of Hala is said to have been approached by the mosque's planners in order to correct its alignment. Popular tradition maintains that Makhdum Nooh then corrected the error overnight by the power of his prayer, thereby ensuring his status as a saint.



Mithi is a city and the capital of Tharparkar District in the Sindh province of Pakistan. It became the district headquarter of the Tharparkar District in 1990, after the area's separation from Mirpur Khas. Mithi is one of the very few regions in Pakistan where Hindus form a majority. Close to 80% of the population in this region belong to the Hindu community. Both Hindus and Muslims reportedly live peacefully and there has been no reports of religious intolerance.



Tharparkar originates from a portmanteau of the words Thar (referring to the Thar Desert), and parkar (meaning "to cross over"). The Thar region was historically fertile, although it was mostly desertified between 2000 BCE and 1500 BCE. Before its desertification, a tributary of the Indus River was said to flow through the region; it is speculated by some historians that this river could be the ancient Sarasvati River mentioned in the Hindu Rigveda. The Thar region is also mentioned in the Ramayana, where it is called "Lavanasagara" (meaning "salt ocean").



Ranikot Fort, also known as The Great Wall of Sindh is a 19th-century Talpur-era Fort near Sann in Jamshoro District, Sindh, Pakistan. It is believed to be the world's largest Fort, with a circumference of approximately 32 kilometres (20 mi). The Fort's Ramparts have been compared to The Great Wall of China. The site was nominated in 1993 by the Pakistan National Commission for UNESCO World Heritage Status, and has since been on the Tentative List of UNESCO World Heritage Sites. The Fort is listed as a Historical Site Under the Antiquities Act, 1975 and its subsequent amendments, and is provided protection.



Kot Diji, the ancient site at Kot Diji was the forerunner of the Indus Civilization. The occupation of this site is attested already at 3300 BCE. The remains consist of two parts: the Citadel Area on high ground (about 12 m [39 ft]), and Outer Area. The Pakistan Department of Archaeology excavated at Kotdiji in 1955 and 1957. Located about 45 km (28 mi) south of Khairpur in the Province of Sindh, Pakistan, it is on the east bank of the Indus opposite Mohenjo-daro. The site is situated at the foot of the Rohri Hills where a fort (Kotdiji Fort) was built around 1790 by the Talpur dynasty ruler of Upper Sindh, Mir Suhrah, who reigned from 1783 to 1830 AD. This fort built on the ridge of a steep narrow hill is well-preserved. The Kotdiji Fort (fort of the daughter), formally known as Fort Ahmadabad, is an 18th-century Talpur-era fort located in the town of Kotdiji in Khairpur District, Pakistan, about 25 miles east of the Indus River at the edge of the desert. The fort sits above a pre-Harappan Civilization archaeological site dating to 2500 to 2800 B.C.E.



Garhi Khuda Bakhsh is a village in Ratodero Taluka near Naudero in Larkana District of Sindh province, Pakistan. It contains the family graveyard of the Bhutto family and is the burial place of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Mir Murtaza Bhutto, and Mohatama Benazir Bhutto.



STDC
SINDH TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
Street 16, Shahrah-e-Attar, Ibn-e-Qasim Park Road,
Block 4, Clifton, Karachi, Sindh, Pakistan.
www.stdc.gos.pk | md@stdc.gos.pk
stdc.headoffice@gmail.com | +92-21-35140424