

Explore The Beauty Of Sindh

where history, culture, and nature come alive



**Culture, Tourism & Antiquities
Department Government Of Sindh**

The Indus Civilization

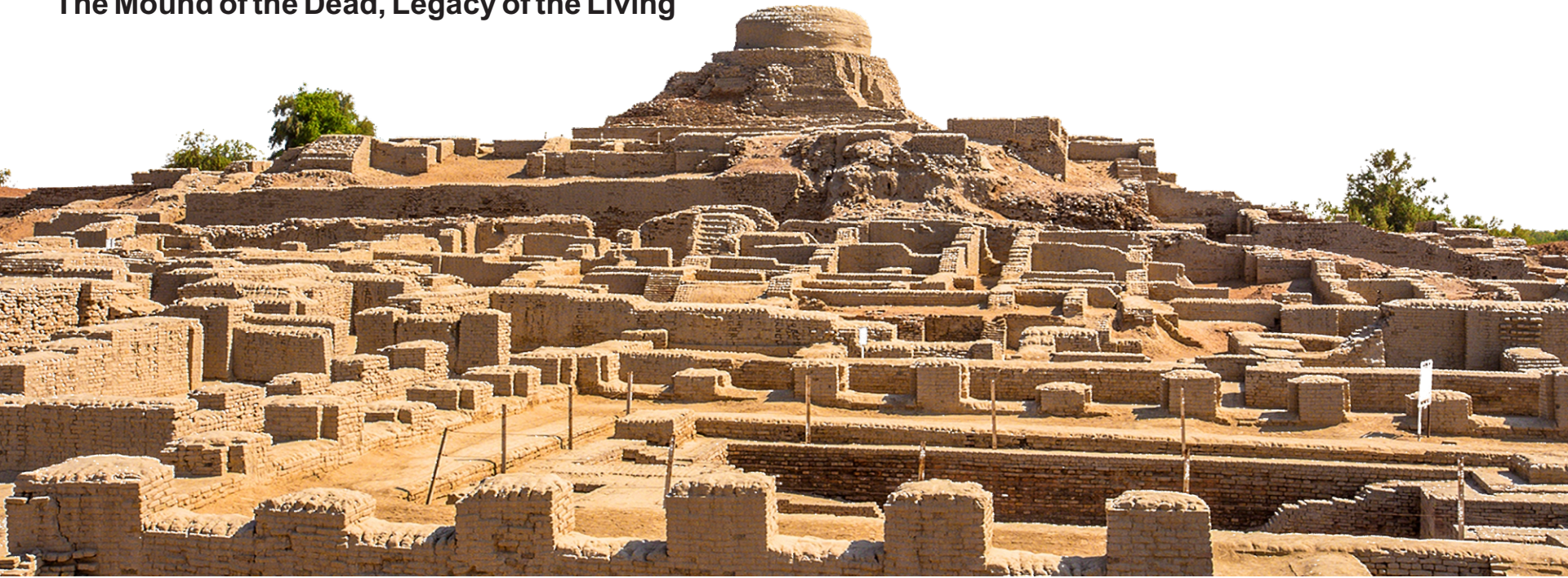
An ancient cradle of urban life — where cities, culture, and craftsmanship flourished along the great Indus River.

The Indus Civilization (c. 3300–1300 BCE), among the world's earliest urban cultures, thrived in the Indus River Valley, spanning Sindh and Punjab with major centers like Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro. Early sites in Sindh, such as Kot Diji near Khairpur, mark the civilization's formative stage. The Indus people practiced advanced agriculture, standardized systems of trade, and used an undeciphered script for administration. Sindh hosts key Indus sites: Mohenjo-Daro, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, showcases planned urban design with brick streets, covered drains, and public wells; Chanhudaro was a craft and trade hub; and Kot Diji represents the early fortified settlements. These reveal Sindh's pioneering role in urban development. The civilization's cities featured organized layouts, civic infrastructure, and artistic excellence—seen in artifacts like the Dancing Girl, Priest-King, and carved seals. As vital trading hubs, Sindh's Indus cities connected South Asia with Mesopotamia, exporting beads, textiles, and metals while importing precious stones and luxury goods.



Mohenjo Daro – UNESCO World Heritage Site, Larkana

The Mound of the Dead, Legacy of the Living



Mohenjo-Daro, located near Larkana in Sindh, stands as one of the world's earliest and most advanced urban centers of the Indus Valley Civilization (c. 2600–1800 BCE). Discovered in 1922 and declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1980, it reveals remarkable urban planning, technological innovation, and cultural sophistication. Built on a ridge between the Indus and the now-dry Ghaggar-Hakra River, the city featured a grid-based layout, baked-brick houses, covered drains, and an efficient water system. Divided into the Citadel and the Lower City, Mohenjo-Daro housed about 35,000 residents at its peak. The Citadel contained public structures such as the Great Bath, large halls, and storage facilities, indicating organized civic and ceremonial life. Artifacts like the bronze Dancing Girl and limestone Priest-King reflect the civilization's artistic mastery and vibrant culture. Repeatedly rebuilt after floods, Mohenjo-Daro endures as a timeless testament to the ingenuity, social organization, and cultural brilliance of the Indus people — a symbol of humanity's early urban achievement.



King Priest



Dancing Girl



Mother Goddess



Seals



THATTA – The Cradle of Sindh's Heritage



Chaukhandi Tombs – Sandstone Stories of Sindh

Marvel at the intricately carved sandstone tombs that showcase the artistry and heritage of early Islamic Sindh — a timeless resting place of the Jokhio tribe and a masterpiece of Mughal-era craftsmanship. Located about 29 km east of Karachi, the Chaukhandi Tombs form an early Islamic cemetery renowned for their intricate sandstone carvings. These tombs reflect the distinctive funerary architecture of lower Sindh, bearing close resemblance to those at the Makli Necropolis near Thatta. Traditionally attributed to the Jokhio tribe, the site also contains graves of other Baloch families. Constructed mainly during the Mughal period (15th–18th centuries), the tombs exemplify the region's artistic excellence and Islamic architectural legacy.



Makli Necropolis – City of Silence, Echoes of Eternity



Step into one of the world's largest and most magnificent cemeteries, where kings, saints, and scholars rest beneath exquisitely carved tombs — a UNESCO World Heritage Site celebrating the grandeur of Sindh's spiritual and architectural legacy. A UNESCO World Heritage Site, Makli Necropolis, located about 98 kilometers east of Karachi, is one of the world's largest and most remarkable graveyards, spanning over 10 square kilometers. It is the eternal resting place of kings, queens, saints, scholars, and rulers from the Samma, Arghun, Tarkhan, and Mughal dynasties. Each mausoleum, adorned with exquisite stonework and tile decoration, narrates centuries of Sindh's spiritual, cultural, and architectural evolution — making Makli a living chronicle of South Asian history.

Banbhore – Where the Indus Meets History



Explore the ancient port city believed to be the legendary Debal, where Islam first reached the subcontinent. Discover centuries-old ruins, maritime heritage, and echoes of Sindh's earliest civilizations along the banks of the Indus. The city of Banbhore dates back to the 1st century BCE and remained inhabited until the 13th century CE. Archaeological evidence reveals three major cultural layers — Scytho-Parthian, Buddhist, and early Islamic periods. Many scholars identify Banbhore with the legendary port city of Debal, where Muhammad bin Qasim landed in 711 CE, marking the advent of Islam in the subcontinent. Excavations by noted archaeologists, including Dr. F.A. Khan, have uncovered fortifications, a mosque, and artefacts that reflect the city's historical significance as a maritime and cultural hub.

Shah Jahan Mosque—Symphony in Stone and Glazed Tiles



Admire the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan's gift to Sindh — a masterpiece of 17th-century architecture famed for its 101 domes, flawless acoustics, and stunning blue tilework that reflect the timeless beauty of Thatta. Built between 1644 and 1647 during the reign of Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan, the Shah Jahan Mosque in Thatta stands as a masterpiece of Mughal architecture in Sindh. Distinguished by its blue and white glazed tiles and 101 domes, the mosque is famed for its perfect acoustics and lack of minarets. According to local tradition, the saint Makhdum Nooh miraculously corrected the mosque's alignment toward Mecca through divine intervention — a legend that continues to enrich its spiritual allure.

Keenjhar Lake — Where Nature Meets Legend



Keenjhar Lake, located near Thatta in Sindh, is one of Pakistan's largest freshwater lakes and a popular tourist destination for boating, picnics, and water sports. The lake is also famous for the romantic Sindhi folklore of Noori Jam Tamachi — the tale of Prince Jam Tamachi who fell in love with the humble fisherwoman Noori, symbolizing love that transcends social boundaries.



Historical Forts of Sindh — timeless guardians of heritage, valor, and ancient glory.

Ranikot Fort



Located in the Jamshoro District, is famously known as the “Great Wall of Sindh.” Encompassing nearly 32 kilometers in circumference, it stands among the largest forts in the world. Its massive stone walls wind through rugged hills, creating a spectacular sight of ancient defense architecture. Though its exact origins remain uncertain, it is widely believed to date back to the Talpur dynasty or even earlier, symbolizing the enduring strength and grandeur of Sindh's historical legacy.

Kot Diji Fort



Kot Diji Fort, located in Khairpur District, was built by Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur between 1785 and 1795. Perched atop a hill, it commands a strategic view of the surrounding plains and overlooks the ancient pre-Harappan archaeological site of Kot Diji. The fort's robust stone walls, bastions, and gateways reflect remarkable military engineering of the Talpur era, serving both as a defensive stronghold and a symbol of regional authority.

Umerkot Fort



Umerkot Fort, located in Umerkot District, holds great historical significance as the birthplace of Mughal Emperor Akbar in 1542. Originally built by the local Sodha Rajput rulers, the fort later came under the control of several dynasties over time. Its massive mudbrick walls and sturdy bastions reflect Rajput architectural style blended with later influences. Serving as both a royal residence and a defensive stronghold, Umerkot Fort stands as a symbol of Sindh's rich cultural and historical heritage.

Sehwan Fort



Sehwan Fort, located in Jamshoro District near the shrine of Lal Shahbaz Qalandar, holds great historical and strategic importance. Positioned along the Indus River, it served as a key defensive and administrative site for various rulers over centuries. The fort's remnants reflect the region's layered history, symbolizing Sehwan's enduring role as a center of power, spirituality, and cultural heritage in Sindh.

Hyderabad Fort



Locally known as Pakka Qila, was constructed in the 18th century by Mian Ghulam Shah Kalhoro during the Kalhoro dynasty. Built atop a hill overlooking the city, the fort served as the seat of power for both the Kalhoro and later the Talpur rulers of Sindh. Its massive brick walls and grand gateways reflect the architectural strength and strategic significance of the era, making it a prominent historical landmark that stands as a testament to Hyderabad's royal past and Sindh's enduring heritage.

Naukot Fort



Located in Tharparkar District, is famously known as the “Gateway to the Thar Desert.” Built in 1814 by Mir Karam Ali Khan Talpur, the fort served as a strategic defense post to safeguard the Talpur dynasty's southern frontiers. Constructed with burnt bricks and lime mortar, its impressive walls and sturdy gateways reflect Talpur-era military architecture. Surrounded by vast desert landscapes, Naukot Fort stands as a symbol of Sindh's resilience and the rich cultural heritage of the Thar region.

Tharparkar — Where Desert Meets Heritage



A land of golden dunes, ancient tales, and spiritual coexistence, Tharparkar reflects Sindh's timeless heritage and cultural soul — stretching from the rugged Karoonjhar Hills to the legendary birthplace of Emperor Akbar. The name Tharparkar is derived from Thar (desert) and Parkar (to cross over). Once a fertile tract, it gradually turned into desert between 2000 BCE and 1500 BCE. Historical and mythological references suggest that a tributary of the Indus River—perhaps the fabled Sarasvati mentioned in the Rigveda—once flowed here. The Ramayana also describes the region as Lavanasagara (“salt ocean”), adding a layer of sacred mystique to its past.



Thar Handicrafts



Tharparkar's artistry is a living legacy of the Indus Valley Civilization. The region is renowned for its vibrant ralli quilts, pottery, block printing, embroidery, carpet weaving, puppet-making, cobbling, and decorative crafts — each reflecting the creativity and resilience of the Thari people.

Thar Sanctuaries

Chinkara Wildlife Sanctuary –
home to graceful gazelles and desert fauna.

Vulture and Migratory Birds Sanctuary
– a vital refuge for endangered species and seasonal visitors that enliven the Thar skies. Tharparkar stands as a symbol of endurance and unity, where nature, culture, and history continue to coexist in harmony.



UMERKOT

Birthplace Of Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Akbar

Faizan



Umerkot, ruled in medieval times by the Sodha Rajput clan, holds great historical significance. When Emperor Humayun was exiled by Sher Shah Suri, he was given refuge by Rana Parshad of Umerkot. It was here that the great Mughal Emperor Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Akbar was born in 1542 AD , who later unified much of the Indian subcontinent, including present-day Pakistan, under Mughal rule.

Mithi

The Heart of Harmony and Heritage in Tharparkar



A peaceful town where Hindus and Muslims live together in mutual respect and harmony, Mithi stands as a living symbol of unity, tolerance, and the vibrant cultural spirit of Tharparkar. Serving as the district headquarters since 1990, it remains one of the few Hindu-majority regions in Pakistan, known for its serenity and social cohesion. Surrounded by remarkable historical and spiritual landmarks — from the ancient Gori Temple and the Jain temples of Nagarparkar to the storied Umerkot Fort and the fabled Marvi jo Khoh, where the legend of Marvi's courage and love for her homeland still echoes — Mithi embodies the soul of Sindh's desert heritage.

Nagarparkar Land of Legends and Timeless Temples

BHODESAR MOSQUE

CITY JAIN TEMPLE

JAIN TEMPLE VIRWAH

GORI TEMPLE

Nestled at the base of the majestic Karoonjhar Hills, Nagarparkar is a land of history, devotion, and natural beauty. The area is home to centuries-old Jain temples adorned with intricate carvings, reflecting the region's rich spiritual and architectural heritage. With its granite hills, ancient monuments, and timeless legends, Nagarparkar stands as one of Sindh's most enchanting and culturally significant destinations.

Ride the Rails of the Desert — Experience the Magic of Thar aboard the Thar Desert Train Safari!”



Embark on an unforgettable journey through the heart of Sindh with the Thar Desert Train Safari, operating from Karachi Cantonment Station to Khokhrapar Zero Point at the Pakistan–India border. Traversing scenic routes via Hyderabad, Mirpurkhas, Chhor, and Khokhrapar, this 48-hour expedition offers a unique blend of adventure, culture, and music. As the train winds through golden dunes and vibrant desert landscapes, travelers experience the rhythm of Thar's heritage — from traditional melodies and folk performances to the warm hospitality of its people. The Thar Desert Train Safari is more than a journey; it's a moving celebration of Sindh's timeless beauty and spirit.

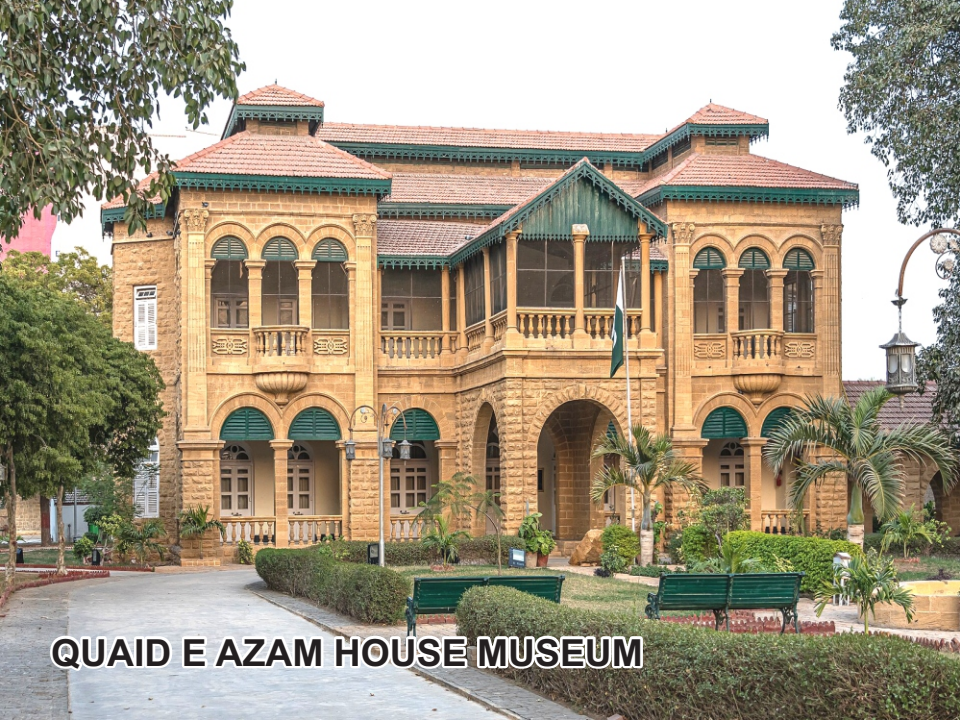
Karachi—The City of Lights, Legacy, and Living Heritage



Karachi, the bustling metropolis of Sindh and Pakistan's economic and cultural heart, stands proudly as a city of rich culture, history, and heritage. From its architectural landmarks to its coastal beauty, Karachi blends the essence of modern progress with a deep respect for its past. The city's vibrant food culture, diverse flora and fauna, and thriving aqua life along the Arabian Sea make it a unique destination where history and nature coexist harmoniously. At the city's core rises the magnificent Mazar-e-Quaid, the final resting place of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan. Completed in 1971, its striking modernist design symbolizes dignity and strength. The mausoleum complex also houses the tombs of Fatima Jinnah, Liaquat Ali Khan, Nurul Amin, and Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, making it one of Karachi's most revered monuments. Nearby, the Jinnah Courts, originally built in 1933 as the Leslie Wilson Muslim Hostel, served as a center of intellectual exchange during the Pakistan Movement, even visited by Jinnah himself. The elegant Quaid-e-Azam House (Flagstaff House), designed by Moses Somake, was Jinnah's residence from 1944 to 1948 and now stands as a museum preserving his personal legacy. The magnificent Mohatta Palace Museum, built in 1927 by Hindu businessman Shivratan Mohatta, showcases stunning Rajasthani-inspired architecture with pink Jodhpur and yellow Gizri stone. Today, it serves as a cultural hub, hosting exhibitions that celebrate Pakistan's artistic and historical heritage. From monumental landmarks to the aroma of Karachi's street food, from its mangrove forests to its marine life, Karachi represents the vibrant soul of Sindh — a city where tradition, resilience, and diversity continue to shine through time.



MAZAR E QUAID



QUAID E AZAM HOUSE MUSEUM

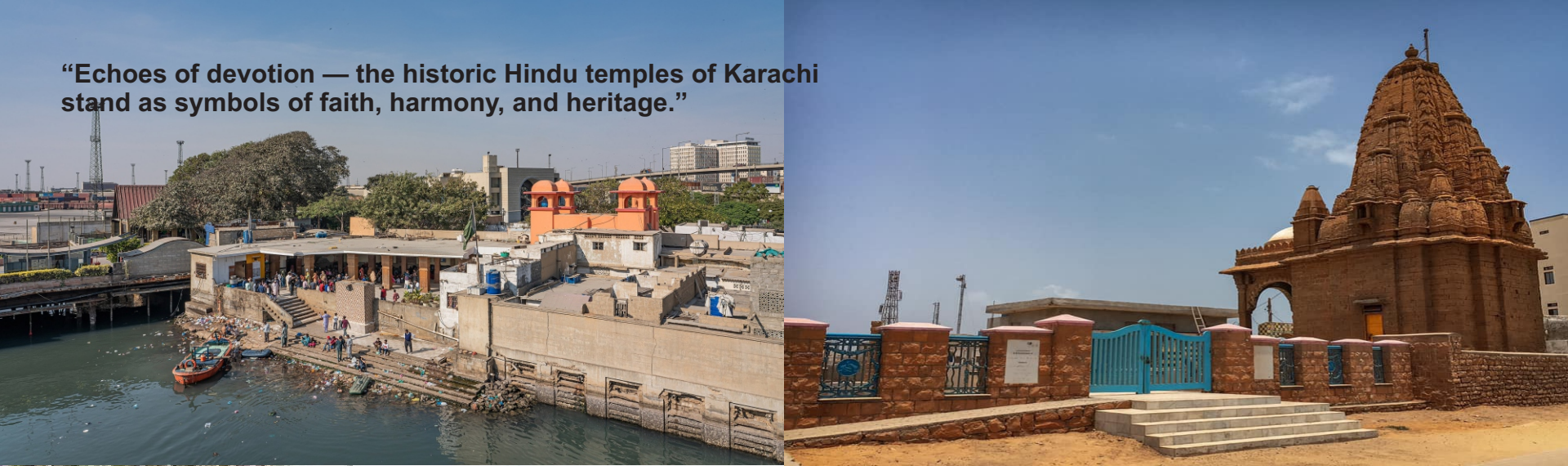


FRERE HALL



MOHATTA PALACE

“Echoes of devotion — the historic Hindu temples of Karachi stand as symbols of faith, harmony, and heritage.”



Major Hindu temples in Karachi include the **Shri Laxmi Narayan Mandir**, an ancient temple by the Arabian Sea; the **Shree Ratneshwar Mahadev Temple**, a historic underground temple in Clifton; the **Shri Swaminarayan Mandir**, which has historical significance and is located in a Hindu neighborhood; and the **Panchmukhi Hanuman Mandir**, known for its natural statue of Lord Hanuman. Another significant temple is the **Shri Varun Dev Mandir**, located on the Manora Island

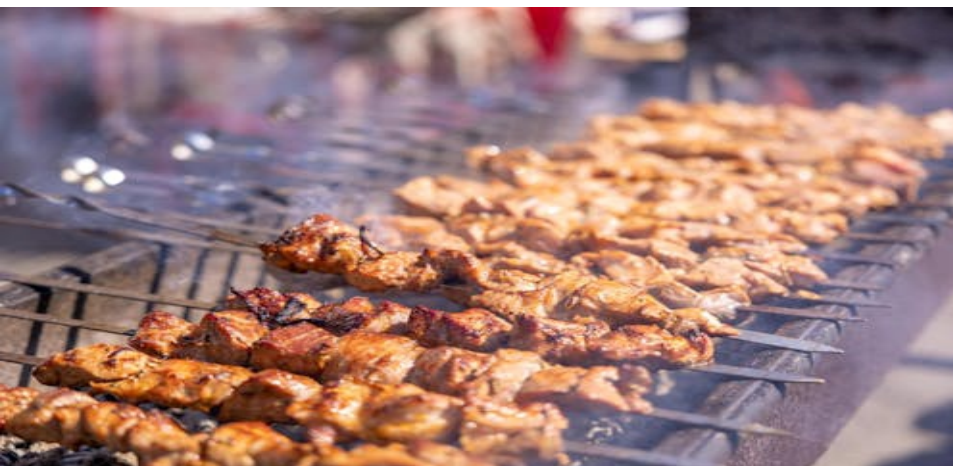
Echoes of faith and history — Karachi's timeless churches stand in graceful harmony.



Karachi's historic churches—**St. Patrick's Cathedral**, **St. Lawrence's Church**, and **St. Andrew's Church**—stand as enduring symbols of the city's colonial past. Their striking Gothic and Romanesque architecture, spiritual heritage, and cultural significance reflect Karachi's diverse and harmonious religious landscape.



Karachi, Pakistan's largest metropolis, is a paradise for food lovers, offering an incredible mix of traditional and modern flavors. The city's culinary culture shines brightest in its famous food streets — from the historic **Burns Road**, known for nihari, kebabs, and haleem, to **Boat Basin**, where parathas, karahi, and bun kebabs are local favorites.



At **Port Grand**, food meets the sea with scenic waterfront dining and a variety of international cuisines, while **Do Darya** offers a unique open-air experience along the coastline, lined with restaurants serving sizzling barbecue, seafood, and desi delights. And no visit to Karachi is complete without dining at the iconic **BBQ Tonight**, a landmark for its mouthwatering grilled dishes and traditional hospitality. Whether you're savoring spicy biryani from a street vendor or enjoying fine dining with ocean views, Karachi's food scene captures the city's diverse spirit. Joining a Karachi Food Tour is the best way to explore these flavors — from the bustling food streets to upscale dining — and experience a city where food is not just a meal, but a celebration of culture and life.

National Museum of Pakistan



The largest museum in Pakistan, featuring artifacts from the Indus Valley Civilization, Gandhara art, Islamic manuscripts, and more.

Quaid-e-Azam House Museum (Flagstaff House)



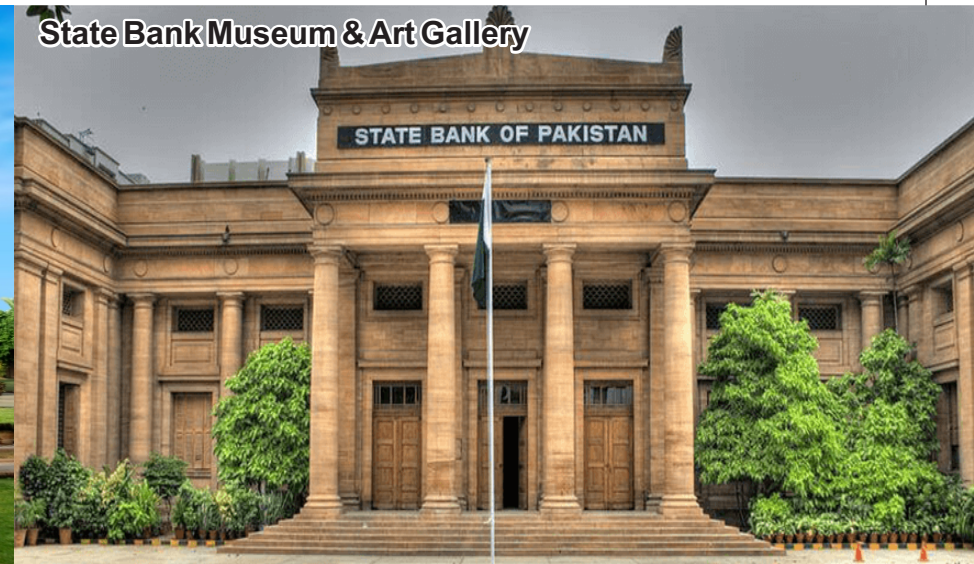
The former residence of Muhammad Ali Jinnah, preserved with his personal belongings and furniture.

Mohatta Palace Museum



A stunning Indo-Saracenic revival building that hosts rotating art, heritage, and cultural exhibitions.

State Bank Museum & Art Gallery



Highlights Pakistan's monetary history, rare coins, currency, and fine art collection.

Pakistan Maritime Museum



Run by the Pakistan Navy, it includes naval artifacts, a submarine (PNS Hangor), aircraft, and a vast open-air park.

Pakistan Air Force Museum



Displays fighter jets, radars, and aviation history, along with an open-air exhibition area and indoor galleries.

Indus Valley School of Art & Architecture Gallery



Exhibits modern and experimental art by emerging Pakistani artists and students.

MagnifiScience Museum



Pakistan's first contemporary and interactive science centre, offers hands-on exhibits and experiments that make learning fun and accessible for all ages. It fosters curiosity, creativity, and critical thinking, promoting exploration and a deeper understanding of science and technology in an engaging environment.



Built in 1920 by Jethanand Mukhi, the Mukhi House in Hyderabad, Sindh, served as the family's residence and a symbol of their social stature. Its elegant architecture reflected the cultural vibrancy of the time. After the partition of India, the Mukhi family was compelled to vacate the house by 1957, leaving behind an enduring landmark of Hyderabad's rich heritage.

Faiz Mahal - Khairpur



Located in Khairpur, Sindh, Faiz Mahal was built in 1798 by Mir Sohrab Khan as the royal court and residence of the Talpur monarchs. The palace featured the ruler's chambers, 16 waiting rooms, guest quarters, durbar and dining halls, along with the Hathi Khana for elephants and horse stables, now replaced by a mango orchard.

“Gorakh Hill Station — Sindh's mountain retreat offering cool breezes, breathtaking views, and unforgettable adventures.”



Located in the Dadu District of Sindh, Gorakh Hill Station sits at an elevation of about 5,700 feet in the Kirthar Range, roughly 423 km (263 miles) from Karachi and an eight-hour drive away. Known as the “Murree of Sindh,” it offers a refreshing escape with its cool climate, rugged terrain, and panoramic views. The hill station attracts thousands of tourists for adventure tourism activities such as hiking, camping, stargazing, and exploring the scenic mountain trails, making it one of Sindh's most popular high-altitude destinations.

The Lansdowne Bridge - A timeless marvel over the Indus — the iconic Bridge linking Sukkur and Rohri since 1889.



Opened in 1889, Lansdowne Bridge is a historic 19th-century structure spanning the Indus River between Sukkur and Rohri. Once the world's longest rigid girder bridge, it was a remarkable engineering achievement designed for both railway and road traffic. Adjacent to it stands the Ayub Bridge, built in 1962 to accommodate modern transport needs, together forming an iconic landmark of Sindh's architectural and engineering heritage.

"Keepers of Divine Love — The Sufi Saints of Sindh who spread messages of peace, unity, and spiritual harmony through their timeless poetry and devotion."



Sindh is renowned for its rich Sufi heritage, represented by revered saints such as **Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai of Bhit Shah**, **Lal Shahbaz Qalandar of Sehwan Sharif**, and **Abdullah Shah Ghazi of Karachi**, whose teachings emphasize love, peace, and unity. Other notable figures include **Sachal Sarmast of Daraza Sharif**, **Shah Inayat Shaheed of Jhok Sharif**, and **Makhdoom Nuh of Hala**, all of whom profoundly influenced Sindhi spirituality and literature through their mystical poetry and devotion to humanity.



SEA VIEW



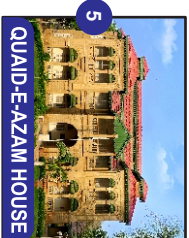
SHRINE OF
ABDULLAH SHAH GHAZI



FRERE HALL



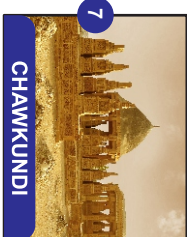
MAZAR-E-QUAID



QUAID-E-AZAM HOUSE



MOHATTA PALACE



CHAWKUNDI



BHAMBORE



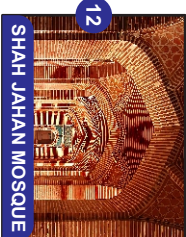
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HALEJI LAKE



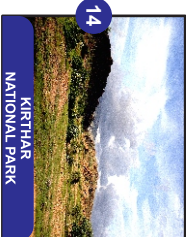
MAKLI



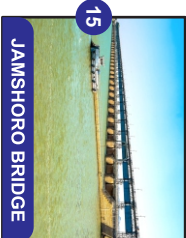
SHAH JAHAN MOSQUE



KEENJHAR LAKE



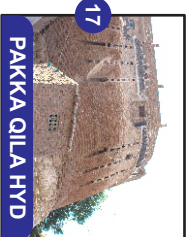
KIRTHAR
NATIONAL PARK



JAMSHORO BRIDGE



HYD MARKET GATE



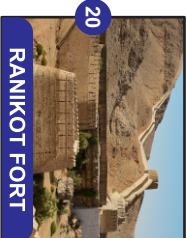
PAKKA QILA HYD



SHRINE OF
SHAH ABDUL LATIF BHITTAI



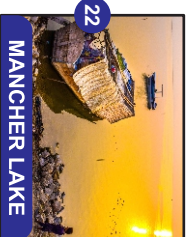
HALA HANDICRAFTS



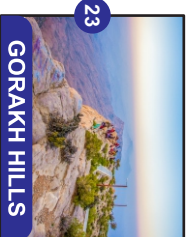
RANIKOT FORT



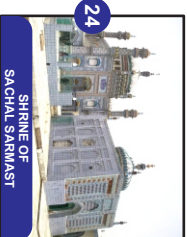
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LAL SHAHBAZ QALANDAR



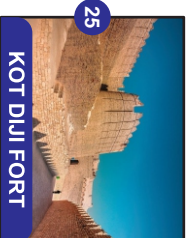
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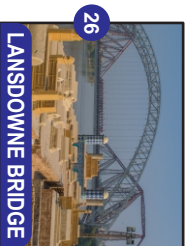
GORAKH HILLS



SHRINE OF
SACHAL SARMAST



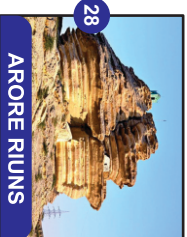
KOT DIJI FORT



LANDSDOWNE BRIDGE



BLIND DOLPHIN



ARORE RUINS



MOHEN JO DARO



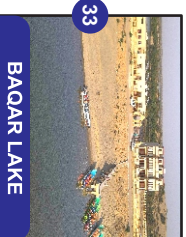
GARHI KHUDA BUX



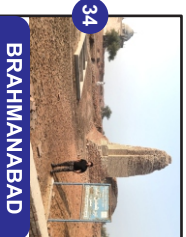
SHIKARPUR



VICTORIA TOWER



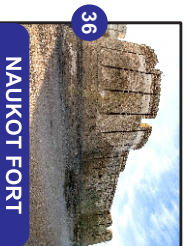
BAQAR LAKE



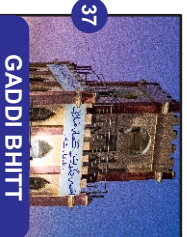
BRAHMANABAD



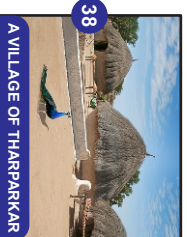
UMERKOT FORT



NAUKOT FORT



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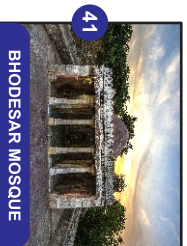
A VILLAGE OF THARPARKAR



MARVI'S WELL



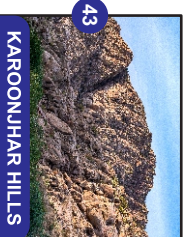
ROOPLO KOLHI RESORT
NANARPARKAR



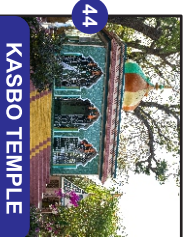
RHODESAR MOSQUE



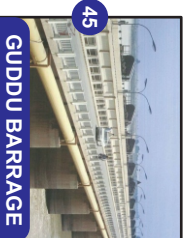
JAIN TEMPLE



KAROONDHAR HILLS



KASBO TEMPLE



GUDDU BARRAGE

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SAMBARA INN
LARKANA



ROOPLO KOLHI RESORT
NANGARPARKAR



KHEENJHAR LAKE RESORT
THATTA



LAL SHAHBAZ MOTEL
SEHWAN



BAQAR LAKE RESORT



RANIKOT RESORT



THE HERITAGE GUEST HOUSE
HYDERABAD



MARVI GUEST HOUSE
MITHI, THARPARKAR

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Melodies of Sindh: Experience the soulful rhythms of Sindh — where timeless traditions meet the enchanting melodies of culture.”