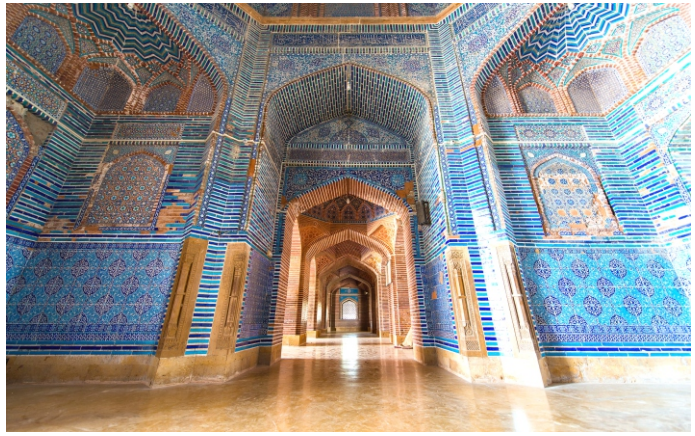
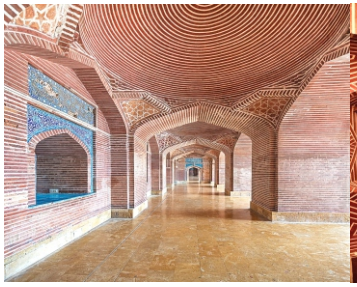
SHAH JAHAN MOSQUE

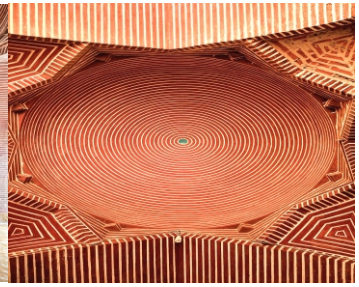


Persian inscriptions at the mosque indicated that it was built between 1644 and 1647, during the reign of Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan. An eastern addition was completed in 1659, during the reign of Emperor Aurangzeb.

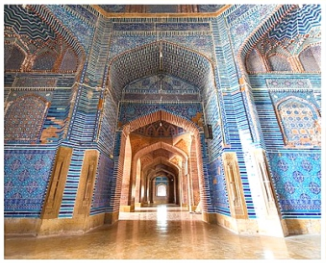
The mosque's mihrab had initially been incorrectly aligned with Mecca. The Sufi mystic, Makhdum Nooh, who is buried in the nearby city of Hala is said to have been approached by the mosque's planners in order to correct its alignment. Popular tradition maintains that Makhdum Nooh then corrected the error overnight by the power of his prayer, thereby ensuring his status as a saint.

Historical records show that the mosque's mihrab had actually been rebuilt a century after the mosque's construction.













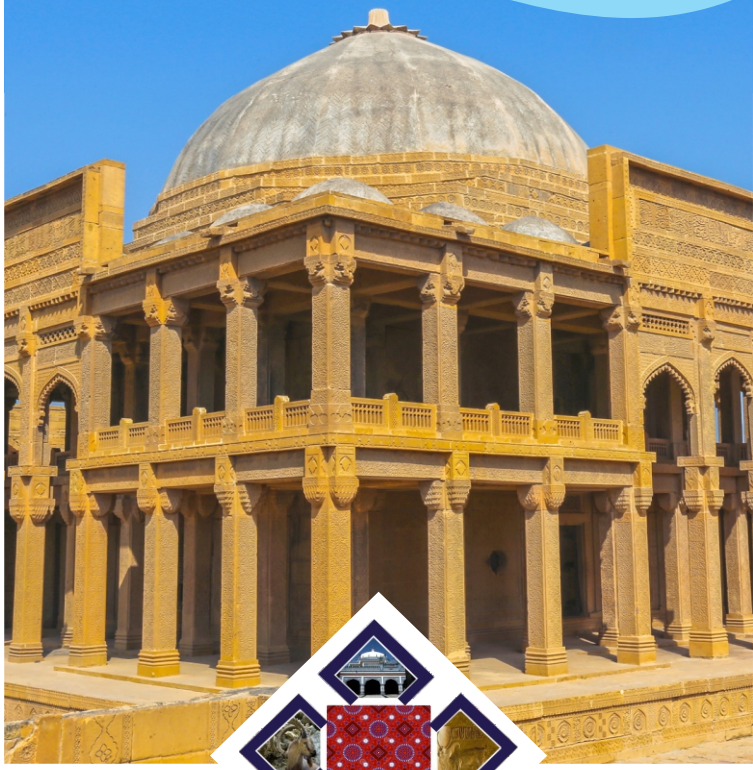
STDC Call Center For Information & Reservations, Please Call:	
Sandeep Kumar	0326-0497539
Gul Hassan	0334-3885442
Rashid Siddique	0341-2804213
Bilawal Shaikh	0335-5505004
Adeel Ahmed	0300-2779014
Makhdoom Gulzar (Incharge Keenjhar Lake & Haleji Lake)	0311-2020252
Mr. Dileep Kumar (Incharge Rooplo Kolhi Resort Nangar Parkar)	0345-3406755
Syed Imtiaz Ali Shah (Incharge Sambara Inn Hotel & Garhi Khuda Bux Resort)	0300-3047515
Mr. Shahensha Hussain (Incharge Marvi Rest House Mithi)	0333-2188638
Mr. Ayub Gul (Incharge Baqar Lake Resort)	0304-3607397
Mr. Nisar Ahmed Memon (Incharge Sehwan, Ranikot, Kai, Lucky & Manchar Lake Rest House)	0332-3958665
Compliance Incharge	0326-0773907

www.stdc.gos.pk

Explore The Beauty of Sindh

THATTA

SHAH JAHAN MOSQUE
MAKLI
BANBHORE
CHAUKHANDI



STDC

SINDH TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

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

CHAUKHANDI TOMBS



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.



MAKLI



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.



BANBHORE



The city of Bhanbhore dates from the 1st century BC to the 13th century AD. Archaeological records reveal remnants of three distinct periods on the site: Scytho-Parthian (1st century BC to 2nd century AD)[citation needed], Buddhist (2nd century AD to 8th century AD), and early Islamic (8th century AD to 13th century AD). The city was gradually deserted after the 13th century due to change in the course of the Indus.

Some archaeologist and historians suggest that Bhanbhore is the historical city of Debal, which the Arab general Muhammad bin Qasim conquered in 711–712 after defeating Raja Dahir, the last Hindu ruler of Sindh. However, this identification has not yet been confirmed, though numerous research and excavation works have been carried out to link the two cities. Preliminary excavations in the area were first done by Ramesh Chandra Majumdar in 1928 and later by Leslie Alcock in 1951. Pakistani archaeologist Dr F.A. Khan conducted extensive studies and excavations in the site from 1958 to 1965. In March 2012, the Culture Department of Government of Sindh organised the first International Conference on Bhanbhore, where different experts and archaeologists presented their research on the site.

