SURVEY OF PAKISTAN

PROVINCE MAP OF SINDH

Scale 1:1,000,000 or 1 Cm. to 10 Kilometres

HISTORY OF SINDH PROVINCE

Sindh is one of the four provinces of Pakistan with its capital at Karachi.Historically it is the home of Sindhi and so Sindhi is the main language. The neighboring regions of Sindh are Balochistan to the west and north, Punjab to the north-west, Gujrat and Rajasthan (India) to the east and the Arabian Sea to the south.

The Assyrians knew the region as Sindha, the Persians as Absind, the Greeks as Sinthus, the Romans as Sindhus and the Chinese as Sintow. In Sanskrit, the province was dubbed Sindhu meaning "Ocean" while the Arabs dubbed it Al-sindh. The province of Sindh and the people inhabiting the region had been designated after the river known in ancient times as the "Sindhus River, now also known by Indus River. In Sanskrit, Sindhu means "river, stream" However, the importance of the river and close phonetical resemblance in nomenclature would make one consider Sindhu as the probable origin of the name of Sindh. The Greeks who conquered Sindh in 325 BC under the command of Alexander the great rendered it as Indos.

Sindh is located on the southern edge of Pakistan, bordering the Iranian plateau in the west. Geographically it is the third largest Province of Pakistan, stretching about 579 kms from north to south and 281(average) from east to west, with an area of 140,915 sq. kms. The 2017 census of Pakistan indicated a population of 47.88 millions.

Sindh is hot in summer and cold in winter. Temperature frequently rise above 46° C (115° F) between May and August and the minimum average temperature of 2° C (36° F) occurs during December and January. The annual rainfall averages about seven inches, falling mainly during July and August.

The first known village settlements date as far back as 7000 BC as Indus valley civilization. In the late 300s BC, Sindh was conquered by Alexander the Great. It was traded to the Mauryan Empire led by Chandragupta in 305 BC. In the year 711 AD, Sindh was finally conquered by Umayyad Arabs from Damascus, led by the young Muhammad Bin Qasim. Direct Arab rule ended with the ascension of the local Soomro dynasty and they were the first local Sindhi Muslims to translate the Holy Quran in to the Sindhi language.

The Sindh Assembly was the first British Indian legislature to pass the resolution in favor of Pakistan.

The Province is mostly and with scant vegetation except for the irrigated Indus valley. The acacia nilotica (Babul/Babur) is the most dominant along the Indus banks. The azadrachta indica (neem/nim), Zizyphys vulgaris (bir/ber), tamarix orientalis (jujube lai) and Capparis aphylla (kirir) are among the more common trees. Mango, date palm and chiku are the typical fruit-bearing trees.

The skill of Sindhi craftsmen continues to exhibit the 5000 years old artistic tradition. Sindh has a reputation for Ajrak, pottery and silk work, which in design and finishing, are match less.

The pre-historic finds from different archaeological sites such as Mohenjo-daro engravings in various graveyards and the architecture designs of Makli provides ample evidence of art of the people.

Sindh has numerous tourist sites with the most prominent being the ruins of Mohenjo-daro near Larkana. Jamia Masjid in Thatta built by the Mughal Emperor Shahjahan and numerous mausoleums dot the Province including the very old Shahbaz Qalandar mausoleum and the beautiful mausoleum of Muhammad Ali Jinnah known as Mazar-e-Quaid in Karachi.

REFERENCES

Motorway
National Highway
Road, Metalled Main
Secondary
Unmetalled
Tracks
Railways
Canal, River
Headquarters: Province, District
Tehsil, Other Towns
Archaeological sites — Mohenjo Daro
Wall: Inked, Lined; Spring, Lake
Mud, Swamp, Arabian Sea, Sand
Heights, Miles, Filling Station, Rest — 100
Boundary (International)
Province
District

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
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SIR CREEK

International Boundary along Eastern Bank of the Creek

ARABIAN SEA

RANN OF KUTCH

67° E. of Greenwich

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