

Lawrence Gardens

It was made by Sir Lawrence (1864-1869) the then governor of Lahore. After independence its name was changed to BAGH-E-JINNAH. Spread over miles it is the best place to feel comfortable. It is full of large gardens and jogging track. There are two libraries in this garden, Quaid-e-Azam library and Dar-ul-Kutub, an Islamic library. Located at the heart of Lahore, The Mall, it is an easy access for every one.

Race Course Park

The newly created RACE COURSE PARK is a fun place for every one. It is placed at the jail road at a very busy location. Its lawns are gorgeous. It has a race course where people enjoy riding.

Gulshan e Iqbal Park

GULSAHN-E-IQBAL is a festivity for children as well as the elders. It is sited in Allama Iqbal town. Having all the requirements of a good park it has engrossed a lot of fans.

Jallo Park

It is 28 kms from Lahore. It can be visited by road and by rail. A rail-car leaves for Jallo Railway Station every half hour. Spread over an area of 450 acres, it has expanses of lawns, a forest research centre, a children's park, zoo, a small museum and gift shops.

Lahore has its significance as a sacred city having a number of Sufis and saints who stayed here in different epoch. Most of them are buried in Lahore and are still honored by people. There shrines are always full of their follower. Lahore is consecrated to be preferred as the last resting place of some very prominent history makers including the great mughal emperor and his wife.

Shrine of Madhoo Lal Hussain

It is situated in Shalimar garden lahore. Lal hussain was a Majzooob in era of King Akbar. He was called so as he used to put on red dress. Madhoo was a Brahman, a close companion of Lal-hussain who embraced Islam for his amity. Lal hussain died in 1008 hijrah. Madhoo buried his friend at Shalimar garden and himself was buried there in 1054 hijrah. Festival of lamps is arranged here every



the mausoleum are the antique manuscript Kurans, presented by different Kings and Nawabs of Hindustan, which are preserved to this day, and are in the safekeeping of the hereditary guardians of the shrine. Most of these are excellent sample of the art of inscription. The mausoleum is highly popular with the residents of Lahore. The anniversary of the death of the saint is celebrated on 20th Safar, when a great fair is held at the shrine and people from all places of Pakistan visit the mausoleum. The shrine was renovated in the era of Mian Nawaz Sharif, the then prime minister of Lahore, and now it is a very big place having the capacity to have thousands of people in it. It is a place of marble and white stone, having a library and a musafir khana. People have a true belief in data sahib and visit the place to give langar, the foodstuff distributed to the poor. The front boundary is adorned with the SURAH AL-RAHAMAN.

Qutbuddin Aibak's Shrine

He was selected as Governor of India in 1191 A.D. by Muhammad Ghauri established the slave empire on the death of Muhammad Ghauri in 1206 when he assumed sovereignty of his control and was followed by nine other slave kings. He was a benefactor of the building art and is known to have erected some colossal stone building in Delhi and elsewhere. A very fervent player of polo, he died in Lahore in 1210 A.D., while playing the game. In 1217 AD Sultan Altamash built the mausoleum of Qutbuddin Aibak. His mausoleum lies in the famous Anarkali bazaar.

Tomb of Nadira Begum Alias ANARKALI

It is situated in a corner of the Civil Secretariat of Punjab Government at Lahore. The vault is spherical in figure and entrenched with a vast and supercilious dome



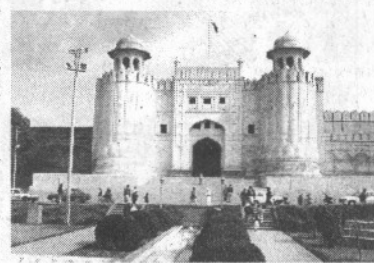
composed by Jahangir, her royal paramour:-

"Ah! Could I behold the face of my beloved once more, I would give thanks to my God until the day of resurrection".

In the time of Mughal Emperors, widespread gardens bordered this impressive mausoleum, and several beautiful structures were attached to it, but not a remnant of them now remains. The Ravi then flowed below its wall.

Emperor Jahangir, fourth great Mughal emperor, died in 1627 on his way to Lahore. He was buried in the Dilkusha

Bagh of queen, Noor Jehan situated at Shahdara. It is said that the tomb was built by Queen Noor Jehan and the Emperor's son Shahjehan, around 1637 AD. It is a grandiose formation made of red sand-stone and marble. The outer entrance to the tomb opens out into a court-yard which was used as a caravan Serai during Mughal times.



Meenar-e-Pakistan, Lahore museum, wapda house and many other constructions.

Meenar-e-Pakistan is a new milestone, a lofty and poised acknowledgment in Lahore and stands in the Iqbal Park to memorialize the date when a resolution was passed there back in 1940 demanding the formation of separate motherland for the Muslims of this sub-continent. The Minar is a merge of Mughal and modern architecture. The Minar is about 60 meters tall.

Lahore Central Museum was initially the Industrial Art Museum of the Punjab. Lahore was a significant because of the key place of Punjab in the Indian Empire. There are Gandhara, Hindu, Buddhist, Jain, Indus valley and Islamic collections, wonderful paintings from Mughal times and from the Punjab Hills, and many breathtaking examples of handicrafts, rugs and carvings. The collections of calligraphy are also very fine. The Museums most renowned exhibits include a Koran which is a thousand years old, and several sculptures including the



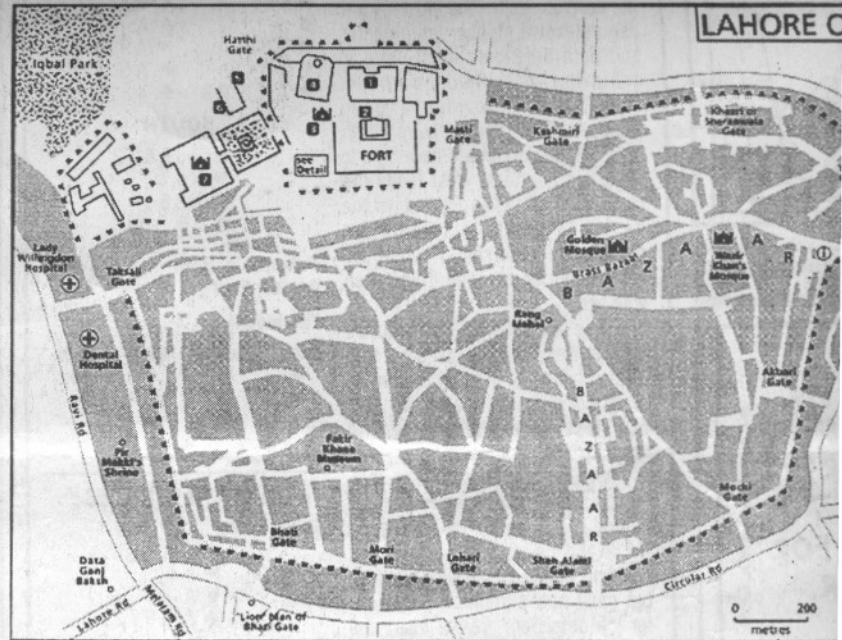
integral culture, combined with form of the City CITY OF FEST week there, some carnivals going on in an part of the artist city. Be it wedding ceremony or religious celebration, people full vehem preparations are In case of eid's celebration is case of melas extraordinary p seen. Stalls are and melad is an celebration goes The importa celebrated in Lah

1. Mela Chiragh

The Festival of Chiragh, is a popular occasion celebrated every last Friday of March at Shalimar Garden festival, people from all walks of life congregate from all over province to act participate in. People glow lamps and pray accomplishmen their heart wish. It is celebrate commemorate friendship of

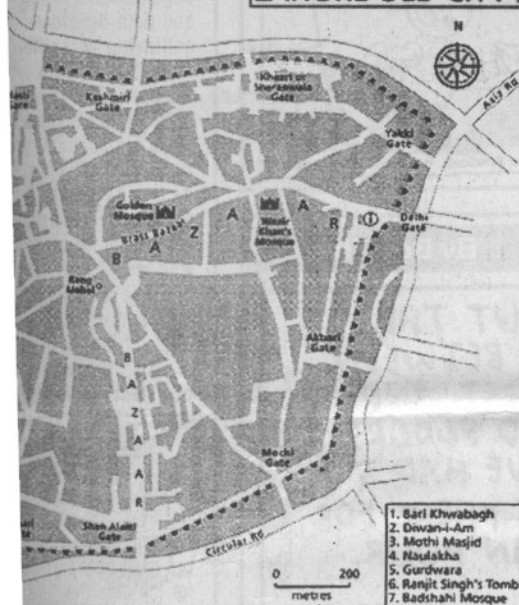
Lahore News 12-12-03

A bird's eye view of



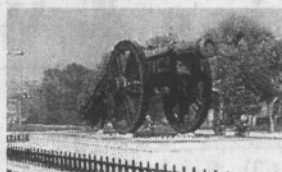
view of Lahore (II)

LAHORE OLD CITY



Flower competitions, kite flying, food festivals are the specialties of this celebration. People come to see the splendorous and significantly glowing Lahore at the time of this gala

Lahore is the city providing the best in every case. Above all things, EDUCATION is necessary to build the edifice of the nation and to mould the national character. Lahore is the best educational centre in Pakistan. Institutions like Punjab University, University of Engineering & Technology, National College of Arts, King Edward Medical College, Fatima Jinnah Medical College, Allama Iqbal Medical College, Convent of Jesus & Mary, Forman Christian College, Saint Anthony's High School, Lahore College for Women, Aitchison College, Kinnaird College, LUMS and Govt College. For some years the role of private colleges has become remarkable. The institutes like Punjab Group of Colleges, Institute of Management and Technology, Preston University, COMSATS, Scholars College, FAST

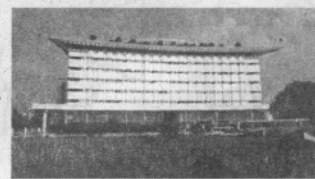


and many more are extremely determined to offer enhanced education amenities. Apart from the educational institutions Lahore has the rich libraries to satiate the desire of readers. Libraries of Lahore College, Government

Restaurant, Bundu Khan Restaurants, Freddy's Caf , Caf  Zouk, Thai Wah Restaurant, UNO Pizzeria, Pizza Hut, Kentucky Fried Chicken, One Potato Two Potato, Ziafat, kabana, Yee Fah restaurant, Chicago grill, Copper n Cattle, Bell Pepper, a chain of McDonalds and KFC and a lot of hang outs in every nook and crook of Lahore.

Bazaars and market places in the Lahore are of course renowned, Anarkali of the old city, and Liberty and Gulberg main market in modern Lahore. These markets provide everything that could possibly or impossibly want; from cloth to copper, brass and silverware; watches and bangles to carpets. All is color, all selection, all large quantity, and all exhibited to entice. Anarkali Bazaar is a treasure-trove, selling practically everything. It is situated outside the Bhati gate.

The shops are an odd mixture of east and west. Some are structured with fronts and windows and are identifiable shops. But interspersed with these are multicolored bangle vendor and lane of stalls offering dupattas in all the colors of the rainbow. Anarkali is expedient for visitors to go shopping. No one



Lahore is the cultural centre of Pakistan. Al-Hamra Arts Council has emerged as premier national institution of performing arts. It was established in 1948 with the financial assistance of government of Punjab. Presently it is situated t the mall and its construction was completed from 1981-1991. The building is in red brick work and semipyramidical in shape. It is a place which is known for dramatic performances, exhibitions of paintings, musical concerts, fine arts and dance. The place is also used for multifarious functions both by public and government.

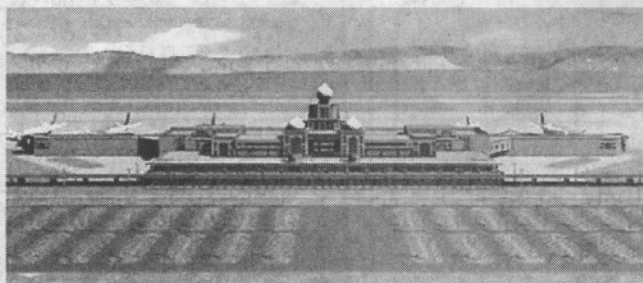
Lahore is the city, rich in crafts. From the olden times Lahore is famous for its publication houses. In olden times people used to write books in their handwriting. By the time press was introduced and people started publishing the books. The booksellers used to live near Masjid Wazir khan and they were perfect in book binding. No body can compete the bookbinders of Lahore till now.

Movie posters from Cinema Road in Lahore are hand painted for the movies, often containing funny English titles or sayings. Generally, the posters are full of guns, cute women, blood, and violent images. Done in the colorful and exuberant

Pakistani style, like the painted trucks they display modern Pakistani creativity. Chok Lakshmi and Abbot Road is famous for its cinemas. The first Television studio of Pakistan is situated at Abbot Road.

Lahore is also a centre for the ancient art of Kushti, a type of wrestling. One can find a small club at the edge of one of Lahore's parks. It is a run down affair with a large practice ring constructed out of mud. I watched a few wrestlers sparring with each other in their unflattering loin cloths. As with a lot of wrestling there is more fainting and slapping than any real action. Their special drink, sardai is renowned for making a great wrestler.

Lahore is a great commercial and trade centre. There are a large number of commercial and trade markets dealing in different types of trade and business. Like PACE a big shopping mall, Hafiz



College, University of Punjab and Quaid-e-Azam library provide the treasure of knowledge for students. The biggest library of Pakistan is The Punjab Public Library.

Lahore is prominent for its

is likely to get impossibly lost and it does contain a range of shops to supply most requirements, and the shopkeepers are mostly patient and very kind. The bazaars in the old city are the ones people dreams about-tiny alleys, some of which will admit a rickshaw, a string of donkeys or carts. Some alleys are only possible single file. Everything exist



1. Mela Chiraghan

The Festival of Lamps, Mela Chiraghan, is a very vital and popular occasion. This is celebrated every spring on the last Friday of March outside the Shalimar Gardens. During the festival, people from all walks of the life congregate from all over the province to actively participate in it. People glow oil lamps and pray for accomplishment of their heart wishes. It is celebrated to commemorate the friendship of madhoo and la

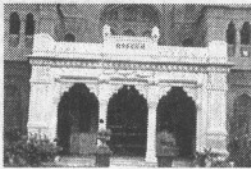
Pakistan, Lahore

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Mian Mir's Shrine

He died in 1045 AD. The Mian Mir area acquired special spiritual connotation for the Mughal dynasty during the governorship of Prince Dara Shikoh, who sought proposition from Mulla Shah, a partisan of Mian Mir. The prince built a shrine for his peer, the spiritual teacher. The shrine is square in shape, green in color, and prominent above the stone courtyard. On Thursday evenings and the urs of Mian Mir there are hundreds of devotees, qawwali singers, drummers, and harmonium players. The courtyard has entrances to the north and south with a mosque on its western side. To the east, within the courtyard, lie graves of close relatives and disciples, while an unreserved graveyard enlarges to the south and west side.



Data Gunj Baksh

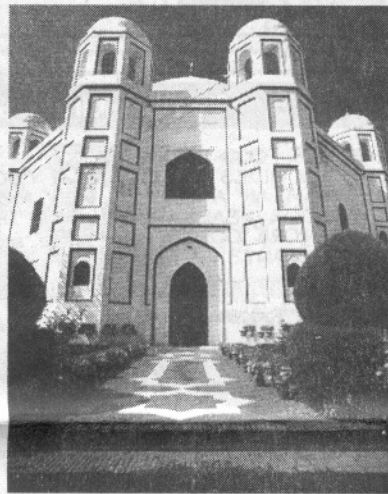
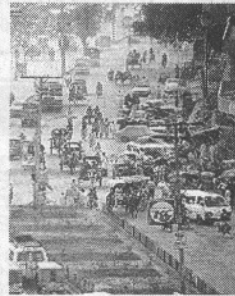
Outside the Bhati Gate of the city, to the west, is the illustrious mausoleum of HAZRAT DAATA GANJ BAKSH, or the saint, the bestower of cache. His real name is Ali Mukhdum Hujveri, of Ghazni. Hazrat Ali Hujveri was, a great Sufi saint who's well known work, Kashf-ul-Mahjub has been translated from the original Persian into several European languages and is considered a classic. Kashf-ul-Mahjub is highly looked upon as the first imperative Persian work on Sufism. Dara Shikoh as well as Hazrat Nizamuddin Aulia spoke about it with great respect. Divided into 25 chapters following the question-answer format, Al Hajveri dwells on topics such as Knowledge, Poverty, Sufism, Patched Frocks (the symbolic Sufi dress), Imams, Different principles of the Sufi Orders, etc. He also finger on the Unification with God (tauhid), Faith (iman), Purification (tahart), and Repentance (tauba).

He died in 1072 A.D, and was buried close to a mosque which he had himself built. The mausoleum was constructed by Sultan Ibrahim, a successor of Masud. Attached to the Shrine is a beautiful mosque. Among the most motivating items of

supported from inside by eight gigantic arches. It is a masterpiece of solid masonry work of early Mughal period and is neatly and beautifully fitted up. Nadira begum, Akbar

gave the title of Anarkali because of her beauty, was a singer and a royal dancer. Her chic beauty stimulated prince

Jehangir to love her and make her the queen of India. Suspecting her of an illicit maneuver with his son, the Emperor ordered her to be buried alive, thus ending the most romantic anecdote of Mughal Empire. She was, for that reason placed in an upright position at the chosen place, and was built round with bricks. Salim felt fanatical distress at her death. On assuming extreme authority, he had raised an enormous superstructure over her burial chamber. The coffin was made of a mass of pure marble of



amazing beauty and fragile workmanship. The date given in letters and in figures is 1599 A.D. which refers to the death of Anarkali. Akbar died on 13th October 1605 and the structure was finished ten years after his death. The building is circular in shape and roofed with a vast and lofty dome, supported inside by eight huge arches. It is a magnum work of solid stonework of early Mughal period, and is tidily and delightful it measures 75 feet, 6 inches from east to west. On the side of the tomb is engraved the following Persian couplet,

An entrance to the right leads into a Mughal garden. The marble tomb is approached from four corridors leading from the garden. Three of these corridors are closed by intricate marble screens. The marble grave is richly inlaid with floral designs and the 99 Attributes of God are inscribed on its two sides. On the top is a verse from the Holy Quran.

The Empress Noor Jehan 'Light of the World' was the only empress whose name appeared on the coins of the Mughal Empire. She was buried in 1645 AD at Shahdara (Lahore) outside Jehangir's mausoleum. Her tomb once had a marble commemorative plaque which she had built herself during her life time.

After the demur of Mughal rule, the tomb suffered widespread damages along with her husband's tomb at the hands of Sikh when they gained power during the early part of nineteenth century. Both were stripped of most of its original beauty and splendour. All treasures and tiles, it is said were carted off to decorate the Golden Temple of Amritsar India.

In the courtyard near Jehangir's tomb lies buried his brother-in-law, Asif Khan Father of Shajahan's adored Queen Arjumand Bano. He died in 1633. His tomb today shows little of its former splendor.

Opposite the fort opening to west is the Samadh of Mharaja Ranjit Singh. The building was commenced by KHARAK SINGH, but was accomplished a bit in reign of DILLIP SINGH. On advance sides of Samadh are two domed buildings, memorials of son and grandson of Ranjit Singh.

Outside the Badshahi mosque, near its stepladder, lays the tomb of ALLAMA IQBAL, the poet-philosopher of the East. The burial chamber is a blend of Afghan and Moorish technique of design and is constructed wholly of red sandstone which was brought from Rajasthan. It is in the place called the huzuri bagh.

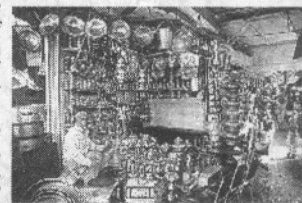
Among the modern memorial and the famous buildings of Lahore is the

emaciated fasting Siddhartha from

hussain.

2. National Ho

Taxila, the marvel of Sarasvati, and the green goddess, Athena. There are some fine primitive displays showing archaeological



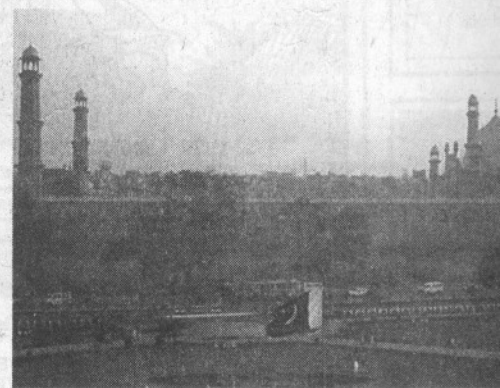
finds half a million years old from the area around Islamabad, and the great effort for Pakistan is well predictable.

The WAPDA HOUSE is the very famed administrative edifice located on THE MALL. It is the head office of WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY PAKISTAN. This magnificent building has a unique style having a large doom in its centre. It is a business area as well. Major travel agents and branches of reputed banks are located in this house.

Fortress Stad week long perform a display of the horse and camel pegging colorful from all region mass band shows in the sun

3. Basant - Festi

With the advent of the skies of Lahore types of sizes of mid-February, the flying festival known as People fly paper



I would now talk about a very interesting object; it is neither a monument nor a modern thing. As you enter the busiest thoroughfare, THE MALL, you will pass by a very interesting thing, BHANGIAN WALI TOUP. History says the king of Kabul Ahmad Shah Durrani made a tank for attacking Lahore. In the 5th attack it broke and was left at the bank of river Chenab. Sahib Singh Bhangi the ruler of Gujrat reserved it in his supervision. In the epoch of Maharaja Ranjit Singh it was erected on an arena in front of northern opening of museum. It still lies here and called Bhangian Wali Toup as it remained in custody of Bhangis. Formerly Ahmad Shah Durrani named its Toup Ahmad Shahi. It is one of the lahori symbols.

The greatness of Lahore is a culmination of centuries of happenings, experiences, the

powdered glass string (called Doo) to go into a 'p' two or more kite then using a special cut the cord of At Basant the sky the festival starts carries on through and finishes at following day. most popular in Special preparation for the day. K enjoyed along with of music and special festival is enjoyed gusto and fervor part of Lahore decorated to welcome from all over the

4. Jashan-e

For a few years have started well in an enchanted festival named baharan is a festivities go on for

emaciated
fasting
Siddhartha from

hussain.

2. National Horse and Cattle show

One of the well-known annual festivals The National Horse and Cattle Show is also held in spring in the

Fortress Stadium. During the week long performance there is a display of the finest livestock, horse and camel dances, tent pegging colorful folk dances from all regions of Pakistan, mass band show and tattoo shows in the sundown.

3. Basant - Kite-flying Festival

With the advent of spring, skies of Lahore glitter with all types of sizes of kites. In about mid-February, there is a kite flying festival known as Basant. People fly paper kites with a

delicacies, from the famous muhamdi nihari to Phajjay ke paey, from the sweet kheer of Gawalmandi to Regal Chowk's chaat. Food is the weakness of the people of Lahore and it has an imperative role to play in almost all

activities of the city. No event or festivity is complete without cholesterol-ridden fatty food from the Inner City. Be it the attractive spring festival of Basant, or the religious Eid celebration, everything has more than one specialty in the form of some Lahori food item. The food stuff of Lahore changes with seasons. *Gajjar ka halwa, Dal ka halwa and Andon ka halwa* are the specialties of wintry weather. Summer brings the cool Falooda, Rasmalai, and appetizing Chaman ice-cream, Golla, Thanda Doodh and many more. Lahore is cultural, intellectual and artistic center of the nation. The warm and receptive people of Lahore are known for their traditional hospitality. The GAWALMANDI FOOD STREET, PURANI ANARKALI FOOD STREET, CHOWK

LAKSHAMI, ANARKALI BAZAR, and ICHRA are some of the most important and well known places of Lahore serving the best variety of food items. *Muhamdi nihari, Labnani Tanduri Machi, Lache Dar Kulfi, Baryani Kada, Badami Chargha, Spicy Chargha, Dabo Chargha, Goll Guppey, Burf Ke Golley, dahi baray, tikka, haleem, siri payee, paratha kabab* and many more are the specialties of lahori food. All these items are readily available in a big hotel and a small tandoor restaurant.

A second category of food available in Lahore is that in posh restaurants of the city, ranging from Chinese to Pakistani or even Thai food. Such restaurants are usually found in the Gulberg area and attract a certain class of people. These restaurants are usually extremely busy all week round but more so on weekends since eating out is considered one of the main forms of entertainment in Lahore. Beside these traditional lahori food here is available a large range of modern food and the perfect restaurants. The important ones are; Salt n Pepper, Village

that a middle class person want like Spices, vegetables, books, gold and silver, brass, antiques, carpets, kitchenware, brooms and buckets, shoes, pots and pans, garlands of flowers,

blacksmiths and locksmiths, carpenters and furniture vendors, tea shops, snacks and food vendors, milk shops,

center the arena of computers, Siddique trade centre, Panorama centre, Commercial building. Every big trade compamy.banks and other organizations have their offices in Lahore.

Lahore is also a cosmopolitan city where people of different nationalities can be seen. It has combined the life style of east and west and presents a lively mixture of old and new patterns of life.

The wonderful Cricket



South Asian fast-food, and piled displays of those highly colored, rather substantial sweets. There are sellers of suitcases and bags, travel agents. The famous old bazaar of Lahore the Shah-alam market generally known as Shahalmi is a whole sale market having a huge variety of crockery, electronics and many other things. This market is situated outside the Shahalmi gate. Inside the Dehli gate is situated the very famous Landa bazaar. This bazaar is very famous among the locals of Lahore. For the ladies ready made stylish suits, shops near the Liberty Market and Fortress Stadium are the best. For handicraft, The Mall is very popular, which sells shadow work embroidery at reasonable prices. Ichra Bazaar has the best buys for silk, cotton and printed all sort of cloth.

There are best kinds of hotels in Lahore within a range of an ordinary man to the rich people. Every one can easily find a suitable hotel for a stay at Lahore. The important hotels of Lahore are PC, AVARI, HOLIDAY INN, AMBASSADOR HOTEL, NATIONAL HOTEL, AMIR HOTEL, HOTEL SUNFORT,

Stadium in Pakistan having Flood Lights (Qadafi Stadium) is also situated in this great city. Lahori's are crazy about cricket that's why on holidays you will find a lot of people playing cricket not only on grounds but also on road sides.

Lahore is the wonderful combination of everything. Be it the olden areas or the modern Lahore, it is great in every way. Lahore is rightly regarded as the cultural, architectural and artistic center of Pakistan; indeed, the city is so steeped in historical distinction that it would be possible to spend a lifetime studying it without learning everything that there is to learn. Lahore is just so great, so wonderful, so very fabulous, that every nook and corner of the city speaks of a certain vibrance, a certain zeal, a spirit of life, which cannot be found anywhere in the world. It is present in the monuments, in the bazaars, in the old buildings lining the Mall, or in the vast expanses of the sports grounds in the Cantonment. But most vividly, this great Lahori spirit is visible in the people of Lahore, the Zinda dilan-e-Lahore (The Zealots of Lahore).

4. Jashan-e-Baharan

For a few years Lahories have started welcoming spring in an enchanted way. Special festival named as Jashan-e-baharan is arranged and festivities go on for over weeks.

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