



# අසිරිමත් ගන්ධාර උරුමය

පාකිස්තානයේ බෞද්ධ ශිෂ්ටාචාරය

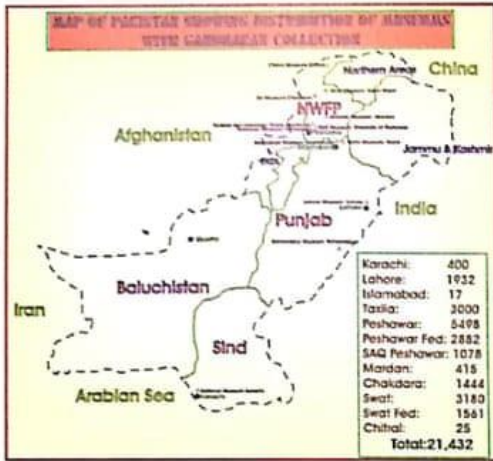
**Gandhara Civilization**

Buddhist Heritage in Pakistan

"පෞරාණික බෞද්ධ කලා ශිල්ප වලට සහ  
සංස්කෘතියට පාකිස්තානය තෝරාගත්තකි"



පාකිස්තාන මහ කොමසාරිස් කාර්යාලය, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව  
High Commission of Pakistan, Sri Lanka



# අසිරිමත් ගන්ධාර ශිෂ්ටාචාරය

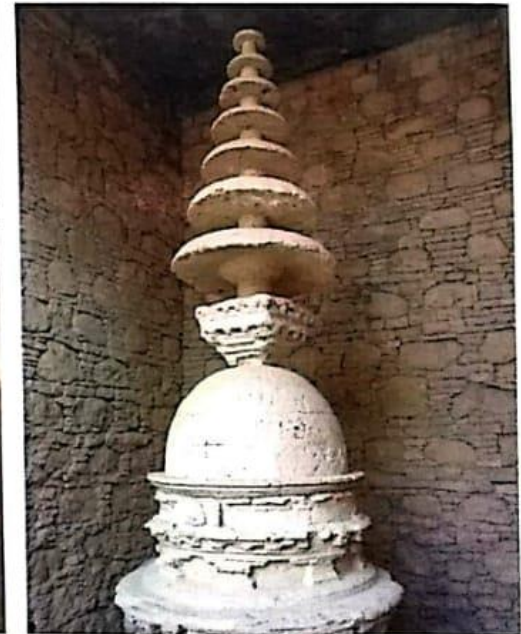
පාකිස්තානයේ බෞද්ධ උරුමය

## Gandhara Civilization

Buddhist Heritage in Pakistan

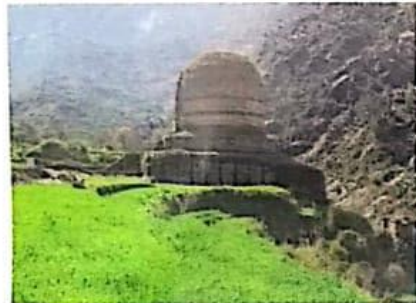
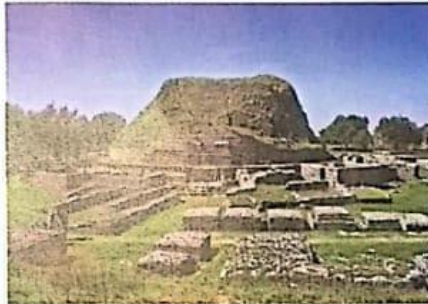
පෞරාණික බෞද්ධ කලා ශිල්ප වලට සහ සංස්කෘතියට පාකිස්තානය නෝනැත්තකි. මෙම උප මහද්වීපයේ සංස්කෘතික ඉතිහාසය සහ සමාජ පරිනාමය තුළ ආගමික විශ්වාස සුවිශේෂී අංගයක් බවට පත්ව තිබේ. බුද්ධාගම ආරම්භ වීමට සහ සංවර්ධනය වීමට පාකිස්තානයෙන්ද මනා සහයෝගයක් හිමිව තිබේ.

ගන්ධාර භූමිය ඉන්දු ගංගාවේ බටහිර දෙස සිට කි.මී.100 ක් පමණ නැගෙනහිර සහ බටහිර දෙසටත් කි.මී.70 ක් පමණ උතුරු සහ දකුණු දිශටත් විහිදේ. මෙම භූමි තුන් පැත්තකින් කඳුවැටි වලින් ආවරණය වී තිබෙන අතර අද වන විට ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ නිම්නය, උද්‍යාන, බුන්ර් සහ වසිලා නිම්නයෙන් වැඩි කොටසට අයත් වන්නේ මෙම ප්‍රදේශයයි.





# පාකිස්ථානයේ සුප්‍රසිද්ධ බෞද්ධ නටඹුන්

බෞද්ධාගම විසින් පාකිස්ථානයට පොහොසත් ඉතිහාසයක් සහ කලා ශිල්ප මෙන්ම ගෞරවනීය නිර්මාණ ශිල්පයක් දායාද කර තිබේ. ගන්ධාර ප්‍රදේශයේ මෙම නටඹුන් විශාල වශයෙන් දැකිය හැකි අතර මෙම ඉතිහාසයෙන් බොහෝ ප්‍රමාණයක් අදටද පාකිස්ථානය තුළ දැකිය හැක.



පාකිස්ථාන මහ කොමසාරිස් කාර්යාලය, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව

No. 42 & 44, Bullers Lane, Colombo 7.

 Pakistan High Commission Colombo  
 [www.pakistanhc.lk](http://www.pakistanhc.lk)

# WORLD HERITAGE SITES IN PAKISTAN

Pakistan is a melting pot of cultures and civilizations. It has a rich cultural heritage. Each conqueror, traveler and sage has left behind an imprint that added a step to the cultural evolution of this region.



**Chandan Wali Gate Rohtas Fort**

Rohtas Fort was built in the 1540s by Sher Shah Suri. The fort was subsequently extended by Mughal Emperor Akbar. The walls, more than forty feet thick in places, enclose an area of 260 acres. Rohtas Fort was inscribed in the World List of Heritage Sites in 1997.



**Sohail Gate Rohtas Fort**

## Archaeological Ruins at Moenjodaro



Harappa and Moenjodaro were part of the Indus Valley Civilization, which flourished over 4,500 years ago. One of the best known sculptures from Moenjodaro is a bust known as the 'King Priest'.

**"The Great Bath" at Moenjodaro.** According to archaeologists the "Great Bath" was used for religious or ceremonial purposes. In the background is a Buddhist stupa built about 2000 years ago with stones from the ruined city. The archaeological ruins at Moenjodaro were designated in the list of World Heritage Sites in 1980.



Located near the city of Mardan, Takht Bahi was unearthed in early 20th century. In 1980 it was included in the UNESCO World Heritage list as the largest Buddhist remains in Gandhara. The remains at "Sahr-i-Bahlol" located in the south of Takht Bahi also date back to the same period.



Takht Bahi contains the remains of a famous Buddhist monastery. The archaeological remains of Takht Bahi are some of the most astounding, exciting and imposing relics of Buddhism in Pakistan, dating back from 2nd to 5th century A.D. In 1980 they were included in the UNESCO World Heritage list as the largest Buddhist remains in Gandhara.

## Buddhist Ruins of Takht-i-Bahi and Neighbouring City Remains at Sahr-i-Bahlol

Statue of Buddha in the Court of Sahr-i-Bahlol in Takht Bahi.



## TAXILA

Taxila illustrates the different stages in the development of ancient city on the Indus. Taxila was inscribed in the World Heritage list in 1980.



**The Lahore Fort and the Shalimar Gardens** These two remnants of the Mughal era were inscribed together in the list of World Heritage Sites in 1981.



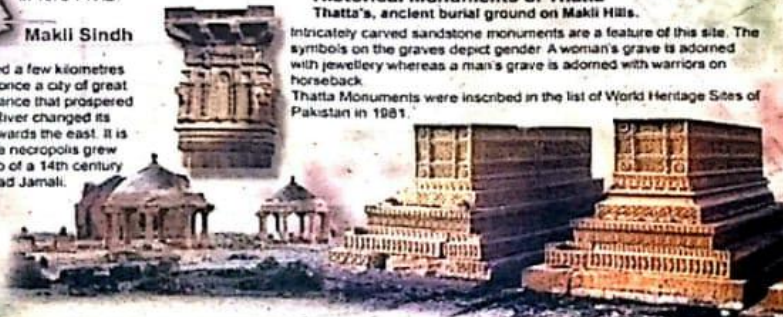
The Shalimar Garden was built by Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan.

**Shish Mahal, or Palace of Mirrors,** stands in the north of the fort. The roofs are embellished with thousands of tiny mirrors reflecting the best of a traditional craft of "Shishgar" from Punjab. Shish Mahal was built as an official residence for the empress of Shah Jahan.

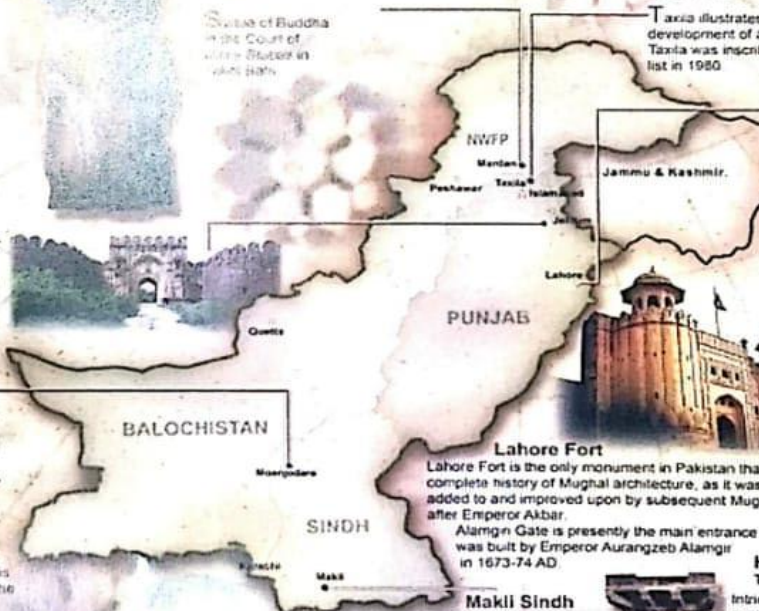


## Historical Monuments of Thatta

Thatta's, ancient burial ground on Makli Hills. Intricately carved sandstone monuments are a feature of this site. The symbols on the graves depict gender. A woman's grave is adorned with jewellery whereas a man's grave is adorned with warriors on horseback. Thatta Monuments were inscribed in the list of World Heritage Sites of Pakistan in 1981.



It is the largest necropolis in the world, where many of the graves are adorned with Quranic inscriptions.



## Makli Sindh

Makli is situated a few kilometers outside Thatta, once a city of great strategic importance that prospered until the Indus River changed its course away towards the east. It is believed that the necropolis grew around the tomb of a 14th century Sufi saint, Hamad Jamali.