

CONTRIBUTION OF M. H. PANHWAR IN THE GEOGRAPHY OF SINDH

Aijaz Ali Thaheem

Lecturer, Government Boys Degree College, Manghopir, Karachi, Pakistan

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ABSTRACT

It is a review type article and its value, is to conclude the total geographical efforts of M. H. Panhwar and to claim that he is a single indigenous geographer of Sindh. Whole of his geographical work carried out in his books and in research papers indicates that it is first made by him by his extensive understanding of the area and record; this type of mean is single on the written material on Sindh and South Asia. He put sixty documented graphs in his book Sequential wordbook of Sindh, seventy documented graphs in his book A Provisional Decorated Documental Atlas of Soomra Dynasty of Sindh, seventy seven graphs in his book Sixty decades of record of Inundation in Sindh, eight graphs in his book Under Soil water in Sindh, seven graphs in his publication, Speeches of Sindh between the standup of Mansura and ruination of Ammri. A lot of graphs are drew in his other exploration articles. The maps made by him from 1976 to 1983 for his publication, Historical Provision of Sindh and the foundation graph reachable to him were: one inch to, two, four, eight, sixteen and thirty two miles and not, 1:1,000,000; 500,000; 250,000; 125,000; 50,000 and 40,000. The lamella that were gadget in the graphs provide miles and can be changed to kilometers by augmenting with 1.609

KEYWORDS: *M. H. Panhwar, Contribution, Geography, Sindh*

INTRODUCTION

Muhammad Hussain Panhwar popular as M.H. Panhwar came into being on 25th December 1925 at the house of a poor soil labor Haji Khan at hamlet Ibrahim Kachi, District Dadu, Sindh. He achieved his essential education from his own hamlet and got matriculation education from Mehar Municipality. He did Bachelors of Engineering in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering from NED College (now university) in 1949. After B.E, Government of Sindh granted him American endowment, therefore he completed his Master's degree in Agriculture Engineering from Wisconsin, University of America.¹

M. H. Panhwar was skilled in environment, history, archaeology, anthropology, historical cartography and earth science. He escorted in earthen water progress, earthwork, and machinery belonging to agriculture, soaking, saltiness check, sewerage, and agriculture.

Panhwar, M.H, Aap Beti Jag Beti phoenix and M.H. Panhwar trust hyd. 2008,p, 291

Soomro, Umar, the contribution of M.H. Panhwar towards Sindhological studies, in Sindh: Glimpses into Modern History [Proceeding of PHRIC on History of Sindh 1843-1991, edit. Dr. Gulam Muhammad Lakho and Dr. Muhamad Qasim Soomro, Department of General History university of Sindh Jamshoro, 2010, P, 387

Syed Gulam Mustafa Shah, Muhammad Hussain a proud pioneer in horticulture, J. Sindh quarterly, Vol. XXV, 1997, edit. Syed Gulam Mustafa Shah, Karachi, p. 35.

Soomro, Umar, the contribution of M.H. Panhwar towards Sindhological studies, in Sindh: Glimpses into Modern History [Proceeding of PHRIC on History of Sindh 1843-1991, edit. Dr. Gulam Muhammad Lakho and Dr. Muhamad Qasim Soomro, Department of General History university of Sindh Jamshoro, 2010, P, 39

Ibid, p, 379

He did job as an agricultural engineer for four years with administrative systems of Sindh and West Pakistan and he toojobbedin Sindh and Baluchistan as a superintending engineer for more than a decadeyet 1969. He gave 10 publications on under soil water in Sindh and numerous exploratory paperson the Thar and Kohistan abundance.² In 1964, he settled afloriculture farm escorting in fruit lots. After that it was turned into exploration a farm in 1985 for modern fruit lots according to Sindh's weather. He published 36 books on crop cultivation and fruit lots,launchedwin pages.³ Considered a one-man 'Sindh Lover, his pastime was to collect information about the Sindh, and he authored enough to 500 folios on Sindh ranging different subjects.

Many of the agencies exalted him withseries of honors, covering with a Sitara-e-*Imtiaz* by the President of Pakistan in 1992 for extra ordinary work in Horticulture. Conformed in "*Who is Who in the world*" in 1987, Conspectus attainment honor by Sindh Progressive league in 1999, Life span attainment honor by Revivers on August 2002,Life span attainment honor by Sindh Agriculture University, Tando jam on November 2004 and was awarded as a Horticulturalist by Kisan times, Daily Khabren and Chawla group of Industries.

Mr. Panhwarlived more than eight decades' meaningful, cheerful and chromatic life, finally, died away on 21st April, 2007 AD.

LITERARY TEXT ANALYSIS

A short work is gone through on Mr. Panhwar, only two of the papers have been published on him like: Soomro, Umar, The Contribution of M. H. Panhwar Towards Sindhological Studies, in Sindh: Glimpses Into Modern History [Proceeding Of PHRIC On History Of Sindh 1843-1991, Edit. Dr. Gulam Muhammad Lakho and Dr. Muhamad QasimSoomro, Department of General History University Of Sindh Jamshoro, 2010. Syed Gulam Mustafa Shah, Muhammad Hussain A Proud Pioneer In Horticulture, J. Sindh Quarterly, Vol. Xxv, 1997, Edit. Syed Gulam Mustafa Shah Karachi.His own published work is an essential source to work on him as; Primitive geographical spots and kindred's in Sindh in J. Grass Roots, Vol. 24,and Chand Bibiedited it in 2002-2003. Documented Graphs of Sindh 1600-1843 ad (473 Documented Graphs of Sindh 1600 to 1843 AD in Great Britain and national archives of India and building of first graph of Sindh prior to Its defeat) in Journal Grass Roots, Spring, 1980,Deedar Hussain Shah edited it and was published by, Pakistan Studies Center University of Sindh, Jamshoro. Graphs of Sindh (East India Company and British officers 1780-464) in Journal Sindh Quarterly, Vol. II, 1976, NO.2, edited by Syed Gulam Mustafa Shah, Karachi. The skills of graph building and few infrequency graphs of the Sindh and South Asia 140 AD to 1808 AD, in Journal Sindh Quarterly Vol. IX, 1981 NO- 1, edited by Syed Gulam Mustafa Shah, Karachi. In these publications of the M. H. Panhwar, there are many maps; Panhwar, M. H. Chronological Dictionary of Sindh, Institute of Sindhology, University of Sindh, Jamshoro, 1983.Panhwar, M. H. Ground Water in Hyderabad and Khairpur Division of Sindh, of Agriculture, Hyderabad region, 1964.Panhwar, M. H. Six thousand years of History of Irrigation in Sindh, Culture Department, Government of Sindh, first Ed. 1993, second Ed. 2005, third Ed. Compiled by UmerSoomro, October, 2011.

Geographic papers that litterateur brought out in numerous research magazines are mentioned bellow:

PRIMITIVE TOPOGRAPHICAL SPOTS AND KINDRED IN SINDH

Institute of Pakistan Studies, University of Sindh circulated this exploration paper of the author in their J. Grass Roots, Vol. 24 that was edited by Chand Bibi in 2002-2003, p. 24-32.

The nouns of Sindhi kindred and spots given by the authors of Vedas, Purnas, Mahabhartas, Ramayana, Mahapandas, Panani's Grammar, and Greek correspond, and Ptolemy's Graph and in Arab topographer's graphs, have been mentioned by Panhwar Sahib having new names inside. Likewise, these records are of various times, author has mentioned them in sequential order.

He has broadened the ancient nouns of 14th spots that are assumed by Majanapada as that are of 7th to 6th century BC, in early chart, besides with their current situation. He has chased the 15th oldest nouns of Astadhyaya "Panani's Grammarian publication of 560-325 BC in second one chart, besides with their current nouns. In third chart, he mentioned 8th nouns of 5th and 4th century besides with their situation. In fourth chart, he has recorded 8th nouns of cities and their groundbreaking according to Roman and Greek sources (500-100). In fifth chart, he has listed the 14th nouns of 200 BC-200 AD, besides with contemporary nouns. In sixth list, the twenty five nouns of Ptolemy's record (140 AD) besides their modern nouns have been noticed by author and in addition he has mentioned the list of nine nouns of Ptolemy's record same to the sources of Eggermont. Finally, in seventh diagram he has discussed about the Arab Geographers and has pointed out the eighty figures of 711-1000 AD besides with modern nouns and places.

DOCUMENTED GRAPHS OF SINDH 1600-1843 AD- (473 DOCUMENTED GRAPHS OF SINDH 1600 TO 1843 AD IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA AND CONSTRUCTION OF FIRST MAP OF SINDH BEFORE ITS CONQUEST)

Pakistan Studies Center University of Sindh Jamshoro published this exploration paper of our scholar in journal Grass Roots, spring, 1980, Edit. Deedar Hussain Shah, p. 40-76.

The littérateur expresses in this finding record that approximately 500 geographical charts of Sindh comprising record of past, diverting routes of Indus River, Archaeology, physical and topography, Geology, under soil water and administrative units are made by him that were included in his book source material on Sindh. For the accretion of these maps, he paid visit to Royal geographical society British museum and India office library in London. He says that seventy percent of the map making work on Sindh was carried out during the British rule, whole of the Sindh was looked over by them and they prepared graphs for their several aims. Military officials made few of the graphs while more of them were given in tourist dairies. Author says in the maps of India scales were 1 mile - 2 in, 1 mi - 1 in, 2 mi - one in, 8 mi - 1 in, sixteen mi - 1 in and thirty eight mi - 1 in. one mi is equaling to 5280 feet or a Britain mi, somewhere else odd scales were also carried out as 100 mi - 64 mm, twelve mi to - 1 in, eleven mi - 1 inch, 600 yards - 1 in 300 feet - 1 one in, 2-2/3 mi - one inch and scale was every time written on the graphs.

Author has noticed the clashes in pronunciation of the towns and titled with new names to 54 old towns.

31 graphs and telamon of Sindh, of the British museum map department. 49 maps, telamon and albums of Sindh in India office, library in which one route map of Sindh is mentioned. 7 graphs of ways of Sindh. 10 graphs of Shikarpur representative. 1 graph of boundary of Sindh. 6 graphs of Sindhu Nadi and 6 maps of Keti Bundar. 48 graphs in Royal Geographical Society collection in London. 92 graphs in national archives of India new Delhi document graphs. 253

graphs in India office, library book section consisting of Taluka graphs in look over and accommodation reports of Bombay residency, in which 71 reports on land revenue accommodation are expressed in this document.

GRAPHS OF SINDH

East India Company and White Officials (1780-464)

This research paper of M. H. Panhwar was published in journal Sindh Quarterly, Vol. III, 1976, No.2, edited by Syed Gulam Mustafa Shah, Karachi, p, 5-14.

According to litterateur, Manik Pithawala was the first who brought out his album of "Historical maps of Sindh" in 1938 which contains fifty two maps, on the other hand Mr. Panhwar has drawn about five hundred maps of Sindh. Among these maps few of the main have been written discussed below".

Documented Graphs

Litterateur has given alistof thirty documented maps brought out 1883 to 1973.

Route Graphs and Event Record Map

He has mentioned the list of numerous road maps, letting in 6 graphs of Alexander`s road. 1 graph of Demetrius road. 1 graph of Arabs beat road. 1 graph showing Yuanaching road. 1map of Ibn e Battuta`s road. 1 graph of Akber`s beat road. 1 graph showing Humayun`s route. 1 graph generated by author for famous Sindh historic book Tareekh-e-Mazahar Shah Jahani. 1 graph of Tughluq ruling family. 1 graph indicating the tragic event of Miyani and Dhuba fights. 1 graph showing historic events of Sindh from 1839-1858 AD. 1 road graph of the eighty sixthjurisdiction in 1846 AD, he exclaimsit that Abu Zafar Nadvi had generated 10 graphs for his book Tareekh-e Sindh. Two of those are location and eight are documented. All of his graphs are not accurate just like Raheemdad Khan.

Graphs on Routs of River Indus and Hydrostatic Remakes

Author mentions that it was first time when Europeans shown their keen interest in River Indus and they began to do job on its diverting routes. He has given a list of approximately 17 graphs on this subject.

Pre-Historic Graphs

Litterateur states that total of the hydrostatic graphs are of ancient`s compensations, but some of the compensation are mentioned as extra in the list. He has given a list of nearly 15 pre-historic graphs.

Chorographical Graphs

In this regard, he has given a list of 9 graphs.

Corporeal Graphs

He has enlisted six graphs concerned with earth science.

Earthen Water Graphs

Mr. Panhwar has given merely 6 graphs of earthen water copied by from cartographers and he increases the numbers, with his twelve personal graphs of earthen water.

Management and Commercial Graphs

At this angle Litterateur, states that in this respect the official Gazetteers, poll details, the shaping commission's details, crop science details, water management details and look over details are gathered and he has given a list of six details of this known.

THE SKILLS OF GRAPH PREPARING AND FEW INFREQUENT GRAPHS OF THE SINDH AND SOUTH ASIA 140 AD TO 1808 AD

Syed Gulam Mustafa Shah, published this exploration article of author in his journal Sindh quarterly Vol. IX, 1981 No-1, Karachi, p. 39, 54.

In this exploration detail, the writer says that the skills of graph preparing began in primitive periods to give ideas to travelers and sea soldiers for roads and offices. Greeks began it first and in this respect, earlier was the Anaximander who did job. Later on him, number of the Greek cartographers played their role in geography and Ptolemy was the remarkable person who created the first graph of the earth. It was printed first in 1475 A.D. two of Arabian geographers one Al-Idrisi from Iran and Hamdullah Mustaufi from the east made graphs for Tarikhi Guzida, in its southern part of south Asia is shown as a peninsula. After that the Portuguese prepared the graphs of South Asia and a graph of the Mediterranean had been produced by Turkish admiral Sidi Ali.

The skills of graph developed in wood sheets and alone pieces, copper plate engraving evolved in Italy and coloring of graph.

Pre-mature Arab cartographers as Idrisi prepared a commercial graph of Sindh but generated no any practical graph, following Ptolemy. South Asia was walked through by many of the Europeans like Marco Polo and Vasco Degama.

Portuguese regenerated manuscript graphs that were in the custody of royal library of kings, finally the charts were thieved and the closed book of Portuguese findings escaped out in the Europe the graph is not published until now. Tome Pires printed Swnaoriental, which provides information about the South Asia. The British carried out forty changed look over projects between 1808 and 1843 and they produced the earlier graph of Sindh in 1846. There is world information book of Persian atlases in British museum, in that there is vast knowledge about South Asia.

South Asians, copied the skills of a graph producing from Arabs and Persians of the pre-Portuguese period.

The Chinese cartographers also performed their job and Hiun Tsangs produced graphs for his book Siyuki, in that sub-continent is cut up into 5 divisions and Buddhist priests duplicated the graph in 1364 A.D. In this graph, there is a clarity about the rivers as the Ganges, Indus, the Oxus and the Trin. On the other hand there is no any detail about Sindh on that map. Alexander Cunningham worked in 1871 AD and in his work there are more details about Sindh.

M. H. Panhwar has inspected a lot of the graphs and has chosen 55 graphs for this detail, which were produced during the period of 150 and 1808 AD with various sorts. He cramped himself only single graph from each category and put a list of that maps in the final of this detail. He talks about few of the main maps in next texts and explains that Europeans found difficulty while pronouncing the names of spots and cites of India and used names according to their own version.

He has talked regards the following graphs.

Waldesmuller`s graph of India give no any information regards Sindh, only of the Indus and its two feeders, that form two Islands are discussed.

In the Giacomo Gastaldi's graph, the only coastline of Sindh is indicated. He had produced a distinct graph of South Asia 1548.

A graph is mentioned in Ramissio`s travels account of 1565 A.D. In it, the Indus River is clearly seen discharging in the Gulf of Cambay.

In a graph produced by Linscholten in 1598 AD. In it on western branch of river is Diul (Lahri Bander) which is known river De Diul. The boggy land of Runn of Cutch is also clear and Indus with 5 feeders and 2 Islands is shown. Everything is not correct without mentioned information of the graph.

In the next, is Buffin`s who sought help from Thomas Roe`s map of Mughal Empire 1619 while making his own graph. His graph looks like a Mistry as is Thomas Roe`s map because both of them did not pay visit to n this graph there is little information about river Indus and its mouths, also its entourage areas, marshy districts and in this graph Nagar Parkar is supposed as part of Gujrat. Sindh`s frontier with Runn of Kutch is given accurately. This graph is developed than past maps.

Hondius gave a graph of Mughal Empire in 1629 AD. This graph is very precious and in it, the situation of Indus River point of focus. There is no any information of Jhelum and Chanabin this graph. Ravi and Beas are considered a single river and Sutlej as other. Thatta and Bakhar are considered as Persian territories.

The visits of Mendes pintos printed in many speeches since 1653. In graph 4 rivers of region along with Indus are focused. The maps of seventeenth and eighteenth century ignore this finding.

A map produced by Belaecfor the Mongol Empire in 1638, in it, Sindhu Nadi and its feeders are clearly visible. The connection of Kutch with Sindh is also shown. The main point of the graph is that instead of showing Makran as part of Sindh, Sindh and Lasbella are shown as part of Makran. He also provide accurate data about Baluchistan.

Burner generated travel graph of Mughal India in 1675 and like other Europeans; he did not give correct information.

Next is Dewit`s a graph prepared Mongol Empire in 1709, his graph looks like graphs of Sanson Burners and Blaec.

Sanson`s graph was issued in 1701 AD with the title of "India Vetus" This graph is a duplication of Ptolemy`s map and is not valuable till date.

Renowned geographer, A.S generated three graphs, one for India, Arabia, and Gujrat and second for Mongol Empire in 1749.Third for the Mongol Empire in 1729 AD. In first and second graphthe geopolitical situation of Sindhu Nadi, its headwater and all around atmosphere are cleared. He copied from Puffins graph of 1619 and reversed all of the mistakes. This map, shows the coastline of the Sindh as more Arabicus.

Molly produced a graph that is fascinated, by whole above mentioned geographical work. He gave short data about the harbor of south India. Sindh is divided into two parts by him with name of Buck or and Tata. There are many doubts in this graph about the Sindhu Nadi and its feeders.

Whole of the above geographical work was not accurate and scientific.

The British Governance began producing maps in factual ways. It is considered that John Thornton was a first marine in 1685 and who produced harbor graphs of Ganges. But, after him there no any good duty was done by any one until half of the century. It was big challenge between French and English, as both of them were found of geography. They produced graphs of routes, river passing, and citadels for their own purposes. However, Sindh was out of their reach in starting. But when they feel it as their need they attempted thirty nine look overs between 1808 and 1843.

Before leaving India for England, James Runnel collected graphs and printed atlas of Bengal that consists of various areas of Indian sub-continent. After passing many years in England he returned India and produced graphs for India in those there is data about Sindh that is taken from earlier as years, it was revised with over 600-page record.

Ramble was used for computing length till 1761 and refining to 1761 longitude was supposed, but the situation was totally changed after the introduction of chronometer.

D. Annville and Thomas Jeffery produced graphs of India in 1752 and in 1761. Their graphs are totally same. Jean Bernoulli presented geographical work for India in 1776-88 from Paris and Berlin; he has taken help of other cartographers.

Vincent's generated a graph, in his first graph the geographical situation of the Sindhu Nadi and its feeder is given correctly; in this graph, the towns of Sind are understandable. In his second map, the rivers of Sindh and Punjab are mentioned along with the main cities of Makran in his second map. In his graph, Alexander's rout is visible and his maps are good.

Literature exclaims that total of the above graphs keep huge amount of the errors. It was Dalrymple who utilized the tables for the graphs of Sindh, Kutch and Makkran port and this work keep more importance.

A catalogue of forty four graphs inside measurement is presented by Mr. Panhwar and depictions of eleven maps in the final of this paper is also given by him.

The geographical work in his books is also mentioned below:

Hyderabad and Khairpur Division's Earthen Water

Agricultural executive authority of Hyderabad domain released this book in 1969 and its first volume was released in 1964. The writer had shafted matter of the book to Messers Hunting for details, it took time in turning back and it was observed in the details that the territory between both banks of Nara Canal was not good for earthen water complicated. Hence, the author began to investigate, in order to authorize the above declaration and he determined the matching consequences that is put as extra record in the publication of 1969. The preamble of this book is written by author himself, the subject material of this book comprises of earth science, cartography, history, excavation, chemistry and civil engineering. There are thirteen graphs in the book.

- (Hyderabad and Khairpur Domain's Earthen Water map) in it M. H. Pahnwar has put down spots where water is sweet 150-200, spots where water is sweet approximately 70 percent, spots where water is 100 percent brackish, Thar area is not inspected. Sweet water inspected bores are mentioned as -150, salty water inspection drills, superficial wells portable water, superficial wells having brackish water, mixed position, situation of River and its feeders.
- (Earthen Water in Jacobabad District) in this map sweet water area, less sweet water area, sweet water inspecting drills and brackish water inspecting bores, are manifested.
- (Earthen Water of Sukkur District) in it sweet water area, salty water zone, less sweet water spot, Thar occupant area, sweet water inspection drills, brackish water inspection are exhibited.
- (Earthen Water in Larkana District) in drinkable water pots, less drinkable water area, salty water location, inspectional area, sweet water examination bores, brackish water inspection bores are displaced.
- (Earthen aqua in Khairpur district) in which sweet aqua position, surface sugary aqua zoon, brackish aqua position, Thar Desert area, sweet aqua inspection pierce. Salty aqua testing pierce are reveal.
- (Earthen aqua in Nawabshah district) in it sweet aqua spot, surface sweet aqua area, salty aqua spot, sweet aqua testing drills and brackish aqua inspection drills are shown.
- (Earthen water in Dadu district) in this map less sweet water area, sweet water spot, salty water position, mixed position, un-examined position, sweet water inspected bores are clued.
- (Earthen aqua in Thatta district) in it only sweet aqua inspection bores and brackish aqua inspection drills are displayed.
- (Ground water of Sanghr District) in this map saline aqua, sweet aqua, sweet aqua bores and saline aqua pierce are exclaimed.
- (Ground aqua of Hyderabad district) in it superficial sweet aqua spot, brackish aqua spots, Thar area, sweet aqua examination grills, brackish aqua testing bores and shallow aqua salty wells are manifest.
- (Tharparkar district's Earthen water) in this surface sweet aqua position, Thar spot, salty aqua testing drills, by sweet aqua examination drills, superficial wells portable, and shallow wells salty are exhibited.
- (Nagarparkar's Earthen aqua) in it surface water spots and salty water spots, are displayed.
- (Animation cloudburst and breeze sash) in this map location of annual cloudburst and wind belt in total districts of Sindh are manifested.

Sequential Lexicon of Sindh

Institute of Sindhiology, University of Sindh Jamshoro generated this valued book of Muhammad Hussain Pahnwar in 1983. It was his highness that author gave such a costly publication to Sindh it is only of its type not only in Sindh but in Sub-continent. It was the first book which carbon dating was utilized and it took seven years of the author in preparation. There are forty four up to the minute's maps in the book which are talked over here.

- In this graph there is data of 3.5 billion history of Sindh that tells us about the present and past of Sindh.
- This is the graph of 2500-100 BC and it shows the history of starting, grown-up and turn down of Indus civilization.
- **(4500-800 B.C)** it has data about the growth of copper and bronze running.
- **(2000 B.C 1226 A.D)** in this map there is second millennium B.C history of perching up of Hakra River and it tells that the Hakra lastly perched up in 1226 AD. From twelfth and thirteenth centuries, there became shortage of water and Luni Nadi also did not provide enough water, caused the perching up of the Rann of Cutch, Pari Nagar's demolition and the Thar water's decay.
- **(1000 B.C-1226 AD)** in this one there is information about the inlet of the Cutch as a overpass between Sindh, Kathiawar and there was a smooth communication between Sindh and Cutch, Kathiawar and Gujrat. But with perching of Hakra, the situation changed and communication stopped in thirteenth century.
- **(1000-50, B.C)** in it, the growth of Iron age in Sindh is mentioned era wise and a chart is attached with it wherein the period of Iron age in Sub-continent is given date wise.
- **(1000-500 B.C)** in that the growth of Iron Age in the mini Asia and the names of states in six hundred, to five hundred numbers are given date wise. Here Sindh is written as Sindhu as only state of Aryans.
- **(519 B.C-1524 AD)** in it roads of conquest of the Sindh by different dynasties from central Asia via Afghanistan are mentioned, in the map it could be notice that the only Arabs entered Sindh via Makran seaboard. On the other hand it could be also noticed that Delhi kings came from Multan to Sindh.
- **(519 B.C)** in it Acheaminans kingdom, Roads linked with it and the items of trade are also shown.
- **(450 B.C The Earlier Graph of the World Manifesting Sindh by Herodotus)** this graph is modified form of Michael Grant's map, and here it is notice that from South east end the Sindh Nadi is releasing into earth stream and the fleck section indicate Sindh.
- **(323 B.C Domain of Alexander)** in this map conurbation, states, commercial items, domain and sea roads are exhibited, here author has given a chart in which Alexander's attempts are arranged in a sequential ordered.
- **(326-324 B.C)** in which Alexander's invasion of Sindh and Retract is explained and also in this map courses of the Indus, courses of Hakra, principalities of Sindh in 325 B.C, coastline in 325 B.C, towns of the 4th century, the route of Kathiawar, to Persia, route of Alexander to Persia, present coastline, near Chus route and Alexander's route of conquest and retreat are shown.
- **(323-187)** in this map Mauriyan Domain and its long period, victory of Megadha by Chandragupta 323 B.C, recovery of Indus valley east of River Indus, Sindh and Lasbela by Chandragupta from Pores, recovery of western parts of Indus from python in 317 coeducation of Afghanistan, Baluchistan and N.W.F.P by Seleucus Nicator to Chandragupta in 202 B.C, conquest of western Deccan by Bandusara (298-272 B.C), pillar inscriptions, Rock inscriptions, towns of 4th and 3rd century B.C capital towns, International Boundary, present provincial boundary and courses of Indus River in 3rd century are explained.

- **(200 B.C- 200 AD)** in it commercial roads between Sindh and Western World like Silk road from China, pre trade winds route to Barbaric in, post trade winds route, Inland routes, Mediterranean routes, Major and minor towns are shown, here M. H. Panhwar has given a table in which he tells detail of about 95 Ancient names of cities with equal modern names
- **(174 B.C)** in this map Indo- Greek, Roman and Hellenistic domain are stated and the limitations of primitive kingdoms and rule, old roads, ocean ways, cities, countries or dynasties, Rivers and Roads to China are exhibited.
- **(145 B.C)** in it commercial roads of Parthian and Greek domain in 145 B.C are depicted and in its ocean ways, commercial roads, cities and trade articles are stated.
- **(74 B.C)** in this domain of Parthian and Scythians (including Sindh) are given. On number twenty three there is a table in which Scythian dynasties and their fellows including Sindh, Punjab, N.W.F.P, Cutch and Kathiawar and Magadha in 70 B.C – 46 B.C are managed sequentially.
- In this map towns of Sindh in 100-750 A.D, are showed and towns in present, then, metropolises in decay, current shape of Sindhu Nadi, routs of Sindhu Nadi in 100 – 750 A.D and contemporary metropolises at ancient locations are exhibited.
- In it, galaxies in the opinion of Ptolemy in 150 A.D are reveal.
- **(One Hundred Fifty Anno Domini Graph of Sindh)** connecting areas, in the view of Claudius Ptolemy on MC- Grayndler are manifested, and here the author has given names of 21 ancient metropolises along with the current names.
- **(One Hundred Anno Domini)** Khushan Domain, Parthan and Roman Domain, in it commercial roads, the Roman areas and commercial items are exhibited.
- **(Two Hundred Thirty Anno Domni Ardsiris Dynasty, Commerce and Commercial Roads)** in this ocean routes, state routes and towns are shown, here on M. H. Panhwar says that Persian claim over Sindh reflected not any influence for authority, silk trade of Sindh with Roman Empire abated because of the decline of Roman Empire and Kushan principalities, Sindhi's trade with Arabs, who had extensively too decayed Persian's rose as maritime & commercial nation and Sindh had small principalities.
- **(Four hundred Anno Domini Walkas of Sindh and the Gupta Domain)** in this map current regional boundaries, townships of the 4th and 5th centuries, the Empire of Chandragupta, added but Sammandrgupta. The temporarily tributary to Samundragupta, tributary tribes and states, under Gupta influence and Vilahkas of Sindh are shown.
- **(Six Hundred Forty Anno Domini Rai Sehahi II's Sindh, Harasha Dynasty and Fellow Sub-Continent)** in this graph, international boundaries of Indo Pak, boundaries of Aerous state, present courses of the Indus and other rivers, present provincial boundaries, coast line of Sindh in 646 AD, present coast line in Sindh and towns are indicated.

- **(Six Hundred Forty One Anno Domini – 662 Anno Domini Chach’s Sindh and Its Classification as Hien Tsang Saw them)** in which, border of Chach’s Kingdom, divisional boundaries, coastline in the 7th century, present coastline, old course of the Indus, present course of the Indus, towns of the 7th century, present towns, Buddhist stupas “towns of the 7th century, divisional capital, present border of Sindh and political boundary of Pakistan are shown and here author has given new names of five ancient cities used by Hien Tsang in note,
- **(Seven Hundred Eleven– Forty Anno Domini Invasion of Sindh by the Arabs)** in this map frontier of Dahars kingdom, divisional boundaries, coastline in 8th century, present coast line, the course of Indus in 8th century present courses of Indus, towns of 8th century, present towns, divisional capitals, present borders of Sindh, political boundary of Pakistan, Muhamad bin Qasim’s land rout, Muhammad Bin Qasim’s sea supply route and dates of conquest of various cities are shown and in note M. H. Panhwar says that by 7th AD Arabs had invaded few area of Makkran, Turan and Bhuzdar, were under the supremacy of Sindh in starting and Sindh strayed Cutch to Chawras in six hundred ninety five.
- **(Indian Sub-Continent in Nine Hundred Twenty Five Anno Domini and Sindh’s Habari Kingdom)** in this map frontiers of domain, cities of the 10th century, current provincial frontiers, names of Empires, Habaris, Kalinga, Shaman Shahi and Chuch are displayed.
- **(Eight Hundred Fifty Four – One Thousand Ten Anno Domini Habaris and Sindh’s Neighbor local Arab Kingdoms in Nine Hundred Fifty One Anno Domini)** in it cities towns, cities of the current time equivalents of 10th century town, current routs of River Indus, ancient routs of Hakra river, frontiers of Domains, Habaris of Sindh, Banu Soamaha, Madams of Makran, Arab Kingdom, Sindhi Sammas of Cutch, seabed in tenth century, ancient routs of river Indus and world frontiers are reveals.
- **(951 AD Sindh’s Graph by Istakhari)** in this map cities of the tenth centenary, the new equaling, the river Indus and its feeders and frontiers of Sindh are exhibited and in additional notation M. H. Panhwar explains that this map is 90 percent similar with IbneHukal’s map of 976 AD.
- **(976 AD Map of Sindh given by Ibne Hauqal)** in which cities of the tenth century, roads, River Indus and its feeders and frontier of Sindh are explained and he has given new similar of about 19 ancient cities and in a notation he states that after comparing the maps Arab geographers to a Ptolemy map of 150 AD, many of the mistakes are found in the maps of Arab geographers.
- **(One Thousand Twenty Five Anno Domini Khafif Soomro and Fellow Sub-Continent)**in this map, current provincial, frontier towns of 10th century, rivers, undeclared frontiers, frontiers of Gazni Domain, boundary of local Arabs domain, frontiers to Moadans and boundary of Khafif Soomras of Sindh are exhibited.
- **(Eleven Hundred Fifty Anno Domini, Sindh the Contemporary Provinces of Al-Sharif Al-Idrisi)** in it present tags of seventeen cities are reveals.
- **(Indian Landmass in Twelve Hundred Thirty Six Anno Domini at the Demise of Altattmish)** in this graph new line of control between Indo- Pak, frontiers of Delhi kingdom, serf states and Free nations are given.

- **(Thirteen Hundred Thirty Three Anno Domini Ibn Batuta's Road to Junanie, Sehwan and Lahri Port and Back Road to Multan and Delhi)** in which current frontier of Sindh, the current paths of the Indus River, ancient routes of Indus river in 1333 AD, the western limb of Hakra and Indus river, Ibn e Batutta's road, primitive cities and new towns thrived in 1333AD are displayed.
- **(Thirteen Hundred Fifty One Anno Domini, Muhammad Tughlug's Conquest of Sindh and Taghi's Run away to Sindh)** in this map cities of fourteenth centenary, parched Hakra Nadi's bed, current paths of Indus, Muhammad Tughluk's path, Taghi's road, current regional frontiers and worldwide frontiers are said.
- **(One Thousand- Fifty Hundred Twenty Five Anno Domini, Soomra – Samma towns of Sindh)** in it cities present in that time, destroyed cities, the existing paths of Sindhu Nadi, routs of the Sindhu Nadi according to corporal look over in one thousands- fifteen hundred twenty five Anno Domini, feasible paths as per Airy pictures in that time and current localities are manifested.
- **(Indian Landmass Throughout Fourteen Hundred Forty One)** in which current provincial frontiers of Indo-Pak, frontiers of numerous Empires in that time, cities present in that time and time period of self-rule are displayed.
- **(Fifteenth Hundred Eight Anno Domini Indian Landmass as seen by Portuguese)** in it new regional dividing line of India and Pakistan, borders of many domains in that time, cities elevated in the time, Portuguese headquarters with era of tenancy, Sindhu Nadi in centenary and era of freedom are reveals.
- **(Frontiers of Sindh under Nizamuddin and Territory under his Direct Control)** in this graph current metropolises, cities in the premature age of sixth centenary, current routes of Sindhu Nadi, Hakkra Nadi's ancient ground, Provincial borders, the areas where there was full control of Nizamuddin, the routes of Sindhu Nadi at that time, and worldwide are exhibited.
- **(Humanity of the Landmass)** in this regional frontiers, regional tags, main cities, Nadi's and humanity races are conveyed.
- **(Fifteenth Hundred Seventeen – Twenty Third Anno Domini, Shah Baig's Armed Action in Sindh)** in this graph, new ways of Sindhu, its past routs in sixteenth centenary, existing border of Sindh, new cities and borders of Sindh in 1517 Anno Domini and his undertakings are mentioned date by date.
- **(1524 – 1554 AD Shah Hassan's Armed Action in Sindh)** in this map present Sindhu Nadi's routes and its routes in sixteenth centenary, current borders of Sindh, ways of undertaking, urban and rural areas, cities destroyed at seventeenth cenetary and routes of sixteenth centenary, new cities and border of Sindh are displayed, and yearly expeditions from 1524 – 1554 AD on Sindh are explained.
- **(Fifteen Hundred – Seventeen Hundred Anno Domini Ethnological Graph of Sindh and the Transmission roads)** in this one cities and rural areas of sixteen to seventeen centenary, urban areas that destroyed in seventeenth centenary, new urban areas, current routs of Sindhu Nadi, routs of Sindhu Nadi and its tributaries in seventeenth centenary and paths are exhibited.

- **(Sixteen hundred eight – Seventeen hundred Anno Domini managerial graph of Sindh)** in this one the urban and rural areas of sixteen to seventeen centenary, cities destroyed in seventeenthcentenary, evolved routs of Sindhu Nadi, routs of Sindhu NadiRiver Indus and its feeders in seventeenth centenary, up to date regional border, cross line between statesin seventeenth centennial, frontiers of states in sixteenth and seventeenth centurial and current urban areas are given.

Ties among Sindh and Cutch

Education section Government of Sindh, Karachi and Sindh records section, published thisbook in 1979. Sindh Archives Department managed a series of speeches on Ties among Sindh and Cutch, many of the scholars took part in this session. Mr. Panhwar also delivered his speech there and this speech was issued by the record section in the shape of a booklet. The preface of this book was written by Sahib Khan Chandio, Director Sindh Archives. This book has twenty one maps, a big number of graphs is discussed above, on the others remaining are given bellow.

- 1- **(Angling and Chasing Lifestyles along the Indus Five Hundred Before Christ)** In this graph, chalcolithic lifestyles, Neolithic lifestyles, sub-Neolithic lifestyles, Mesolithic lifestyles, angling and chasing lifestyles are displayed.
- 2- **(Four Thousand – Twenty Three Before Christ, Stone Epoch in Western Hill Span in Sindh)**In it, stone epoch plots in Sindh in later chalcolithic age (forty thousand- ten thousand Before Christ) and Epipaleolithic plots (five thousand five hundred – twenty three Before Christ),Epipaleolithic and pre-roman era plots (five thousand five hundred – twenty three Before Christ) roads of relocation of rock epoch to chalcolithic epoch, rock manufacturing plot, current urban areas. The existing route of Sindhu Nadi, mainsecano Nains, main feeders, Sindh Hallow, uprising of many spots in Sindh, the border of Sindh, current seabed and seabed in twenty three- sixty Before Chirist are reveals.
- 3- **(Twenty Five Hundred Before Christ – Sixteen Hundred Before Christ, the Indus Domain and its Regions)** In it eastern, western, Northern, southern and central regions, existing border of Pakistan. Sindhu Nadiand its existing situation, Hakkra Nadi, grownup and starting Harrapan spots, present time cities, new regional borders and regional mega cities are exhibited.
- 4- **(Nine Thousands Twenty Five Hundreds – Before Christ– Sixteen Hundred Anno Domni, Industry, Culture Spots in Sindh-Catchand Kathiawar)** In this map the routes of Sindhu Nadi from past to present, new urban areas modern towns, and the urban areas before Sindhu Sabheeta and during Sindhu Sabheeta are depicted.
- 5- **(Twelve Hundred Twenty Six Anno Domini Finaly drying Hakkra became Barren. The Nadi that was Loosed by Indian Desert Cutch)** in which position and the reasons that made Hakkra as barren are displayed.
- 6- **(Twelve Hundred Twenty Six Anno Domini Roads of Sindh and Cultch)** In this map demarcation line of Sindh, Cultch desert, Cultch boundaries, ways, up to date cities, old towns and new old urban areas of the Sindhu Nadi are reveal.
- 7- **(Fifteen Hundred Eight Anno Domini, Frontiers of Sindh during the Period of Jam Nizamuddin and the Areas that were under his Full Control)** In its current cities, cities in early century, current routs of river Sindhu Nadi, ancient course of Hakkra, regional borders, his areas given.

A Provisional Documented Atlas of Soomra Kingdom of Sindh

This marvelous book of Author was generated by Soomra National Council of Pakistan in January 2003 and is stanced to author's younger wife. Two of the American eminent Scholars, Archeologists and Anthropologists gave their expert views about the value of the book. Illahi Bux Soomro leader of Sindh Soomra Union put down the forward note of the book and Umar Soomro has gave the preface and assembled it. This book has sixty three up to the minute graphs that are talked over bellow.

- **(Sindh's Situation Graph)** in this worldwide borders, regional command posts District, Railways broad gauge, railways meter gauge, Roads Metalloid, routes, bareroads Nadi and Wahs are reveals.
- **(One Thousand- Fifteen Hundred Twenty Five Anno Domini Soomra and Samma towns of Northerly Sindh)** in it cities of One thousand- fifteen hundred twenty five Anno Domini, ruins, routes of Nadi at that time, current paths of river and existing district borders are reveals.
- **(One thousand- fifteen hundred twenty five Anno Domini Soomra and Samma towns of Southerly Sindh)** in this map same things are given as are in the graph number 2 and it is all about the south Sindh.
- **(Eight Hundred fifty Four-One Thousand Eleven Anno Domini Habari Rule and Local Contemporary Arab Kings in Baluchistan and The Southerly Punjab in Nine Hundred Fifty One Anno Domini)** in this one new cities, urban areas of the tenth centenary, present urban areas comparing with the urban areas of tenth centenary, existing shape of Sindhu Nadi, ancient routes of Hakra, frontiers of Habari rule in Sindh, the rule of Sindhi tribes in different parts of sub-continent, seabed in tenth centenary, primitive form of Sindhu Nadi, and worldwide frontiers are played out.
- **(Twenty Five Hundred Before Christ-Existing Routes of Sindhu and Hakra Nadi Close to Mansura)** In this, cities, river paths, and paths of Hakra and Sindhu Nadi in ninth and tenth centenary, current nala, railway routes and Mansura are displayed.
- **(One Thousand Twenty Five Anno Domini Khafif Soomra and Fellow South Asian states)** in this graph new regional frontiers, urbanization in tenth centenary, Rivers, undefined borders, frontiers of Gaznvids domain, borders of regional Arab rulers, frontiers of Mansura and frontiers of Sindh during the rule of Khafif Soomra exhibited.
- **(Nine Hundred Fifty One Istakhari's Graph of Sindh)** in which cities of the tenth centrum, the new similarities, Sindhu Nadi and its branches and boundary of Sindh are exhibited.
- **(Nine Hundred Seventy Six Anno Domini Ibn Haukal's Graph of Sindh Constructed on Elliot (1897))** This map is similar like Istkhari's map.
- **(World Graph Mad by Ibn Haukal)** here Panhwar has given 20 new similar old cities.
- **(One hundred fifty Anno Domini Ptolemy's Graph of South Asia)** author compared thirty ancient urban areas with new one and altered the old tags.

- **(The World in Opinion of Idrisi)** in it Saffaridd aggression, Karamtain Growth, Abbasid Struggle Apposed the Egypt are Revealed.
- **(Tenth Cenetary Carmids, Karamatians, Buwahids and Samanids and Dates)** In this map Samanind invasions are displayed.
- **(Eleventh Centenary Ghaznarids Domain)**
- **(Twelfth Centenary Seljuk's occupation against Ghaznavids and Dates)** In this graph, the growth of the Ghuzz- Seljoke Invasion is Arranged in Sequential Order.
- **(One Thousand Thirty Anno Domini, Domain of Sultan Muhammad of Ghazni)** In it, the Occupied State of Gazni and the States that were under his Minor Influence, Cities of Eleventh Centenary are Exhibited.
- **(One Thousand Thirty Anno Domini Domain of Sultan Muhammad of Ghazni)** in this graph Gazni's roads used for the Occupation of Mansura, The Initial Islamic Succession in Sindh and fellow Region are Displayed.
- **(1206 AD South Asia at the Death of Shahabuddin Ghor)** In this graph free Soomras of Sindh, empire of Shahabuddin Ghor, River Indus in 1206 AD, International boundary, and cease-fire line, Jareja Sammas of Kutch, present provincial boundaries, and extension of conquest and over ruin of Aibak are shown.
- **(Eleven Hundred Fifty Anno Domini Sindh and Fellow Areas in the View of Idrisi on a New Graph)** In this, Routes, sea beds, areas in the influence of Soomras control (twelfth centenary), new cities in Barrachet are exhibited.
- **(Eleven Hundred Fifty Four Sindh and Adjoining Areas, According to Idrisi)** Here he has given 17 old and similar new tags.
- **(Twelfth Hundred Thirty Six Anno Domini Conditions of South Asia at the Demise of Altatmish)** here current regional frontiers of Indo-Pak, serf nations and free ruling areas are played.
- **(Twelfth Hundred Twenty Anno Domini The Khawarizm Shah'S Domain and Occasions Mongol attacks)** In this occasions of attacks, Changiz Khan's upcoming, Halagu Khan's up comings are displayed and in a notation, Mr. Panhwarclaims that Sindh does not remain as a sub-ordinate state ofDehli kingdom at that time.
- **(Twelfth Hundred Eighty Seven Anno Domini South Asia at the expire of Balban)** in this graph domain of Balban, Rivers, cities, abroad Borders, line of control (1948), current provincial frontiers, area assumed in Twelfth hundred sixty three and freed Soomras of Sindh are displayed.
- **(Thirteen Hundred Fifteen Anno Domini South Asia at the demise of Allauddin)** In which kingdom of Allauddin, occupied Riyasats, Nadis, cities, worldwide frontiers, reference line (1948), existing regional frontiers and the states that were not fully influenced are mentioned.
- **(Twelfth hundred twenty seven Anno Domini, Changiz Khan`s early Mongol Kingdom)** In this graph Changiz Khan`s true areas, the Mongol domain in Twelfth hundred six, The Mongol domain at Changiz Khan`s expire Twelfth hundred twenty seven, force under the command ofChangiz Khan and ruins are exhibited.

- **(Twelfth hundred thirty nine- thirteen hundred ten, Mongolian Kingdom and south Asia)** In this one roads of under taking of Changis Khan, the paths of the movements of his successors, border of Chagatai Khanate, Border of Itkhan's Empire, the perimeter of the Khanate Golden Horde, border of Sindh towns of the 12th century and independent states are presented.
- **(Three thousands Before Christ-thirteen hundred Anno Domini Brahui resettlement)** here the paths of recorded migration of the Dravidian clans in India are reveled.
- **(Thirteenth centenary's mega plots of chaukhandi mausoleum in Sindh and Baluchistan)** in this map Nadis and routes are revealed.
- **(Thirteen Hundred Thirty Three Anno Domini, the road of Ibn Battuta towards Sindh and Multan)** in it new frontiers of Sindh, Sindhu Nadi's current paths, its paths in thirteen hundred thirty three, Sindhu Nadi's Hakra Nadi's western branches, paths of Ibne Battuta, urban areas of present time thirteen hundred thirty three Anno Domini are given.
- **(Thirteen Hundred Ninety Five Anno Domini situation of DehJunani in Nasirabad Taluka and water management)** In which Deh Junani frontiers and Wahs are displayed.
- **(Thirteen Hundred Thirty Five Anno Domini Domain of Muhammad Tugalaq)** in this border of the domain at that fourth dimension, independent kingdoms, towns of the 14th century, courses of river in the fourth B C, present courses of the river Indus and international boundaries of Indo-Pak are registered.
- **(Southern Asia During the demise of Muhammad Tughlaq)** in this current worldwide frontiers, new provincial borders, borders of Tughlaq, s domain, freed states, routes of Sindhu Nadi in thirteen hundred fifty one Anno Domini and cities are given.
- **(1351AD Tughlaqs Invasion)** in this graph, cities of the fourth cenetary, the paths of the Indus River in the 14th century, being barren of Hakra, the current routes of the Indus, Muhammad Tughlaq's road, Taghi's path, current provincial borders and worldwide frontier are displayed.
- **(Destroyed towns of Soomra-Samma in southern Sindh)** in it archeological spots, medieval spots, verves rock, Graves, forts and new cities are displayed.
- **(Three Thousand Before Christ existing tempo routes of Sindhu Nadi close to Sukkur and 4 worriedgullies)** In this maproutes of Sindhu Nadi, gullies close to Sukkur, Bekhar, Rohri and Alore, Watercourses, cities and rural areas and peaks are revealed.
- **(Isle close to Sukkur and Rohri)** in this graphSukkur and current climates are exhibited.
- **(Routes of Barahamabad nearby with recognition by many powers)** in this map many destroyed spots and routes of river based on aery pictures are displayed by M. H. Panhwar.
- **(Format of Banbhore)** in it the format of Bambhoreseaport is exhibited.
- **(Twenty Five Hundred Before Christ- routes of the Indus and Hakra close by Mansura constructed on Aery pictures)** In it, routes of second brook, routes, watercourses and FR Band are displayed.

- **(Twelve Hundred Twenty Six-Eighteen Hundred Forty Three Anno Domini roads Between Kutch and Sindh)** in this graph, Sindh frontier, Rann of Cutch, Cutch boundary, paths, and new cities, the ancient cities and current routes of the Indus are exhibited.
- **(Nine Hundred Sixty Two-Nine Hundred Ninety Three Anno Domini Tectonic Graph of Pakistan)** In which situation of worldwide frontier, cut up frontier, mountain span, deserts, cities, river, strong tectonic regions, active basaltic areas and ordinary basaltic areas are revealed.
- **(One Hundred Eleven-Thirteen Hundred Fifty One Anno Domini Warah, Jakababad and Shahdadkot routes of the Sindhu Nadi from the right embankment)** in this map situation of new cities, routes of Sindhu Nadi and inundated plains are mentioned.
- **(Warah, Facing West Nara and Dadu Routes of the Sindhu Nadi in eighth –fourteenth century)** in this graph location of new cities, Nadi routes and inundated grounds displayed.
- **(Routes of the Sindhu Nadi on the right edge throughout seventh – fourteenth century in Khairpur)** in this one situation of new cities, Nadi paths and offset inundation pastures are exhibited.
- **(Shahdadpur, Sanghar, Samara and Khairpur paths of the Sindhu from the sinister embankment in middle Sindh in seventh –fourteenth century)** In this one position of new cities, Nadi routes and inundate offset pastures are exhibited.
- **(Twelve hundred fifty-seventeen hundred fifty Anno Domini, routes of the river Indus in southern Sindh).** In it the situation of new cities, Nadi paths and offset inundate pastures is revealed.
- **(Seventeenth hundred fifty five-fifty eight Anno Domini swap in paths of the Sindhu Nadi)**
- **(Parching up of Hakra Prehistoric routes of the Darshadvati, the Hakra, the Luni and the Sutlaj, 2.5 Million years ago to 1000 B.C the bear and the Indus during Documented period)** In which location of existing streams, former stream courses, flow direction of former stream courses, un-certain alignment of old tracks, old courses of River Indus, present courses of River Indus, possible courses of Main channel of the Indus, international boundaries and provincial boundaries are established.
- **(Weather graph of Sindh)** In this yearly downpour and weather are exhibited.
- **(Weather graph of Sindh)** In this graph yearly dissolution, position of F.P Band, Barrage area, Sindhu Nadi, regional border and cities are revealed.
- **(Earthen water Graph of Sindh)** In this graph sweet water areas 150-200, Area where water is sweat up to about 70, Area where water is Brackish though out, Thar area, sweat water test bores (Average 150), Brackish water test Bores (Average 150), open wells potable water, open wells with brackish water mixed condition and old bed of river and its branches are given.
- In it, chances of five drizzles in a day are shown.
- In this graph, chances of five drizzles in a 5 days are exhibited.

- In this map, chances of 5 drizzles in a month, the situation of F.P Bund Barrage border, Sindhu Nadi, the regional frontier, city are revealed.
- **(Elfin weather belt of Sindh (warm and cold components))** In which positions of units of the northern upper Sindh, western central upper Sindh, eastern upper Sindh, central Sindh, northern lower Sindh, southern lower Sindh, coastal Sindh, Hilly area and GanjoTakar are shown.
- **(Position of leaps of Sindh)** In this map the situations that have 42 leaps are displayed.
- **(Six hundred Before Christ, at this position resettling of Danks, Sawans, Geese and flows from Russia and central Asia to Manchar Lake based ringing at and recuperation).** In this one resettling of the living things is exhibited.
- **(Ten hundred twenty five Anno Domini commercial roads, craft items and commercial provinces)** in this map situation of cities, ocean paths, and dry land paths, commercial items and Sindh frontiers are manifested.
- **(Twelve hundred twenty eight Anno Domini commercial roads and commercial items)** In its situation of towns, sea roads, state roads, commercial items, border of Kingdom of Dehli and border of bottom Sindh are displayed.
- **(Eighth - thirteenth centenaries, lifestyles, believes, economic and managerial hubs of Sindh)** In this graph situation of Sindhu Nadi in eighth – thirteenth centenaries, up to date routes of Sindhu, current worldwide frontiers, new regional wall, seabed in thirteenth centenary, paths, urban areas, Islamic shrines, Hindu holy place, Buddhist worship places, Jain holy places, liquored gods, economic hubs and large urban areas are given.
- **(Speech classification in south Asian Regions)** In it, location of Indo-European (Parakart, Persian) speeches, Dravidian speeches, Tibetan Burmese speeches, Aborigines speeches, regional frontiers of Indo-Pak, Brauhispeech and local speech are displayed.
- **(Thirteen hundred-sixteen hundred fifty Anno Domini Racial Graph of Northern Sindh)** In this graph situation of urban and rural areas in fourteenth -seventeenth centenaries, destroyed urban areas in seventeenth centenary, new urban areas, current routes of Sindhu and its feeders in seventeenth centenary, ceasefire line States in sixteenth and seventeenth centenaries and paths are given.
- **(Thirteen hundred-sixteen hundred fifty Anno Domini Racial Graph southern Sindh)** In this graph same things are given as are in the last map but this is totally about southern Sindh.
- **(Anthropoid races of the south Asia)** In its situation of regional frontiers, regional tags, main urban areas, Nadi and anthropoid races are given.

Sixty Decades Documents of SOAKING in Sindh

The precious book of M. H. Panhwar was compiled by Umar Soomro, under the guidance of Dr. Ghulam Muhammad Lakho. The forward note of this book was written by the author's son Sani Panhwar and was issued by the Section of lifestyle and touristy, authority of Sindh in 2010. This volume has been considered not only the record of soaking, but also communal, governmental and racial record of domains and the many more. The 2nd section of the book also depends

on graphs and in this record, seventy seven graphs are taped. Huge amount of the graph belongs to above volume and up to the minutes graphs regarding to over subject are discussed here.

- **(Token graph of Sindh and feasible historic routes of the Sindhu and its tributaries throughout Holocene)** in this map token feet above sea stage, old river paths, Stone Age and sandy advancement are displayed.
- **(4,500-1,050 B.C, roads of stardom relations b/w Iran and todays Pakistan and commercial paths)** in this graph frontiers of Indus valley and Mesopotamia civilizations, prehistoric hamlet, new cities, state roads, feasible sea paths before 2250 B.C and river courses are exhibited.
- **(Twenty Five Hundred Before Christ Cutch as a flyover b/w Sindh, Kathiawar and western Gujarat)** in it new seabed, the ocean, the new routs of the Indus and other rivers, existing cities in 1100 BC, 1220 AD, demolished cities at that time and present urban areas are revealed.
- **(Twenty Five Hundred-One Thousand Before Christ, The size of starting, middle and down falling of Sindhu Sabheeta)** this one borders of early Indus civilization, frontiers of mature Indus civilization, global border, new provincial boundaries, early Indus spots, mature Indus places, declining of Indus spots, early and mature sites, new cites and line of control are exhibited.
- **(One Hundred Ten- Five Hundred Before Christ sixteen emirates, or Mahajanpades)** in this map todays provincial frontiers, sixteen emirates, cities existing in 1000-550 B.C, introducing Iron age and disputed borders are manifested. On this map, modern siblings of 6th century B.C, geographical names of rivers and cities are given.
- **(Five hundred ninety Before Christ Kingdom of the Daruis-I the Achaemenian)** in this graph Achaemnian domain, paths joining the regions of Acheaminans domain, ocean paths, commercial items and urban areas are mentioned.
- **(Five hundred ninety Before Christ- fifteen hundred twenty four Anno Domini Commercial Roads and foray of Sindh through Acheaminans, Macedonians, Bactrians Sassanid's and Arghoons from central Asia through Afghanistan)** in it paths of pleasure trips, city passes, river, current ways of river Indus, frontiers of Pakistan and Afghanistan are exhibited.
- **(thirty two hundred three-one hundred eighty seven Before Christ, Muarya Domain to its peak, through Chandra Gupta in 323 B.C)** in this map Recuperation of Indus valley, east of river Indus, Sindh and Lasbela by Chandragupta in 322 B.C from porous, recuperation of western areas of river Indus from Parthians in 317 B.C, surrender of Afghanistan, Baluchistan and kept by Seleucids, factor to Chandragupta in 302 B.C invansion of Kalenaga by Asoka in 260 B.C) pole engraving, rock inscription, urban areas of fourth and fifth centenary B.C, main urban areas, worldwide border, new regional border current paths of Sindhu Nadi and routs of Sindhu Nadi in 3rd centenary are revealed.
- **(Seventy five Before Christ main domains Romans, Parthian and Scythians and commercial items)** in this sea routes, commercial roads trade, cities and commercial items are exhibited.

- **(One hundred forty Anno Domini Kushan Domain in the south Asia, at its Peak during Kanishka)** in this map border of Kushan kingdom, new regional borders, Sakas or Scythians, Nadi, cities of Audhera and Kalinga are manifested.
- **(Seven hundred thirty seven Anno Domini western world)** in it, cities, ocean roads, plain paths, commercial items, Sindh frontiers and Hindustani kings are displayed.
- **(Ninthcentenary, Rise and the fall of the Abbasside Khilafat)** in this map Safaris invasion, Karyamtain advancement and Abbasside attacks on Egypt are displayed.
- **Samanid victories are exhibited in the graph.**
- **(Eleventh century Gaznavids kingdom.**
- **(Seljuk's Attacks, Ghaznavids, and dates)** in this graph the time showing the extension of the Gazz-Seljuke occupation are revealed.
- **(Thirteen hundred sixty five-Thirteen hundred sixty Anno Domini Occupation of Sindh through Feroz Tuglaq and his roads)** in this cities of the 14th century, river course of the 14th century, present river courses, routes, expedition of the army and cavalierly routes of imperial flotilla, present boundary of Sindh, present international boundary and present towns are shown. In this map, also events from 1365 AD- 1368 are chronologically arranged.
- **(Fourteen hundred Anno Domini Graph of South Asia manifesting downfall of Tuglaqs and the standing up of emirates)** in which international boundaries, present provincial boundaries, boundary of Tuglaq empire, Borders of independent principalities, towns 1400 AD, years of independence, River courses in the 14th century and cease fire line are shown.
- **(South Asia as Portuguese has seen)** in this map, current regional frontiers of Indo-Pak, borders of many empires in 1508 AD, towns existed in 1508AD, Portuguese bases with year of occupation, river Indus in the 16th century and years of independence are shown.
- **(Fourteenth – Eighteenth Centenary, Lifestyle , Believes Managerial and Economic Hubs in Sindh)** In which international borders, present provincial boundary, the present course of river Indus, course of river Indus in the 16th century, routes in the 16th century, Muslim tombs, Hindu shrines, Jain temples, water deities, capital of Sarkar, Muslim's School's commercial centers, coast line in the 16th century and towns in the 16th century are shown. Also the names of south Asia's leading Sufis of 14th and 15th centuries along with the place and dates of their death are given.
- **(Fifteen hundred seventy-fifteen hundred twenty three Anno Domini Shah Begh's Armed Attacks on Sindh)** in which today's paths of the Indus in Sindh, old course, present boundary of Sindh, modern towns and boundary of Sindh in 1517 A.D are shown. In addition, his operations are chronologically arranged 1517-1524 A.D.

- **(Fifteen Hundred Twenty Five- Sixteen Hundred Fifty Eight Anno Domini three Muslim Domains, Ottoman, Safarid and Mughal at their Peak)** in this map frontier of the Ottoman domain, boundary of Safarid domain, frontier of the states that were under the influence of ottoman, main roads and cities of the fifteenth century are revealed.
- **(Fifteen hundred twenty twenty forty one- fifteen hundred forty three Anno Domini Humayun's pondering in Sindh)** in this map paths of Sindhu Nadi in the 16th century, Towns of the 16th Century, Modern towns, Humayun's routes coming and returning, present border of Sindh and present course of river Indus are shown. Also, his stay at different places is chronologically arranged 1540-1543 AD.
- **(Fifteen hundred fifty five Sindh divided b/w Arghoons and Turkhans)** in its frontier of States, the boundary of shakers, boundary of sultan Mehmud's kingdom, upper Sindh, the boundary of Mirza Essa khan's kingdom, lower Sindh, the boundary of Multan provinces of Humayun, present boundary of Sindh and course of river Indus in the 16th and 17th century are shown.
- **(Sixty hundred five Anno Domini South Asia at the Expire of Akbar)** in this border of Akbar's domain in Sixty hundred five Anno Domini, current provincial frontiers, Nadi and cities are exhibited.
- **(Sixty hundred five Anno Domini Various structure of Land Revenue checking according to one-I-Akbari)** in which Zabati, beta, nasal, independent towns in the 17th century, international boundaries, present provincial boundaries, provincial boundaries in the 17th century and river courses are located.
- **(Sixteen hundred eight- seventeen hundred Anno Domini Managerial graph of Sindh)** in this one cities and hamlet of Sixteenth and seventeenth Anno Domini, Towns in ruins in 17 century, the present course of river Indus, course of the river Indus and its branches in the 17th century, present district boundaries, boundaries of sakes in 17th century, boundaries of parguna in the 16th and 17th century and modern towns are located.
- **(Sixteen hundred fifty eight Anno Domini South Asia at the time of lay down of Shahjan)** in this frontier of Shahjan's domain at Sixteen hundred fifty eight Anno Domini, new provincial borders, rivers and cities are exhibited.
- **(Seventeen hundred seven Anno Domini South Asia at the demise of Aurangzeb)** In its border of Aurangzeb's kingdom, new regional frontier, worldwide border, Jal and cities are displayed.
- **(Seventeen hundred thirty nine- forty Anno Domini roads of attacks on India and Sindh by Nadir Shah)** in this roads of attacks, cities, countries, Jal, worldwide borders and frontiers of Sindh are displayed.
- **(Eighteen Hundred Thirty Seven Anno Domini Drawings of the Sindhu Doabo by Lien T.G Carless I N)** in this map main urban areas, other urban areas, paths of Sindhu Nadi, new canal and boat crossing are displayed.
- **(Eighteen Hundred Thirty Nine Anno Domini, Mirs of Sindh and Sikh intrusion in Punjab)** in which Mir Murad's territory Hyderabad, Sikh kingdom, Sikh annexation, Ranjet's kingdom in 1809, Tributary states in 1809, Nucleus Sikh power, center, present regional frontiers of Sindh with Baluchistan, worldwide frontiers, Sikh protected states of British 1839 A.D, British safe Bahawalpur Riyasat in 1839 A, D, urban areas, routes and Nadi are located.

- **(Eighteen hundred thirty seven Anno Domini water Supplsystemin Sindh)** in this regional frontiers, Sindhu Nadi, present water coursesput forward water courses; Hills and Major urban areas situated.
- **(Eighteen hundred Ninety nine Anno Domini, Irrigation graph of Sindh indicating inundation canals suggested canals of Sukkur Guddu and Kotri Barrages as constructed by 1962)** in this map river Indus. Canals in 1899, suggested or absolute canals, completed b/w 1899-1962, main towns and Hyderabad are exhibited.
- **(Ninety hundred one Anno Domini, water supply system in Sindh)** in this map provincial frontier, District border, Taluka border, main cities, Sindhu Nadi, present watercourse, suggestedwatercourses and Hills are manifested.
- **(Ninety hundred Anno Domini, watercourse in Sindh at the beginning of Sukkur barrage)** in this regional frontiers, frontiers at clashes, Sindhu Nadi, rain dependent Nadi, and feeders of Sindhu Nadi are revealed.

CONCLUSIONS

M. H. Panhwar was an indigenous scholar and who put upenormous number of geographical literature to Sindh. He bypassed the numbers of Manik Pithawala who had givenfifty graphs to Sindh while litterateur has given more than five hundred maps to Sindh. The geographical work of Mr. Panhwar varies in history, changing routes of Sindhu Nadi, Archaeology, Physical and topography, Geology, ground water and managerial units which he had enlisted in his book source material on Sindh. For the collection of these maps, he had gone to Royal geographical society British museum and India office library in London. According to him British period was the golden period because in this era many of the scholars put out their work in the field of geography. Mr. Panhwar has found faults with the geographical work of Arab geographers and states that Arabs were not fully aware about the techniques of geography in a good sense, but really they were nomadic, traders and navigators keeping some knowledge about cartography. They did not try map making methods as tried by Ptolemy, who was eight hundred years senior to them. M. H. Panhwar has determined the blunders in the maps of Ibne-Haukal and Istakhri and speaks that the course of Sindhus Nadi is displayed in a consecutive order from north to South control and Sindh harbor is a straight line. Frontiers of Sindh run in a complete nonstop line and advance to a ninety-degree slant. There is an altar of order, branches of Sindhu join in an absolute flare of the course, and northern border of the regionis accurate semi-circle. The routes dart in an accurate dash and form nine hundred or about four hundred fifty point with frontier and there is no delta mouth of the river. The space between depots is not portrayed proper in days of travel. The cartography like these might not be valuable for documented geography, but as a nomadic, they have accorded very valuable information about the communal and monetary life of the people.

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